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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

January, 1932

Vol. XII

No. 1

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

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VOL. XII

JANUARY, 1932

No. 1

EDITORIAL

This month the BULLETIN is carrying the Report of the Academic Committee as given at the Alumnae Council. This report always has a peculiar interest for the alumnae who think of the College, not merely as an enchanting place where they had the good fortune to work and play and make enduring friendships, but as a living factor in education, experimenting and working its way towards various definite objectives, and by the measure of its success, making a contribution to the whole educational world. In this latest Report the Committee says definitely that part of its function is "to interpret to the alumnae significant developments of an academic nature," and it further says that "the Academic Committee will be glad to receive from alumnae suggestions as to academic matters on which they, as alumnae, would like to be enlightened or refreshed." As the Districts work more and more among the schools, arousing interest in places from which previously no girl has gone to Bryn Mawr, in order to recruit the Regional Scholars, every individual member in that District needs to have definite and up-to-date information about the entrance requirements and the curriculum. The College has been working and experimenting for a number of years on just these two things, but there are still some people who do not realize how many years ago it was that Bryn Mawr last gave her own entrance examinations, and when they ask for a more liberal system of admissions do not know what the present system is, or what is its general trend, and ask vaguely what is meant by "Honours Work." With the increasing stress on the part of the College on the desirability of having, in the words of the Report ". . . students who have the intellectual ability, the breadth of interest, and the personality traits to maintain a high standard of achievement . . . rather than the average girl whose modicum of success in her entrance examinations is the achievement not of the girl but of her well-organized school . . ." it becomes a moral responsibility on the part of each alumna to know how the College goes about choosing such girls, and precisely what it has to offer them.

NEW POLICIES IN THE SELECTION OF ENTERING STUDENTS

REPORT PRESENTED BY VIRGINIA MCKENNEY CLAIBORNE, 1908
Acting Chairman of the Academic Committee—November, 1931

FUNCTION OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

The present Academic Committee looks upon itself as the liaison officer between the Alumnae and the College in academic matters and in this capacity it has a two-fold function:

- (1) To represent the alumnae wherever their point of view is desired by the College in the determination of the academic policies of the College;
- (2) To interpret to the alumnae significant developments of an academic nature through brief reports, or more extensive reports from time to time to evaluate features of special interest.

In the past eight or ten years there has been considerable change and readjustment in academic matters at Bryn Mawr and in this time of rapid readjustment in all fields to meet the challenge of a changing world, it is only natural to anticipate a larger measure of change from decade to decade in the coming years than Bryn Mawr has hitherto been accustomed to expect. The Academic Committee feels that it can serve the College as well as the alumnae body by contributing a varied alumnae point of view to the solution of academic problems and in turn by keeping the alumnae aware of and in touch with the academic evolution of the College.

An arrangement has been worked out with President Park by which the Academic Committee is to be "inside the lines" as it were, from the time a Faculty Committee begins to discuss a proposed academic change, a form of co-operation which will enlarge its understanding and increase its ability to interpret to the alumnae.

This past year has seen the crystallization of two academic changes which have been in process of development for a number of years:

- (1) New policies in the selection of entering students, and
- (2) Change and rearrangement in the academic diet on which it is proposed to feed them once they have been admitted to the College—the new curriculum.

As last year, 1930-31, was virtually a try-out period in the new curriculum, the Academic Committee has determined after considerable study to delay its report until various adjustments are completed this year and the new curriculum is fully installed. In this report we shall therefore treat only the new policies in the selection of entering students.

THE NEW SCHOOL QUESTIONNAIRE

In our last report we reviewed for you our present system of entrance examinations as contrasted with those of other colleges and tried to suggest the lines along which our thinking on this subject was evolving as the result of current experience. Especially we tried to make you aware of the consciousness on the part of the College of a need for fuller and more reliable information about candidates to supplement the information furnished by the entrance examination record. We further suggested at that time that such information is the crux of any so-called "liberalized" system of admissions and especially of the new plan in operation in other women's colleges, notably Vassar. We told you then that the Academic Committee had worked with

the Dean's office the previous spring to compile a questionnaire to be filled in by the school about each prospective candidate. The questionnaire is designed to suggest to the school the sort of information helpful to the College and is so phrased as to draw forth concrete answers conveying a type of information about the girl's abilities and personality assets not usually to be had from the conventional estimates of the perfections of their pupils which had previously been the normal response from the majority of school heads for a number of years.

This questionnaire, used in the spring of 1930 and again last year, has proved increasingly valuable to the Committee on Entrance Examinations. Both President Park and Dean Manning have been warm in their appreciation of its revealing information. Both feel that it has made possible more intelligent decisions all along the line and especially between candidates in that large border-line group in which it is often inconceivably difficult to arrive at decisions, just both to the candidate and to the college. In choosing the present freshman class considerable emphasis was put on the reports of heads of schools in determining the final order of acceptance of candidates. From the point of view of the head of a large and well-known school preparing students for many different colleges, it is interesting to learn that with the new questionnaire before her she finds that she must write more fully and more carefully for Bryn Mawr than for any other college.

IN QUEST OF THE OUTSTANDING GIRL

As the years go on the College intensifies its search for those students who have the intellectual ability, the breadth of interest and the personality traits to maintain a high standard of achievement, not only in school but in college and beyond, rather than the average girl whose modicum of success in her entrance examinations is the achievement not of the girl but of her well-organized school. All of us know the average girl whose abilities are sufficient to make her adequate in the security of a school situation. She does what the school expects of her, often without having any quality, intellectual or otherwise, to make her outstanding or even adequate after she leaves the protected school environment for the larger world of college. The fact that many schools rate such a girl in terms of purely school values, makes the problem all the more difficult for the college.

THE ASSISTANT TO THE DEAN SEES THE CANDIDATE

As a further means of adding to the stock of information on which the College may base its judgment as to the all-around fitness of a candidate for entrance, the Assistant to the Dean was a year ago given the new and important function of reaching out from the College to the candidate for entrance, to establish a personal relation with her and her school before she is actually considered by the Admissions Committee. As a member of this Committee, the Assistant to the Dean can thus bring a live and discriminating viewpoint to the evaluation of her abilities and personality.

Julia Ward, 1923, is blazing the trail for the College in this new venture in the joint capacity of Assistant to the Dean and Director of Scholarships. The latter function will naturally assume increasing importance as the contemplated increases in tuition and the corresponding enlargement of the scholarship program of the College go into effect. After a year abroad and a year's teaching experience, Miss Ward was for five years Warden of Rockefeller. She became Assistant to the Dean in 1930-31.

In the performance of her new functions, it is the purpose of the Assistant to the Dean to interview personally, either at the College or at their schools, as many as possible of the candidates for entrance to College. On the background of information already furnished by the school, this personal contact enables her to fill in the picture in terms of the girl herself—the variety and intensity of her interests, her intellectual quality and independence, her background and personality assets, and thereby to gather a fund of live information with which to supplement the entrance examination record.

Miss Ward spends more than half of her time at the College. There, in addition to having charge of all freshmen students, she interviews candidates for admission from towns and schools within reach of Bryn Mawr, and as many others as can be persuaded to come to Bryn Mawr for interviews with her and, wherever possible, with President Park or Dean Manning as well. There, too, she carries on other activities mentioned later, which build up a sound entrance technique for all schools and candidates.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS — PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

About once a month she goes into the field for visits of ten days or two weeks to schools in a given section. Last year she visited Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore and Catonsville, Md.; Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus; Chicago, Winnetka; Milwaukee; Orange, Summit, New Brunswick, Englewood, Plainfield, Newark, N. J.; New York City—44 schools in all, 11 public and 33 private. Within several years the cycle of schools and territories visited will be pretty complete.

In going into these territories, Miss Ward follows the plan of making contacts at once with representatives of the regional Scholarship Committee, if such are to be found, for such information and help as they can give her, and for contacts with their prospective scholarship candidates. Beginning with schools which have recently sent successful candidates to the College, she works out to the various outstanding schools of the neighborhood, both public and private, which have or might be expected to have candidates for entrance or for regional scholarships. She learns all she can about their students, their educational motive and attack, and in turn tells them all they want to know or can be stimulated to want to know about Bryn Mawr.

In the case of the public high schools, she has found it important to establish friendly relations with the Dean of Girls, as well as the Principal. It was somewhat of a surprise to discover how large a part the Dean plays in the girl's choice of a college. Upon her vision largely depends the reach of the girls beyond their immediate environment.

In general last winter's visits disclosed that the better private schools are thoroughly familiar with our entrance system, and have few major criticisms to make of it. By and large the poorer private schools and the public high schools at a distance, even the outstanding ones, are blissfully unaware of our entrance requirements. A number of schools cited the hardship which our requirements work on the girl who for one reason or another does not pick her college until the end of her third year in high school. However interesting and able such a girl may be, she is almost completely cut off from Bryn Mawr because of the extreme difficulty of fulfilling all our subject requirements in time. Often the student has not had enough Latin or enough French, for instance, to complete her preparation in one year. There is the additional hardship of having to take all entrance examinations at one time, though this cannot be considered an insurmountable barrier, since this past year 10 girls took all 15 points at once and got into college. The other suggestions were matters of detail on which the College is glad to have the opinion of reliable schools:

(1) The desirability of allowing the substitution of other history courses for Ancient History;

(2) The opportunity to pass off geometry and algebra at the end of the second year of high school after the completion of these subjects, instead of having to "hold them in cold storage for a year."

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL CONTACTS

Thus, either at their school or at the College, Miss Ward will have the opportunity to know personally a very large proportion of prospective candidates. As a means of judging the ability and true worth of the girl, the personal interview is, of course, not infallible. The over-eager parent or principal can prime a girl for an interview just as she can write meaningless or misleading recommendations. But the skillful interviewer is on her guard and can generally manage somehow to gain a real insight into the student's motives—does she really want to come to college, or are her plans being made for her by her school or her parents? What does she want to do when she gets there? Has she initiative and independence, or is she merely the creature of her school?

These varied contacts of the Assistant to the Dean with candidates and schools in all parts of the country, public and private, progressive and conservative, give her a rich educational experience from which to judge the abilities of the individual girl applying for entrance. They serve, too, to intensify her desire to help Bryn Mawr evolve an entrance technique which will enable the College to pick the most promising candidates in terms of the girl's own capacity to achieve, independently if need be, of the accident of school training.

THE SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

Of special interest in this connection are certain studies being made by the Assistant to the Dean in the validity of Scholastic Aptitude Tests as a measure of the candidate's basic ability. Since June 1927, Bryn Mawr has, along with other colleges, required its candidates for entrance to take the Scholastic Aptitude Test given by the College Entrance Board—an objective mental test designed to measure the candidate's mental fitness for college work, independent of subject matter. Various colleges give varying degrees of weight to the Scholastic Aptitude Test, some going so far as to accept the Scholastic Aptitude Test score plus the school record as a basis for entrance without any subject matter examinations. For the first two years Bryn Mawr did not weigh the Scholastic Aptitude Test score in determining the candidate's final rating for entrance purposes; it was given purely experimentally to give the College an opportunity to study the scores in relation to results on the entrance examinations and subsequent record in college. These studies are not yet complete, but certain tendencies are already significant enough to indicate that certain principles can be safely applied. It is already apparent, for instance, that the Scholastic Aptitude Test should be taken into serious consideration in determining the fitness of a candidate for entrance. It is possible that a student may get a low score by mistake, but it is clearly established that she cannot get a high score by mistake, and a high score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test can indicate a student's real ability in the face of a low or average entrance examination record.

In connection with these studies the Assistant to the Dean has recently assembled the records of last year's freshman, sophomore, and junior classes (1932-3-4) in terms

of (1) rank in her class on the Scholastic Aptitude Test; (2) rank in her class on entrance examinations, and (3) rank in her class in college work. Necessarily all students do not have the benefit of the sort of college preparatory training that is to be had at well-known private schools. Some come from smaller and poorer private schools, others from public high schools unused to preparing students for the big eastern colleges. These candidates are distinctly handicapped in entrance examination scores; in a sense the school is on trial, not the girl. By the junior year in college, however, a student of real ability should be able to overcome any handicap she may have had because of poor training, and show her real worth. The tables for last year's junior class (1932), while less conclusive than they will be at the end of their senior year, have already showed significant results. In the 12 outstanding cases cited below, for instance, the Scholastic Aptitude Test has been a surer measure of the student's ability to achieve in college than her entrance examination record, which may have been the result of poor training or some other accidental factor.

| <i>Rank in S.A.T.</i> | <i>Rank in En. Ex. Av.</i> | <i>Rank in College end of junior year</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 25 | 3 |
| 14 | 78 | 17 |
| 1 | 50 | 19 |
| 20 | 90 | 20 |
| 33 | 69 | 34 |
| 33 | 46 | 35 |
| 33 | 100 | 39 |
| 43 | 68 | 40 |
| 50 | 89 | 51 |
| 14 | 71 | 51 |
| 43 | 98 | 51 |
| 66 | 102 | 75 |

As the result of the Scholastic Aptitude Tests thus far, the Admissions Committee for the first time in the summer of 1930 made limited use of the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores in choosing the class of 1934. The Scholastic Aptitude Test results were considered along with the entrance examination record, school information, etc., and a high score was allowed to aid the candidate, while a low score was not permitted to weigh against her. This procedure was followed again this past summer.

Last spring the College Entrance Board for the first time divided its Scholastic Aptitude Test into verbal and mathematical sections and separate scores were given for each section. This procedure has proved especially helpful, as it permits of illuminating comparison of each score with the candidate's school record and entrance examination score covering these aspects of her knowledge. It is interesting for the future that the scores thus sub-divided seem in general to confirm the school record of this year's candidates in satisfying fashion.

FACULTY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS CHANGES IN ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

When the present plan of entrance examinations went fully into force in 1925, the College pledged itself to the schools to hold to these requirements for a period of five years, during which the College was to study and evaluate further its entrance

system. This period is now ended and this past summer the Committee on Entrance Examinations agreed that the question of further changes in the entrance requirements should be considered this year in the light of the experience of the past five years. Losing no time, the Committee got to work on the matter as soon as the College opened this Autumn, and already they have had informal conferences with three Bryn Mawr head mistresses, representing respectively a boarding and day school near the College, a large city day school, and a boarding and day school at a distance from the College. This week several heads of other types of schools—public and private—are to meet with the Committee to talk over their experience with entrance requirements at Bryn Mawr and elsewhere. One of the first duties of the new Chairman of the Academic Committee for 1932 will be to co-operate actively with this committee in such ways as seem valuable to them.

Besides telling you what we think you ought to know for the good of the College, we should like also to tell you what you'd like to know. The Academic Committee will be glad to receive from alumnae suggestions as to academic matters on which they, as alumnae, would like to be enlightened or refreshed, and we shall endeavor to touch on them in future reports.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

MARJORIE STRAUSS KNAUTH, 1918

The Committee has not met during the past year, nor has it been called upon to consider any problems. I can only repeat what the previous Chairman said to you two years ago, that it is a great satisfaction to know how well the health of the College is being supervised.

I should like to read you what Dr. Marjorie Wagoner writes from the College:

"I am very glad to tell you of the activities of the Health Department during the past year. Materially we have made great progress. Thanks to a very generous gift from 1905 the infirmary now boasts an ultra-violet lamp, a second infra-red light, and a beautiful new Zeiss microscope.

"Thanks to the generosity of the College, the dispensary has been remodelled to provide a new treatment room for physical therapy, a resplendent steel cabinet for storage and work space. In addition, we have fresh paint, new furnishings in the sun parlor for convalescent patients; so altogether we are taking on very much the look of a well-equipped, modern hospital!

"Our facilities for such students have been increased by providing two additional private rooms, and a bath on the much-used second floor of the Infirmary. This was accomplished by housing the nurses on the third floor of the Infirmary in one of the infrequently used apartments intended for the treatment of communicable disease. (But an emergency arrangement is always possible, of course.)

"The physical examination of Freshmen has been augmented by a complete ear, nose and throat examination by a specialist in the field. The routine blood count and urine analysis is continued as part of the examination. The Hygiene course has been extended to a total of about 26 lecture hours. It is being given this year two hours a week for the first semester and is a combination of physiology and hygiene. The arrangements are the most satisfactory to date and the course promises to be more effective, than in the past. Next year its name will change to 'Applied Physiology.'

"I forgot to mention that a medical interview has been substituted for the hurried medical examination of upper classmen which has been customary in past years. The interviews are by appointment in the privacy of the physician's office, sixteen minutes allowed. Some interviews take less, some considerably more. Partial physical examination is included and the student is questioned as to her general hygiene, academic schedule, extra-curricular activities, the congeniality of her work and surroundings. Individual difficulties are reviewed, discussed and recommendations made. All this is very time consuming. The interviews are scheduled almost up to the Christmas vacation—two hours daily of my office time. I am finding it most enlightening and hope the students are getting more out of the interviews than they did from the former type of annual review.

"The department still has many needs and desires—your committee might be interested in knowing of them. We need a fund for books for the hygiene course very badly."

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT - EMERITUS THOMAS

November 17, 1931.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I can think of nothing that the Alumnae Association could do that would be more gratifying to me personally or more delightful than to complete the Library and give my name to the whole building. I am very glad to have the exact wording of the resolution passed by the meeting of the Association and I am very much touched by it.

All the hard work that I have done, sometimes against tremendous odds, in trying to maintain the standards of the College has been repaid over and over again by my pride in the alumnae and in their success in the many things they are now doing. But it is a great additional happiness to be able to feel, as your resolution makes me feel, that you recognize how great was the struggle and appreciate the value of education that you have received at Bryn Mawr.

When you read the chapter in my memoirs that tells how the Library was planned, built and paid for, you will understand why I should rather have my name associated with the Library than with any other building on the campus, and how very much I care about having it completed by the alumnae.

Will you not, as you have opportunity, tell the alumnae of my gratitude and deep appreciation of the action that they have taken?

I am settled here for the next eight months in the villa of my dreams. It has a large garden overhanging the sea. My working room opens with four great windows on the sea and the mountains. There are four large balconies on the sea and all the rooms, balconies and gardens face full south. I am writing regularly four hours a day and here if ever I can write my autobiography.

I am planning to return home in October next.

With affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. CAREY THOMAS.

Il Nido
Route Nationale
Cap Martin Roquebrune
Alpes Maritimes, France.

CHARLOTTE ANGAS SCOTT : AN APPRECIATION

In the spring of the year 1880 the academic calm of the University of Cambridge was shaken by an unprecedented event; a woman, Charlotte Angas Scott of Manchester was equal to the 8th wrangler! The Tripos examiners had consented to examine informally the women students of Girton and Newnham Colleges and four first classes had been won, one in Moral Sciences, two in History and one, the most interesting, in Mathematics.

When the mathematical lists were read in the Senate House it is reported that the men undergraduates with their instinct for fair play, shouted "Scott of Girton" when the eighth name was reached. After this, public opinion obliged the University authorities to grant the women students the right to be examined and to have their names on the official list though in a separate table from the men. Ten years passed before Miss Scott's record was excelled and Philippa Fawcett was placed *above* the Senior Wrangler.

Cambridge has long since ceased to try to arrange 100 or more candidates in order of mathematical merit on the results of six days of examination, but in those days it was attempted with more or less confidence, supported by the fact that, with due allowance for accidents, the first 8 or 10 wranglers each year were often men who made their mark later in some kind of mathematical work. The career of a woman falling in this favoured class was therefore watched with interest, and when in 1885 Charlotte Angas Scott won the further honour of the Doctorate of Science of London University and was entitled to wear a gorgeous scarlet gown with yellow trimmings, there were many flattering newspaper notices.

About this time Bryn Mawr College had been founded, and the Dean, President-Emeritus Thomas, having been commissioned to select the teaching staff for the new College, went, with her sure instinct for quality, to Miss Scott and offered her the Associate Professorship in Mathematics. Miss Scott, who had been lecturing for a year or two at Girton and Newnham, accepted and arrived at Bryn Mawr late on a September evening in 1885. She rang the door-bell of Merion Hall, then the only Hall of Residence, and was amazed that the door was opened, apparently, by a white dress and apron, the dusky features of the wearer merging unseen into the darkness of the empty building in a manner very disconcerting to the unaccustomed English stranger. The third floor room, over and as large as the present reception room, with a bedroom behind, was given to the new professor, and here for about nine years Miss Scott lived, gradually covering the dark green walls with the books she collected and loved with a connoisseur's passion. About 1894 she moved to the house on the college hill built for Professor Shorey and now occupied by Dr. Sanders. Here she lived until 1925 when she returned to England to settle in her beloved Cambridge.

Ill health and constantly increasing deafness cut her off gradually more and more from the general life of the College. Her doctors advised out-of-door exercise and she joined a golf club and, taking lessons from the professional, became a very fair player. But golf was difficult to combine with college work so she turned to gardening. Learning the art from the beginning with her usual thoroughness, she made the barren slope below her house literally blossom like the rose and there you might

have found her at any hour of the day, planting, weeding, watering, or gathering a bouquet for a gardenless passer-by.

While in the early days of her life at Bryn Mawr she was the only member of the Faculty living in a hall, she was regarded with some awe by the students, but was appealed to for help in all kinds of difficulties. Her keen logical mind was brought to bear on any subject, no matter how far from her real interests, if it seemed of importance to anyone, and the way in which she dragged the relevant facts to light, analyzed them and deduced the solution, was an object lesson in judicial reasoning. From this time dates the beginning of an admiration for Miss Scott as a woman of rare understanding and intellect which deepened as the years went by.

That this admiration was rooted in the classroom was, of course, natural, for Professor Scott was an extraordinarily good teacher. She had the rare gift of lucid explanation combined with an intuitive perception of just what the student could grasp so that she never bored by being too easy or discouraged by being too difficult. Nor did she spare any effort to help a stupid student who really tried, though she was ruthless with the lazy or casual. The undergraduate summing up ran something like this:

Great Scott, Wonderful Scott,
If you're clever she loves you,
But then you are not.

Her method with regard to lecture notes was to write them *after*, not before the lecture. It takes grit to spend time at the end of a busy day in writing out, word perfect, a lecture that you gave at nine a. m. knowing moreover that at nine a. m. tomorrow you have to go on with the next chapter. But the task was done in her large, clear handwriting, except when too severe neuritis prevented her. Then I had for a time the privilege of being her amanuensis, and the neat cases of notes were put away until next year, or the year after when the subject came round again. But the next delivery showed no lack of spontaneity for changes and improvements were made until the notes could be, and as a matter of fact were, used as text-book material.

Perhaps, however, it was her graduate students who appreciated her most, and the long line of Ph.D. candidates, many now teaching in colleges all over the country, to whom she gave her devoted attention. She read widely and was always supplied with a wealth of subjects to be investigated. She could also inspire the beginner with courage to attack a problem. In the publication of articles her help was invaluable, for she was critical to a degree and her style was a model of clarity.

Professor Scott was a geometrician. She cared for French and Italian, rather than for German work, the clear precision of French style appealing to her especially. Among English writers she admired Cayley and among Germans, Klein. She was greatly interested in the peculiarities of curves and surfaces and wrote many articles for American and English journals on these and kindred problems. There is no space here for even a partial list of her publications, but her admirable text-book on Analytical Geometry must be mentioned.

On April 18, 1922, her former students and her many friends and admirers in the mathematical world gathered at Bryn Mawr in honour of her 37th year of teaching. The idea of this unique celebration and the means for carrying it out were due to Marion Reilly, one of her most devoted pupils. Professor Alfred North

Whitehead came out from England for the sole purpose of giving the address of the occasion, "Some Principles of Physical Science"—a discussion of Einstein's formulæ. This was delivered in Taylor Hall in the afternoon, when the Chapel was crowded with mathematicians from far and wide, prominent among whom were her old Cambridge friends, Dr. Frank Morley of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Ernest Brown of Yale and, giving her an especial pleasure, her former colleague, Professor James Harkness, also curiously, 8th wrangler, who had been her able coadjutor in the department and most congenial friend from 1887 until he was called to McGill University in 1903. At dinner in the evening, a brilliant affair in Pembroke Hall with President Thomas presiding, many flattering speeches were made, and Professor Scott, embarrassed but happy, charmingly acknowledged the compliments.

A word or two must be added about Professor Scott as a member of the Faculty. At the time of which I can write with personal knowledge no really important measure would have been brought before the Faculty without, if possible, laying the matter before her in advance, so that the benefit of her judgment could be secured. She stood like a rock for high standards and rigorous justice, and if she felt strongly on any question that was coming up, she would, often at great personal inconvenience when her health was particularly bad, sit through a long meeting of which she could hear hardly a word, and with the help of a few notes scribbled by her neighbor, catch the drift of the debate, and at just the right moment make a brief, incisive speech which—such was the respect with which her opinion was regarded—often turned the vote from the direction in which it was tending to the side which she supported. As a committee member she mastered the details of the changes to be reported on with her usual thoroughness and viewing the subject from all sides was able to aid in forestalling objections.

* * *

The foregoing is a very inadequate statement of a few of the memories which crowd upon me when I think of Professor Scott, whose life ended on November the eighth in her Cambridge home. Chief among her gifts was a very precious one I have not mentioned—sympathy.

ISABEL MADDISON, Ph.D. '96.

To all but the most recent alumnae of Bryn Mawr, the announcement in the *London Times* of the death of Dr. Charlotte Angas Scott will mean the passing of one of the outstanding figures in the history of the College. The *Times* recalls the fact that the brilliant record of Miss Scott, then at Girton, in the tripos examinations, was one of the grounds for the public petition which, the next year, officially opened those examinations to women, and it then speaks briefly of her coming to America, and of her mathematical work. Bryn Mawr College knows what deep benefit and lasting honor that work brought to it.

The small number of specialists will realize the contribution that Dr. Scott made to the field of Algebraic Geometry, in a new development which was absorbing the attention of many German and Italian mathematicians. The bibliographies in the recently published Bulletin of the National Research Council on Algebraic Geometry show the number and range of her contributions in this connection alone. Those who worked in her undergraduate courses will remember the curiously exciting quality of that severely handled, inexorably progressing logic; the true elegance of presentation

made them conscious, for the first time probably, of mathematical style. For many with no such memory to relive, Dr. Scott's name will bring a vivid picture of a garden, brought year after year, unbelievably, to greater beauty—a garden that showed the massed scarlet and lavender blue of poppies and Canadian phlox in the spring, and flamed crimson and orange till the frost took the last chrysanthemum from the slope above the hockey field.

Those graduate students, in general quite young, who were privileged to assist Dr. Scott in the later years of her teaching know, perhaps more than anyone, that Bryn Mawr lost not only a recognized scholar, but a very great teacher. For them, the most exacting measure to be applied to their work is the opinion of those who knew that training; the most satisfying approval is that which recognizes their attempt not to betray that high example.

MARGUERITE LEHR, Ph.D. 1925,
Associate in Mathematics.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association will take place on Saturday, January 30, 1932. The morning session will be held in the Auditorium of Goodhart Hall at ten o'clock. At one o'clock the meeting will adjourn to Pembroke Hall where the members of the Association will be the guests of the College at luncheon. President Park will speak, and afterwards the Association business will be continued in Pembroke dining-room. At the end of the meeting tea will be served in the Common Room, Goodhart Hall, where the members will have the opportunity to meet the new officers of the Alumnae Association.

On Friday evening, January 29th, there will be an informal dinner in Rockefeller Hall at seven o'clock. Eleanor Dulles, 1917, Lecturer in Economics, author of "The French Franc," who has been abroad for the last two years studying the International Bank, will speak about financial conditions in Europe. Tickets for the dinner at \$1.35 may be obtained from the Alumnae Office. Cheques should be made payable to Margaret E. Brusstar, Treasurer.

THE MARY FLEXNER LECTURESHIP FOR 1932

Dr. Ralph Vaughn Williams has been appointed Lecturer for 1932. He will give a series of popular lectures on "Naturalism in Music" and will also work with the second and third-year music students in groups. His coming, as has been the case with the Flexner Lecturers in other years, will give pleasure to the community as well as to the college group. He and Sir Edward Elgar are acknowledged as the two foremost English composers. President of the Folk-song Society, his great interest is in folk music and nationalism in music. A whole program devoted to his work was given by Sir Henry Wood in London last summer and his two works, "Job" and "Benedicite," were chosen by the International Jury for performance at two of this year's Contemporary Music Festivals at Oxford.

THE LIBRARY REPORT

In her recent Library Report Miss Lois Reed, the head librarian, brings out a number of interesting points and makes one conscious of the fact that the library is increasingly, as it should be, the heart of the college. This past year 57% more volumes (40,888 volumes in all) were recorded at the loan desk than were recorded ten years ago. The method of computation is the same as it was then. Of course one can only speculate as to the cause of this really extraordinary increase, but undoubtedly one of the chief factors is Honours Work. Naturally when a student is working with subjects and fields, rather than following what is necessarily a rather restricted course of definitely prescribed reading, she covers a wide range and learns to know and use the library in a way that was impossible when for reasons of expediency most of the books she used, unless she were one of the few students taking subjects in which comprehensive reports were required, were selected for her and put on the Reserve shelf. In commenting on her Report, Miss Reed says: "It is difficult to give an adequate summary of the work as a whole for there is little that is spectacular in the daily routine. Despite the handicap of an overcrowded building the service rendered by our library continues to grow at a gratifying rate. The Report this year shows the largest circulation of books which has ever been recorded and represents an increase in the use of the Library by students both for study and recreational reading. The report also shows the largest sum of money ever spent for books and although the number of volumes added is less than in the previous year, their value and their cost is greater. The accessions for the year number 4,948, giving us a present total of 135,077 volumes." The expenditures were \$11,441.37 for books and \$8,234 for periodicals and binding. In view of past history this is, of course, very encouraging and no one who uses the library can fail to realize how carefully funds are husbanded and how thoughtfully they are expended. Also no one who uses the library can fail to realize what gaping voids, unavoidable because of the size of the library budget, are still to be filled. And the more the library is used the more the students themselves will become aware of the lack of books in certain subjects.

Miss Reed, in her Report, says very feelingly: "We owe a constantly increasing debt of gratitude to our friends who have contributed in the past and who continue to support the library with gifts of books and money. . . .Fifteen small endowments have been established from which we receive a total income of over a thousand dollars, and it is a pleasure to announce the establishment of another. By the will of Edith Lawrence of the Class of 1897, the sum of \$1,300 has been left to the library to be invested and the yearly income used for books." The Harriet Randolph Memorial Fund is bringing in an income to be used for the purchase of books for the Biology Department.

One of the most interesting of the library gifts and one about which more should be known is that given by Madge D. Miller of the Class of 1901, in memory of her father, the late Charles R. Miller, for many years editor of the *New York Times*. The conditions of the gift are both imaginative and practical and the gift itself has been an inestimable boon to the College. Again to quote from the Report: "A yearly income of \$500 has been sent by Miss Miller with the stipulation that it be divided into two parts, each part to go to a different department where most needed until the departments of instruction have each had it in turn. . . . The Library Committee

has assigned the fund each year to two departments where the appointment of a new professor has required the purchase of new material, or where a new course of instruction has been introduced." It has been shared, according to their needs, by the Departments of Art and History; English and French; Biology and Spanish; Biblical Literature and Greek; Latin and Education; Archaeology and Psychology; Chemistry and Italian; Geology and Mathematics. Very often it has been used in the different departments to purchase sets of books badly needed but too expensive to be bought out of the regular book allowance granted by the College. The Latin Department brought one set of books up to date and bought *Religionsgeschichtliche Versuche und Vorarbeiten* in 20 volumes. The Science Department spent most of the money for much needed periodicals and for some new and recent books on the various subjects taught. The Greek Department purchased a very interesting and very valuable edition of Aristophanes, the French Department got a set of *Memoirs de Saint-Simon* and the complete works of Stendhal, in 12 volumes, and the Archaeology Department acquired two sets of German books that it badly needed. This year it is being divided between the Departments of Philosophy and Physics, as both departments have new professors who naturally are planning new courses. It is absolutely invaluable in such cases, and sometimes plays a great part in making the new course practicable. It strengthens the Library as a whole, in whichever department it is used.

In the Report Miss Reed gratefully notes individual gifts of money for books, or gifts of books themselves. She allows herself, too, a sigh of regret for the Alumnae Book Club which "has almost ceased to function. A few faithful members continue to send their dues—a book or the money to purchase a book a year. It is interesting that at Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Cornell and other universities similar organizations have been formed called 'Friends of the Library' to promote its interests and to encourage gifts. Such efforts as these do much to promote the growth and development of a library. . . . The activities of the Alumnae Book Club stimulated an interest in the library as well as being of practical benefit and it should be continued." The fact that the books have outgrown the present stack space and that some of those least used have been allowed to overflow into Taylor attic gives an added interest to the fact that the new wing for the Library is incorporated as part of the Seven Year Plan. Miss Thomas's letter, printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN, came very aptly. One cannot fail in the face of her enthusiasm and the interest of the report itself to feel one's own enthusiasm quickening, although always, I think, the Library has its own especial and high place in alumnae interests and affections.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON THE STABILIZATION OF INDUSTRY

*Under the Auspices of the Women's Trade Union League and the Carola
Woerishoffer Department, December 5th, at Bryn Mawr College*

Stabilization of industry is possible, but it can only be truly accomplished if the community assumes the responsibility. This was the conclusion reached at the Conference held at the College under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League and the Carola Woerishoffer Department. The Conference was planned

for the purpose of bringing together representatives of the women's organizations of the state to interest them in the subjects of the Conference, and, it was hoped, to inspire them to study these subjects in more detail. This hope is even now being realized in part, as the League of Women Voters in this district has already planned a series of luncheon meetings to study just these topics.

The program was divided into three sections, under the main heading, "Stabilization of Industry." The luncheon meeting in Pembroke Dining Room concerned itself with "Planning of Neighborhood Housing." The Conference was opened by Lillian Gilbreth, industrial engineer and member of the President's Committee for Employment, who stressed the need for vocational education and guidance to bring the workers to real efficiency and to enable them to keep jobs when they have them. Clarence Stein, former Chairman of the Commission on Housing and Regional Planning of the State of New York, himself an architect, in his concrete and explicit discussion of the topic said: "The problem today is to make planning a public concern, and to operate building and its finance so that more than a small third of the population can have adequate housing."

The afternoon session, which met in Goodhart Hall under the chairmanship of Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, concerned itself with the general topic: "Social Legislation." Miss Anderson said, "There is a crying need for continued and systematic co-operation of all forces to bring about the stabilization of industry." She then introduced Charlotte Carr, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, who discussed "The Employment Exchange." As a kind of clearing house of labor demand and supply, Miss Carr felt the Exchange had an important role to play. John Edelman, Director of Research of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, dealt with the topic of "The Shorter Day and the Shorter Week." He explained that it would mean more general employment for everybody, more regular work for those employed, increased time for the enjoyment of leisure, and increased opportunity for training and research. Mary van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, closed the afternoon session with a discussion of "The New Significance of Standards of Living." Her speech will be carried in the next BULLETIN.

The evening session on "Stabilization Within Industry" also met in Goodhart Hall and was presided over by President Park. Francis Goodell, industrial engineer for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., spoke on the successful method of controlling industry by co-operation of management and employees, a kind of co-operative research. Frances Perkins, Commissioner of Industry of New York, illustrated by a number of interesting examples "The Experiences of New York Industries" and showed that by studying their own problems intelligently, Procter and Gamble, the Eastman Kodak Co. and the Beechnut Packing Co., for instance, had devised working methods of stabilization for themselves. Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, then presented "Trade Union Experience in Regularizing Industry." He said that the experience of the Amalgamated had proved that no industry alone can really stabilize employment. Mr. Hillman recommended a National Economic Council, with capital, labor, and the public represented upon it, as the only means of co-ordinating effort. Miss van Kleeck then summarized and brought the Conference to a close, stressing again the note on which it had opened—that in the last analysis, stabilization was a community problem.

ON THE CAMPUS

LUCY SANBORN, 1932

Certain months, like certain college years, have a peculiar character which marks them off distinctly from their fellows, and November of 1931 has won for itself unique quality and color as the Month of the Unemployed. We had entered the year with a certain seriousness of outlook, whose key was struck in Miss Park's opening address, but during the month of October we lived in comparative irresponsibility. Early in November came a chapel which definitely solicited campus effort on behalf of the unemployed. Miss Park addressed the student body on the statistics of unemployment in Philadelphia and pointed out our position as members of a Main Line community for the next seven months who should help to meet this extraordinary and urgent situation. The meeting was turned over to the President of the Undergraduate Association, who entertained a motion to the effect that each student should give fifty per cent of her luxuries up to a dollar, and fifty cents on any luxury above a dollar, to the College fund. Further action was referred to the halls, who subsequently met and voted quotas or methods of canvassing.

The general movement to give up desserts was acquiesced in by the proper authorities, including the Director of Halls and members of the Department of Health. Consequently, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are set apart for three-course dinners. On only one day do we offer up our ice cream. This universal act has been reinforced by pledges of the faculty and students, the luxury tax, and various highly original methods of earning money. The Vilaphone Reproducing Company, under the direction of Anne Burnett, '33, made a sudden and entirely successful appearance on the very first day, presenting the "*Lowboy of the Underworld*" after a baffling curtain raiser, and netting fourteen dollars. Their next appearance, we understand, will pay similar attention to *Berkeley Square* and is being undertaken at the request of the Sophomore class as an entertainment for the Freshmen. The usual orchestra is being dispensed with, and the upperclassmen are being taxed for attendance. Thus a hundred dollars more will be added to the fund.

For a week or more after the eventful Friday of chapel, we wore *boutonières* of fall chrysanthemums and autumn leaves for the unemployed, and many a student looked all the jollier for a bright splash on her holiday costume. The *News* has voted five per cent of its dividends, orange juice has been added to the list of ten o'clock library wares, sandwiches have appeared in Dalton, breakfasts are offered for twenty-five cents, and you may buy Christmas presents and silk stockings, a percentage of the price going to the unemployed.

The unemployed, indeed, have become a byword and an inspiration, and she who goes many days out of their debt is rare indeed. The sum which the College has amassed by dint of these enticements and schemes, exclusive of desserts, is seventeen hundred dollars, and this amount will be credited to Bryn Mawr in the nine million dollar drive of the Emergency Unemployment Relief of Philadelphia. Further sums will be sent in at a later date.

Parallel with the practical efforts of the campus is the activity of a small group of students who, under the excellent leadership of Mrs. William Roy Smith, represent an attempt to learn the facts concerning the extent of unemployment and the organization of relief in Philadelphia. They have in view partly the development of intelligent college opinion on unemployment, and partly gaining and extending insight into

techniques of relief. The group, happily enlarged, met for the second time on December 6th to hear Miss Theodora Butcher tell of relief work in Philadelphia. Several members of the group have undertaken to study particular phases of the local or general problem and will report to the group in the future.

In line with the serious effort of the students to aid in unemployment relief was the entertainment here on December 5th of a large conference on the Stabilization of Industry. Luncheon and afternoon conferences were followed by an evening session, presided over by Miss Park, which was splendid in its presentation of the points of view of the industry, the state and the worker. The futility of any program for stabilization of a single isolated industry indicated forcibly the need of co-operation if modern living is to be successful.

The sum total of earnest endeavors in November cannot be closed without some monument to the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, who have dissected work records and synthesized statistics until their very language is worthy of a thesis. Their report has not yet been published in the *News* nor presented to the Faculty Committee, but rumors are rife that we are overworked and underworked, but mostly overworked, and almost as much as last year. A detailed analysis, class by class and course by course, will be available later. At present we know that much is in train, for we are approached by members waving lists and recording our humble opinions as to what should happen to the sinning professors.

November has been pleasantly filled, not only with our own little oddities, but with important artists and programs. Rafael Sabatini presented us with amazing elaborations on the theme of "Fiction in History" and illuminated us on such points as the non-existence of William Tell, bribery in the battle of Valmy, and the character and appearance of Richard III. Mr. Alwyne, on the invitation of Miss Park and the Board of Directors, gave a delightful concert ranging from Bach to the modern English impressionists. Most of the selections were short and pictorial in character, and were highly interesting or amusing. The Abbey Players presented to us the *Rising of the Moon* and the *Playboy of the Western World*, two plays in which the beauty of diction and the fine artistic insight stirred the audience to keener and kindlier perspective. The saturated colors of the costumes in the latter play were as warm as the musical Irish brogue.

Our own talents found their first expression this year in *Berkeley Square*, a combined production by Cap and Bells of Haverford and Varsity Dramatics under the direction of Betty Young, '32. A charming set framed a charmingly youthful group of actors, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy the parts and to appreciate their potentialities. It is inevitable, at this first appearance of the Varsity Players without them, that we mourn the loss of Ethel Dyer and Mary Drake, both '31. We can congratulate Betty Young, however, on taking up their work with a spirit and enthusiasm not second to theirs.

When the first snow has fallen and the Thanksgiving recess has intervened, hockey seems hardly relevant. I cannot resist, however, including the joyful news that Varsity defeated Swarthmore and the Faculty (and that All-Philadelphia defeated Varsity!). The Seniors have not quite recovered from the unexpected blow delivered them by the Juniors, whereby the Juniors stand victorious in the class games.

We have been fairly calm this year, and it is my own belief—an extra-Curriculum Committee belief, to be sure—that the new quiz schedule and the efforts of the Dean's office and the faculty are casting out the demon of serious overwork.

ALUMNAE BOOKS

CHILD OF THE SUN, by Olga Erbsloh Muller.. New York; Brentano's, 1931. \$200.

In the teeth of sneering humanity, Phaeton wishes to prove himself child of the Sun by guiding for a day the Chariot of Helios. So far, Mrs. Muller agrees with Ovid, but two additions attest her modernism. In the first place, her Phaeton wants not merely to triumph over men, but to benefit them—Prometheus-like to bring them light. By this addition Mrs. Muller gets the irony of her conclusions after Phaeton's chariot has scorched the earth.

"They whom I loved I destroyed but in striving to bless them."

Secondly, Mrs. Muller has Helios acknowledge Phaeton in ambiguous words, unlike Ovid's

" . . . *Nec tu meus esse negari
dignus es*":

"Phaeton, thou art my son since thou callest me father,
Thou art my child since thou claimest the lineage of light.
Proof is thy guest and thy search is the goal of thy seeking:
Only the sunlight begotten seek sonship of light."

This romantic stress on longing, on seeking, of the first poem is the keynote of the whole book. The author seeks, through love, marriage, maternity, pain, and parting, for a god of whose non-existence she is convinced. She concludes in the last poem, *Faith*:

This is the tragedy of man
That he can find
No peace or joy
Save in the seeking after God
And that there is no God.

.

Only desire is divine.

This unfilled desire of the moods makes them at times vague, too vague, in spite of the good lines. Of such poems is the *Mood* on page 52 with its beautiful first picture:

Grey gulls in the ashen sky
Silently over the marshes fly,

or of *Songs* on page 69. At other times, however, the seeker's emotion really crystallizes into a closely knit, vivid poem as *Pity* or *October Wind*.

Metrically Mrs. Muller has made a most interesting experiment. For this classical theme she has used, not the familiar dactylic hexameter, but dactylic pentameter, a meter according to Alden* unused in English before. There can be no question as to Mrs. Muller's skill nor as to her success. The recollections of Vergil that cling to the dactylic hexameter are reawakened by the changed tune of Phaeton.

Not only metrically but emotionally, Mrs. Muller is most successful in this first poem. Her others, naturalistic revery, can not rise to the delights of her one recreation of classical mythology.

MABEL O'SULLIVAN, 1907.

* Alden, Raymond Macdonald, ed., *English Verse; Specimens Illustrating Its Principles and History*. N. Y., Holt, cop. 1903. Five-stress dactylic, p. 42. "This form is almost unknown."

THE DIVINITY OF THE ROMAN EMPEROR, by Lily Ross Taylor, Professor of Latin, Bryn Mawr College. *Philological Monographs. Published by the American Philological Association, Number One. Middletown, Connecticut, 1931. 296 pages. \$3.75.*

A name beginning with *A* draws attention, sometimes undesirable, upon a student in a large class, and to begin a series of publications puts a book to a similar test. Both the American Philological Association and Bryn Mawr College may congratulate themselves upon having Miss Taylor to represent them in such a position. The choice of her book on the *Divinity of the Roman Emperor* shows that in this series the word monograph is not to mean the limited and somewhat attenuated essay it often connotes.

The subject of the god-king is one which has long aroused the interest of scholars and the astonished disgust of the uninitiated. Here the scholar may find new contributions to an old discussion, and the layman come to realize that when the Augustan poets hail the emperor as a deity, it is not because of the monstrous servility of their own natures, but as a result of ideas at work in the world generations before they were born. The book begins with an analysis of the influences existing in the Hellenistic age to favor the conception of the monarch as divine. Julius Caesar and his prototype Alexander are in some ways familiar to us all, but much argument has not yet removed the element of novelty from Caesar's success in establishing his claim to be a living god. It seems easier to be born divine like Cleopatra than to discover in late middle age that one has been so for years without mentioning it. Moreover, Miss Taylor brings out very clearly that not his godhead but his kingship aroused the Romans to active protest. "In assassinating Caesar the Roman patriots were destroying a king and attempting to end a kingdom. The significance of Caesar's divinity lies chiefly in the fact that it was a part of royalty that had already been achieved." For the only conception of monarchy then existing in the world was that of Alexander and to aim at kingship was to claim divinity. I have nowhere else seen so vividly suggested the effect which the sight of the Egyptian monuments must have had on Caesar's imagination as in Miss Taylor's account of his Nile journey. Another very interesting section deals with Mark Antony's progress toward divine kingship and the complications it added to the already embarrassed position of Caesar's heir Octavian. Julius Caesar had achieved divinity without being legally recognized as king. Octavian's complete political authority was without offense because he had the tact to call royal powers by other names and the good fortune to find the title of Augustus which had a fine Roman sound and no objectionable associations. But Antony's encroachments on the boundaries of heaven necessitated a defense of old Roman religion by Octavian, who to prove that he was different from his unpatriotic rival was forced to deny the divinity which was an inseparable accompaniment of his position as monarch. By indirection this difficulty was also solved. "He provided that no temples (in the provinces) should be erected to him except in union with the goddess Roma." Roman citizens had the more limited privilege of worshiping Roma and the deified Julius, his adoptive father. Later it was to the Genius and Lares of Augustus that Italian shrines were erected. Practically this answered quite as well and in common use the long phrase was doubtless often shortened to the name of the emperor instead of the guardian spirits of himself and his house. While content during his life on earth with sacrifices to his genius and prayers offered for him and not to him, he frankly looked forward to being numbered among the gods after his

death; to that "immortality won by virtue" which was familiar to the Romans both from religion and from philosophy. This combination solved the problem completely, not only for Augustus but for his successors until the close of the pagan empire. Outside of Italy there was less need for tactful adaptation and we are reminded that Alexander's most serious difficulties in establishing his divinity were with his own Macedonians.

Miss Taylor wisely emphasizes the practical statecraft underlying what might be interpreted as insane vanity on the part of the rulers. For Caesar and Alexander godhead was a "necessary part of a type of monarchy that had functioned in the past and might be expected to function again." As to their worshipers, some of their extravagances were inspired by fear or slavish flattery, some were the expression of genuine enthusiasm and admiration, and perhaps the largest part of all were gestures made to follow the custom of the day and accompanied by no thought whatever. In our own time we have the spectacle of professing Christians who carry on a systematic cult of the heroized dead at Arlington, Mount Vernon, and Oyster Bay. The offerings, as often in the case of ancient heroes, are floral; and they are not only required on certain national holidays from our own citizens, but are expected, if not exacted, from ambassadors and other distinguished guests from abroad.

LOUISE ADAMS HOLLAND, Ph.D., 1920.

THE WILLOW WHISTLE, by *Cornelia Meigs*. Macmillan, 144 pages, \$1.75.

The very shape of the book conjures up a picture. Broader than long, not thick as is a grown-up, introspective tale, but thin and wide, to open easily upon childish knees, to lie flat and let children look enthralled upon the pictures of Indians ahorseback, of buffaloes ashamed of themselves, of wild ponies, of wide trees, of pigtailed flying, and of winged arrows.

The story is very simple and clearly told. The youthful heroine is named Mary Anne. Her father has come West when she is young to found a frontier trading-post. His customers are the Indians, and though Mary Anne's mother is afraid of them, her father, John Seabold, feels that the redskins, at least the Sioux, will be friendly and must be won over. The post is lonely. There are hardly a dozen white neighbors nearby. And the wind-swept prairie stretches out for miles and miles. The young Swedish boy Eric shows Mary Anne how to fashion a willow whistle. Its clear note is the *leitmotif* of the story. We hear it as the friendship theme, as a signal from Mary Anne to Eric. It is sounded again when Mary Anne, who has been taken to the Sioux village as evidence of good faith, is with the friendly Indians on their flight from the hostile tribe of Arickaree. She blows her magic note and so leads Eric to the rescue. In the last chapter the whistle is sounded again as symbol of supreme surrender to the charming school-teacher come to the log school-house on the hill. She dispels Mary Anne's idea that learning is a desperate chore, she dispels the Arickarees' idea that books are evil and make wicked magic.

The story is divided into episodes. There are the games of spring, there is the visit to the Sioux tepees, there is the flight into the prairie. Later there is the expedition to find logs for the school-house, there is the untimely blizzard, the buffalo-hunt, the misunderstanding of the suspicious Arickarees' concerning the new building. Then there is the triumphant final tableau of pretty blond cousin Barbara, standing in front of the eagerly waiting school-house. Mary Anne holds her hand, Eric stands by

manfully. In the background are the grown-ups, and worshipfully watching, in the humble distance, stand the Sioux and the Arickaree.

The charm of the book lies in its complete naturalness. This is the world we live in. The prairie is a little wider than our own cabbage-patch, but the people are the ones we know; neighbors gone traveling. The Indians are a little more silent than our friends, the horses are a little fleet. The story is compact and simple, splendid enlivening collateral reading for younger children.

The characters are done in outline, as a child might draw them. Mary Anne's mother has no life of her own or meaning apart from Mary Anne. She is a pleasantly capable background. She is on hand when needed, has a great ability for baking and sweeping, for weaving linsey-woolsey for Mary Anne's blue frock, red for her bit of a tippet. The men are capable tillers of the soil, wielders of a mighty axe, ingenious, courageous and less articulate. Swift Pigeon, Gray Eagle's mother, makes moccasins, bedecked with bright beads and embroiders white doeskin with porcupine quills. There is much accurate and valuable detail pleasantly put. Gray Eagle says nothing but watches the white folk, teaches the children much of the lore and laws of nature, bides his time and finally says "How!" "It is so," says Miss Meigs, "that an Indian greets a friend." We, too, say "How!" to our new friends of "The Willow Whistle" hoping that many children between the ages of six and ten will hear its clear note at Christmas time. And we say "How!" to Miss Meigs (Tink to us) because we remember the whimsical clarity of her imaginings even in bygone Bryn Mawr days.

ALICE SACHS PLAUT, '08.

WESTWARD PASSAGE, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Houghton, Mifflin Co \$2.50.

Years of Grace was full of Mrs. Barnes' belief in the stabilizing power of ease and comfort in daily living. When she presents a duel between an emotional fever and permanent everyday luxury, the quiet, pervasive, restful peace of luxury wins. The theme of *Westward Passage* is such a duel, and its chances for comic effect are many. Its form as a story, indeed, seems less hospitable to its comic details than would be the stage. How many of them might get a quick delighted laugh if they were actually seen! Jade-green chiffons from Vionnet, new mink coats, "brand-new, diaphanous, aquamarine-tinted Patou pyjamas," Mark Cross hand-bags, Chanel perfumes (the noses of the dramatis personae are expert), even the yellow Chrysler, should be *seen* for their laugh. In the story form they get all too easily merged with the satisfactions they give; they lack emphasis, for all their multitude. In audible soliloquy, too, how irresistible would be Olivia's memories of how she had read in the newspapers of her divorced husband, now a novelist in the lime-light, as "sailing for Europe, to visit John Galsworthy in England, or join Eugene O'Neill in Italy, or meet Ernest Hemingway in France." In the pictures of fashionable weeklies, she remembers seeing him "rallying Yvonne Printemps at Longchamps, or chatting with Lady Astor at Ascot, or laughing with Alice Longworth on the steps of the Chevy Chase Country Club." And how the settings of the stage cry for realistic representation! From the Chelsea Village flat to the Vermont farm parlor, "authentically 'early American.'" And the steamer de luxe!

Olivia Van Tyne's first marriage with impecunious Nicholas Allen, with his passion for writing, had lasted ten years in a flat that he found "hell." All the details of living had been nagging worries, and nothing else, even the baby Olivia.

Her second marriage to Harry Ottendorf had been peacefully wealthy. The "birth, care, and education" of her two little sons had been "infinitely pleasanter" than the birth, care, and education of her Allen daughter. The book opens with the two Olivias coming home from Paris alone and meeting Nicholas Allen. Nick and Olivia fall in love afresh and after landing even start to elope. Mrs. Barnes' last chapter, the elopement (which ends by half past eight in the evening, with Olivia safely alone again), is almost wholly in good comic vein.

The young Olivia is used for chorus. Her note each time rings true, and is the reader's best guide. Mrs. Barnes' stage is not yet in the "land of cuckoldry—the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom." It is in the land of our own everyday, where we hold off our moral judgments with difficulty. Mrs. Barnes has not yet mastered the note of—is it of irony?—that helps the reader keep clear of social values and of morality, of all our mental habits, and live in the world of the theatre. But may she give us more and better comedies.

EDITH PETTIT BORIE, '95.

MURDER IN THE CELLAR, by Louise Eppley and Rebecca Fordyce Gayton, 1916.
William Morrow and Co. \$2.00.

The hardened reader of detective stories will find here in good measure all the ingredients of a "thriller." The corpse is delivered promptly at the end of chapter two, and in the remaining two hundred and eighty-odd pages attention is diverted from the murderer by a whole school of red herrings. The scene and method of the crime are novel. Not here the library and French window, the estate with shrubberies, luxurious lodging in a well-staffed mansion while the investigation goes on. Instead, we have a storm-locked mining settlement, a week-end party in the house of the Superintendent, target practice in the cellar, and thereafter precarious meals. Under these conditions, means and motives are as plentiful as blackberries and the eye of the mosquito-like detective, impartially malign, bores into each suspect until the acceptable solution.

REGINA K. CRANDALL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The BULLETIN acknowledges on behalf of itself and the Library the following interesting pamphlets:

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN WORKERS AT THE SUMMER SCHOOLS, 1928 TO 1930, by Gladys L. Palmer, Ph.D. United States Department of Labor, Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 89.

SKILL AND SPECIALIZATION, A STUDY IN THE METAL TRADES, by Mildred Fairchild, Carola Woerishoffer Fellow, Bryn Mawr College.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS AND AMERICAN LEGISLATION, by Alice Cheyney, Ph.D., in collaboration with the Geneva Research Committee. Geneva Special Studies, Vol. II—No. 8, August, 1931.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

CHANGING CONDITIONS IN THE EAST

Kate Chambers Seelye, 1911, wrote in the summer:

"At the beginning of the Easter holidays, my eldest daughters and I went to attend the School Girls' Conference being held in Tripoli, a few miles north of us on the seacoast. This conference, which has met six times in the last seven years, is managed by a group of women chosen from the various Anglo-American missionary and philanthropic organizations in Syria. There were eighty girls present (the number was limited on account of lack of space),—Syrian, Armenian, American, Jewish. The problem of changing social conditions in Europe and America seems to be great, the restlessness since the war is felt by all . . . but imagine how much greater it is here, where, to these problems arising from the aftermath of the war, is added the struggle to adjust the old ideas and customs of the orient to the education and freedom sweeping in from the occident!

"As soon as the conference was over, four more of the family joined us and we started on a glorious week's trip through northern Syria. The first night we spent in Latakia, and at the end of the next twenty-four hours, I felt as if I had been striding down the ages. A visit to the excavations going on at Minet-al-Baida, just outside of Latakia, took us back to the early Phoenician days. It all seemed so vivid, as we stood at the edge of what used to be a thriving port full of Phoenician boats, manned by Phoenician traders, and then wandered among their tombs, and had a glimpse of their temple and library. The latter had to be dug up, and one's imagination must work to picture it as it must have been . . . but nature changes little through the ages, the sea, the sky, the clouds, and much of the shore line must have looked much the same to those early people as they hastened to the harbor to welcome an incoming ship.

"The Crusader castle of Markab between Latakia and Tripoli, high on a hill, dominating the country-side, brought us further down the centuries. As we looked out from its battlements over the blue Mediterranean, we thought of the king of Cyprus whom Richard imprisoned with silver chains in a front chamber of the castle, so that on clear days he could look across at his island of Cyprus, and sigh for his freedom, and lost power, lost because he had not been sufficiently hospitable to Richard's queen when she was shipwrecked on his shores.

"From Latakia we drove across to Aleppo, where the Saracens always held the citadel, and never let it pass into the hands of the crusaders. We drove out in the afternoon to visit the pillar of Simon Stylites. I had always marveled at the influence that man had had over the surrounding country, but I marveled even more, when I saw the distance the people had flocked, at least a day's walk out into the wilderness, to ask the advice of this man whose character was so strong, that for thirty years he dominated them from the top of his pillar. The base of the pillar still stands, about fifteen feet in diameter, and not far away are the ruins of what must have been a magnificent Church and monastery, built to his memory after his death, and thrown to the ground by an earthquake.

"I mustn't dwell on the thrill of watching the excavations in ancient Hama, or the excitement of getting stuck in the mud in the desert on the way to Palmyra . . . or the awe that fills one at the thought of the kingdom that Zenobia built up out there in this oasis in the desert . . . the beauty of her city and the strength of

her power. For I must press on, through Damascus, back through Beirut, down to Jerusalem where I attended the biennial conference of the Eastern Mediterranean Federation of the Y. W. C. A.

"The conference was attended by delegates from Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Turkey. It was a most interesting and inspiring ten days. British, American, Egyptian, Armenian, Syrian, Palestinian . . . met for an exchange of ideas, and a chance to study our problems together."

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST

Helen Ott Campbell, 1911, writes from Kangkei, Korea:

"In view of the world-wide interest the present disturbances in Mukden may engender, perhaps the description of one little fracas this summer will be entertaining. You no doubt saw that there were some riots in Korea against Chinese. We all felt that they went a bit farther than had been intended by those who incited them, and that the Chinese did not retaliate as it had been hoped they would, so that the Japanese military could have got busy establishing order up in Manchuria before the fighting season was so far gone. As it was they had to wait for this 'murder' up in Mongolia, to come to grips. Undoubtedly all China would have more of life and liberty, within limits, and even pursuit of happiness, in the case of Japanese doing business there if Japan 'ran' the country. Having lived in a country governed in that way I know whereof I speak,—but back to the little melodrama this summer which could never have occurred unwanted.

"We were in a little seaside place on the Yellow Sea. The provision store was run by three Chinese from the establishment in Seoul which has served all foreigners in Korea. There was also a Chinese carpenter employed about our house and a 'lacey' man had arrived. Five lone Chinamen all there because of the foreigners. We naturally felt some sense of responsibility. But why should there be any rioting there? However, late on Tuesday night one of the Chinamen came to say they were being threatened. It was pouring rain and the "mayor" of our little colony felt it was safe to wait until morning. The mob gathered before breakfast and we had an exciting day. They agreed to do nothing if we would get the Chinese away before evening. Then we found they were lying in wait to kill them as they left. So we sent them off by boat to land several miles down the coast. Then the mob started off in that direction. Several of the Americans went off in automobiles, and found some Chinese women and children on the road. They knew the mob would soon come so one car offered the three ringleaders a ride—that was too great an adventure to miss—greater than murdering some Chinese—so off they started—only to have the motor go dead, just when they neared another car with eleven women and children in the back seat. Fortunately they had been cooled off enough to listen to reason and we had no casualties.

"My husband is over in Manchuria now. There are many thousands of Koreans there, some went to escape Japanese rule, some were dispossessed of their land but the Chinese look upon them as a vanguard of Japanese occupation and I think many of them would welcome the security the Japanese rule would give. Now nothing over here is safe. Surely from a theoretical viewpoint Japan has no right there, but just as surely Russia has none and it will probably be one or the other—that being the case the choice is easy. Miss Strong makes a good case for the Russian development, but what we see and hear does not sound desirable."

CLASS NOTES

1893

Editor: S. FRANCES VAN KIRK
1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Susan Walker FitzGerald is busy with the Regional Scholarship Committee and other interests of the kind. Her son Leigh is a freshman in Princeton. She sends love to all the class.

Lucy Martin Donnelly has been abroad for a year on Sabbatical leave. She spent an interesting and a delightful winter in Egypt and in Greece; the summer was given over to work in London.

Louise Brownell Saunders is continuing her classes in Utica, and also in her home in Clinton, N. Y.

Mary A. Watson travelled with her daughter this summer in Belgium, France, England and Scotland.

Anne Logan Emerson has been very ill. She is recovering and was able recently to make the journey from Cleveland to the home of her daughter in Washington, D. C.

Louise Fulton Gucker is working with various organizations in Philadelphia. Her son Frank, who married Mary Harris's niece, Eleanor Harris, (B. M. 1921) is a professor in Northwestern University. They have two children.

Amy Rock Ransome is enjoying life in California. Her husband, Dr. Frederick Leslie Ransome, is professor of Economic Geology at the California Institute of Technology. Amy is president of the Women's Club of California Institute wives and administrative officers of the Faculty. "My home and garden are of the Mediterranean type; the latter I call 'International' for it contains plants of all countries.

1894

Editor: ABBY BRAYTON DUFFEE
(Mrs. Randall Duffee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

I hope it is not too late to thank Marie Minor for taking over the job of Class Collector, while I was in Europe. My daughter Mary, '30, and I went on a Mediterranean cruise, going as far as Southern Russia, stopping at Odessa, Sevastopol and Malta. In returning '94's Class Records to me, Marie writes: "I really had hopes of hooking some of the fish that didn't bite for you, but evidently some of '94 don't bite for any bait."

Carolyn Moss Reed's new address is 2610 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. She writes: "I am working for the Wisconsin Tax Commission. I haven't been East for over twenty-five years, and Elizabeth Hench is the only one in our class with whom I have kept in touch. I wish I might come to a '94 Reunion some day."

The Class Editor has just learned of the death, on October 12th, of Mary Neville at Lexington, Kentucky. The Class will join in extending its deep sympathy to her sister, Linda Neville, '95.

1896

Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Elsa Bowman is spending the winter in Paris, and is chaperoning two school girls there.

Katherine Cook is back at Miss Chapin's school, after having retired two years ago. She is doing part-time work, which she says she greatly enjoys.

Sumako Uchida, Masa Dogura Uchida's daughter, is visiting her cousin in New York City.

1898

Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke)
328 Brookway, Merion, Pa.

Marion Park was in Keene Valley for most of July and August; came down to Bryn Mawr for the meeting of the Admissions Committee, and stayed to see the Summer School for a day. Josephine Goldmark was at St. Hobart's (three miles away) until August 15th, when she sailed for Vienna. Elizabeth Bancroft with her husband and Gertrude spent a few days with Marion.

Josephine writes: "Pauline and I sailed on August 16th and returned on November 10th. We spent most of our time in Vienna, where we had a wonderfully interesting visit of six weeks. Politics were, of course, very exciting during the summer and fall. When we first arrived, there was much discussion as to the outcome of the proposed customs union with Geneva, the attempt of the reactionary Heimwehr party against the government, the successful fight of the Socialist opposition on Parliament to save the social insurance laws in the economics necessary to balance the bud-

1903

get, and many other issues which we kept learning about from our friends in the Ministry and among the Socialists.

"And in the midst of so many hardships and with so hard a winter before them, it was wonderful to find the Viennese still cheerful and charming, with salaries and incomes so terribly reduced. I don't suppose anyone can tell what the national outcome will be, but, of course, that is true in many parts of the world today.

"We were fortunate enough to join Ruth Porter in Florence on the way home and to have the voyage home together, a high spot in a Bryn Mawr friendship of nearly forty years' duration."

Alice Gannett says: "I have not been doing anything very exciting. I spent six weeks in Europe this summer just touring the coast of Brittany and the medieval towns of southern Germany with friends, and came back greatly refreshed for a winter which promises to be exceptionally hard. Unemployment conditions are as bad in Cleveland as they are anywhere else, I imagine, and we are doing what we can to keep up the courage of our neighbors and help them in a little co-operative buying. Through the Consumers' League we are still working for unemployment insurance. It is all very interesting and absorbing. I wish I could hear news of all our class."

So do we all!

Louise Warren writes: "I hope you'll put a lot of news about *other people* in the BULLETIN. My affairs are fairly insignificant, domesticity being the keynote of my existence. Does '98 never motor to New England? We live on the main New York to Boston route (worse luck), so all you have to do is look for the house as you go through."

Esther Thomas says: "The Thomases haven't done anything of general interest. Esther was graduated from Bryn Mawr last June, and spent July and August in the British Isles with a friend. She is now teaching 19 second-grade boys at Episcopal Academy, having asserted she would never teach. The rest of us were at our beloved Cape Cod cottage for the summer. Arthur and I have just returned from three perfect weeks in Santa Fé. Sidney, my second daughter, is a sophomore at Smith."

Frances Ackermann is continuing her work with Margaret Sanger, and feels that her work is very fundamental. She says: "It is a great inspiration to work with a woman of vision, and a leader.

Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Elizabeth Baggaley Carroll writes: "We moved back to Pittsburgh last March after five years of living at North East, Pa., and we now have a nice apartment at 521 S. Lang Avenue. Mr. Carroll and our son Bob are here with me, and our daughter Harriet has entered training at St. Mary's Hospital for children in New York City.

"July in the Hebrides and August in the hills at home set me up for what promises to be a winter full of things that are more interesting to do than to hear described. I continue to teach at Elmira College," writes Ida Langdon.

Dot Day Watkins shows she is usefully busy. "At present I am busy as follows: Motoring Asa, 14, and Julia, 13, to high school seven miles away each morning. Keeping house with a big, old house with one maid. Teaching a Woman's Bible Class and a Sunday School Class of girls once a week; running the Community League in the Country School nearby; going to meetings of the Woman's Club Associated Charities; mending, writing, and at odd moments enjoying Sigrid Unset.

Hetty Goldman writes: "My book describing excavations in Boeotia which I carried on in 1924-27 for the Fogg Museum of Harvard University has just appeared. 'Excavations at Entreia in Boeotia.' Last time I returned to a site I had excavated in pre-war days, Salae, and uncovered in addition to archaic Greek material a closely built neolithic settlement of stone huts which yielded much interesting pottery. I hope to return for a final exploration of the site in the spring of 1932. In the meantime I am enjoying the superlative all-American fall weather."

Mary P. Williamson gives us a glimpse of herself and others. "I was in Boston for the fall meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club here, always a well-attended and most delightful affair. Rosalie James was with me at the Crawford House, N. H., for some two weeks, but is now in St. Paul, Minn., at the Commodore Hotel. She went to Middlebury, Vt., Summer School for her Spanish. I met Anne Sherwin on the street the other day—as pretty as ever, of course. I may be at the 'Marlborough-Blenheim' for a while this winter; everyone ring the bell and inquire."

"My first news is that we have moved to 45 Gramercy Park North to be near

my brother, and I'd love to see any 1903's here. The next is that after a strenuous summer of camp and the settling here, I find I need a real rest and hope to get it by sailing to California, and back on the same boat. This will give me five days in San Francisco, and I hope a long loaf each way," says Eleanor Deming.

Julia Pratt Smith gives us the following news: "I have been flying in the West Indies. Wanted to see my own country, so went to Porto Rico. Had long wanted to see Florida. Saw a little, about a foot above sea level. Am in fashion, hunting a job."

Charlotte Morton Lanagan tells us why she has moved again. "This last election's results will send us back to our little house in Albany again, probably next May. That is one difficulty about politics, it forces one to move so often."

"Living in the country now, outside Detroit; address, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Marianna Buffum Hill lives near us, and we have a friendly game of contract, a la Ely Culbertson (or not) quite often. Oldest son home from Princeton, and working in a big bank at a small salary, and happy to be doing so. Younger son wearing a little black cap in the freshman class at Princeton. Also have two big dogs, and have just planted a lot of tulips. Love to 1903." Marjorie Green Mulock.

"First grandchild born Nov. 23, 1930, named for his paternal grandfather, viz., U. S. Senator Wm. E. Brock. Second daughter, Margaret, married Oct. 6, 1931, to Robert Sterling Killebrew." Myra Smartt Kruesi.

1904

Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON

320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A letter from Bertha Brown Lambert a few days ago enclosed an article published in a recent issue of the *Smith Alumnae Quarterly*, entitled "The Curtain Rises on 1935." A picture of Margaret Scott accompanies the article. The account reads as follows: "And there in the center of the stage stands Miss Margaret Scott, cast as Mater Familias, Dean of the Class of 1935. Miss Scott has been a member of the History Department for ten years, and so, although we must acknowledge that she took both her B.A. and her M.A. at Bryn Mawr, we forget until we look her up in the Catalogue that she hasn't always belonged to Smith. Preceding her Smith days, by the way, she taught in a large high school in Philadelphia."

We have heard that Evelyn Holliday Patterson is again enjoying the pursuit of knowledge this time at the University of Chicago, where she is working in the field of Archaeology.

Dr. Mary James sent a message from the steamer when it made the port of Honolulu. She expected to reach China about Thanksgiving time.

Hope Woods Hunt's daughter, Sophie Lee, and Sara Palmer Baxter's daughter, Barbara, have both entered their application at Bryn Mawr for September, 1932.

Anne Buzby Lloyd's daughter, Nancy Palmer, is in the upper quarter of the freshman class at Wisconsin.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse has just resigned after ten years' service on the Lower Merion Board of Education. She was obliged to do this on account of moving to Haverford Township.

Marjorie Sellers is now the only woman left on the Lower Merion Board. She has been a member for twelve years.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)

59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Emily Cooper Johnson, the new Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, spent her summer officially looking about France, Germany, Poland and Russia. We hope to hear something of these experiences from her personally later.

Helen Jackson Paxson has been giving a course on Etiquette to business and industrial girls at the Y. W. C. A. in Madison, Wis.

The Macmillan Company announces among its new books *The World We Live In*, by Gertrude Hartman, and describes it as "a new telling of the story of man's adventure in making his world as it is today, illustrated with more than two hundred pictures." The reviewers of this book have praised it very highly and consider it an outstanding contribution to children's literature.

Marion Cuthbert Walker's oldest son has entered Duke University.

Rosamond Danielson writes: "This year I have had a good visit from Anna McKeen Jensen and her three adorable youngsters. Aside from that, 1905 contacts have been regrettably lacking."

Louise Lewis has had a new house built for her next to her brother's home. She is living there now, and the address is Navajo Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa. She "goes daily to the Lighthouse, where she

used to live, and this winter her work is chiefly in connection with unemployed families."

Jane Ward left New York in August for Germany, Russia, and China, where her address is care of Y. W. C. A., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

1906

Editor: RUTH ARCHBALD LITTLE

(Mrs. Halsted Little)

285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

After attending reunion last May, Edith Durand McColl and her daughter Ellen spent about two months in the East. On the way back to Winnipeg they stopped at Ann Arbor to visit Edith's sister, and she spent a day in Toledo with Marian Canaday.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS

Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The Class wishes to express its sympathy to the husband and children of Brownie Neff Noble (Mrs. Edward W. Noble), who died at her home in Virginia on October 31st. She leaves two daughters and two sons.

One of the high points in 1907 history was reached on December 4th, when Margaret Bailey read her own poems to a select group in the Common Room. President Park, Dean Manning, and august heads of departments vied with the undergraduates in their rapt attention. A number of old friends and contemporaries were present and listened to her delightful reading and comments. There were many requests for a second reading of special favorites, and the audience was given a treat in the shape of a brand-new unpublished poem called "Open Season," which bids fair to rank with the best of present-day verse. At the end of the evening our poet was surrounded by students asking eager questions, and requesting autographs. The College Bookshop reported a lively sale of *White Christmas*. Margaret had many interesting experiences to tell of her readings around the country, for she is much in demand. Miggy Blodgett had a party for her recently at the "Margaret Blodgett Corporation in Cambridge, where all the local Bryn Mawr people flocked to hear her. She had just been to Providence, where she had had a regular Old Home Week. About 700 people came to the reading, which was preceded by a dinner given by the President of Brown University. Her old nurse and the man who used to look after the Bailey furnace were in the

audience. She has engagements in the near future to read for the Baldwin School, the Junior League, the Cosmopolitan Club, the American Woman's Association, and other groups.

Peggy Barnes' second novel, "Westward Passage," appeared in book form December 1st. It has been coming out serially in the *Pictorial Review* since the middle of the summer, but deserves to be read as a whole, since it was a good deal cut in the magazine. (See page 20.)

1908

Editor: MRS. HELEN CADBURY BUSH
Haverford, Pa.

Louise Hyman Pollak writes:

"Melanie Atherton Updegraff with her three youngest children sailed on the *Saturnia* from New York October 29th. She is returning to Nipani, Belgaum District, India, after a year's furlough. Melanie, Jr., is staying in this country at the North Eastern Seminary.

"Louise Milligan Herron is President of the Washington Bryn Mawr Club. Anna Dunham Reilly spent a day in Washington visiting Anna Carrère before going to the Council meeting in Baltimore. They had tea with me and I can testify to their both being almost better looking than ever!

"Julian ran for council and was most emphatically elected. The Council of Nine elects one of its own number as Mayor—who will again be Russell Wilson, husband of Elizabeth Smith, 1915. The charter, or reform government, retained a majority in spite of the depression."

Anne Walton Pennell describes a delightful new vocation:

"The other day I took an exhibit of children's books over to Frances Ferris' school at Haverford and met Helen Cadbury Bush, who promptly extracted a promise that I would tell 1908 something about what I was doing. It would be impossible in half a column to outline the steps by which a private and personal hobby has become an altruistic service and now bids fair to evolve into a business. Five years ago, when my little son was born, I started to collect some of the finer illustrated editions. Three years ago a Wellesley friend of mine and I were asked to select the books for a small private school near here. We put in about \$60.00 worth of really fine books for \$25.00. Private schools are all financially struggling, so the news spread and we were asked to buy books for other schools. We now have a selected library of about 2000 juveniles on our shelves. We give a discount of 25 per cent to

schools and 10 per cent to parents. This November we have been going from school to school with an exhibit of international picture books. So far we have found that serving parents and schools is hard work as well as a great deal of fun. By no means the least of the fun consists in meeting old friends and making new ones. Any Bryn Mawrers in whom this recital awakens a desire to see our collection will be welcome at Rose Valley and Manchester Roads, Moylan, Pa., but do be sure to telephone first and make an appointment. Media 341."

1910

Editor: KATHERINE R. DRINKER
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)

71 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

Pat Murphy, amiable as of old, has consented to act as general manager for our class reunion in June. The Alumnae Office has assigned Pembroke West to us for headquarters. Make your plans now to come!

Pat's regular job is assistant to the Headmistress of the Agnes Irwin School. "As for recent events," she writes, "I had an interesting trip this summer driving in France, Switzerland and Italy in a Citroen sedan, rented in Paris. Otherwise I continue to live in the slums of Philadelphia, and find food the most interesting phase of the cultivated middle-age life."

Peggy James Porter reports that she and her family (husband and two children) have returned to San Francisco to live, three years of gardening and chicken raising having provided a surfeit of country life. But they have a camp on the coast forty miles below Monterey which they greatly enjoy.

Ruth Babcock Deems, another Californian, describes herself as busy "providing simple meals for a busy husband (via a cook) and serving as lady's maid to three daughters, ten to sixteen, inclusive." Last summer Ruth spent in a shack in the foothills of the coast range near the Russian River. At the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in Denver she served as Chairman of a Findings Committee on Religious Thinking Today.

Rosalind Romeyn Everdell, Manhasset, L. I., writes: "As to my news, the education of three children seems to be the vital thing at the moment; a boy at St. Paul's and a girl and another boy at the Greenvale School at Roslyn. As for myself, gardening and tennis to keep lithe!"

Frances Hearne Brown, Hubbard Woods, Ill., reports the Class Baby as

"very grown up and ancient," her preliminaries to Bryn Mawr passed last spring. Frances, a Past President of the Parent-Teacher Association in the Public Schools, has three other children, all thriving.

Dorothy Nearing Van Dyne writes from Troy, Pa.: "I am still married with no paid occupation. My son is away at boarding school and my daughter will go next year. A year ago last winter my husband and I took a Mediterranean trip. I can tell you I enjoyed my first sight of Europe, Asia, and Africa immensely. The only trouble was that it was too short. I have been interested in the peace movement in the past few years, and of late have taken quite an active part in it around here. I have also been President for the past year of our Parent-Teacher Association."

Frances Storer Ryan, Toledo, has spent the past five or six years trying to regain her health after a series of operations. She writes: "I can only report piloting a Ford up the slopes of the Rockies this summer with my mother's ranch in Estes Park as headquarters for expeditions to our favorite haunts between Cheyenne and Santa Fé."

Ethel Chase Salinger writes that her two daughters, now seven and four years old, are her most interesting problems, and that her work centers in them. They are both in the Froebel League School in New York and Ethel is taking an active part in the administration of this school as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee. Her summers are spent in New Canaan, Conn., where riding and golf occupy much of her time.

Susanne Allinson Wulsin and her husband have been in Persia since the winter of 1930, engaged in archaeological negotiations for the University of Pennsylvania. Last spring they began excavations near Asterabad in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea on a Foundation of the Kansas City Museum, and have made important and valuable discoveries—a city of the Bronze Age with a large temple or fortress, many burials, fine black potteries, and small female goddess statuettes of great museum value. After this autumn's excavations are over, Susanne and Mr. Wulsin expect to come back to America for a few months and to return in the spring for more work.

Irma Bixler Poste writes from Chattanooga, Tenn.: "I do some work in the P. T. A. and the A. A. U. W., belong to the Woman's Club and a garden club, play a little bridge, to my husband's disgust, but no golf, to his disappointment."

Irma's daughter Dorothy entered Oberlin College this year, where she plans to major in Music—the violin. The two other Poste children are also musically inclined, one playing the clarinet, the other the flute. So "you can easily guess," writes Irma, "what our neighbors think of us at times."

Ruth Cook Draper, El Centro, Calif., says: "My domestic status is that of a 'view farmer's' helpmate. And there is rather a lot of view." Ruth has seen no Bryn Mawrters in years and is news hungry.

The Class wishes to extend its sincere sympathy to Susanne Allinson Wulsin, whose father died in June; to Madeleine Edison Sloane, whose father died in October, and to Kate Rotan Drinker, whose mother died the same month.

1911

Class Editor: MARY CASE PEVEAR
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear)
355 E. 50th St., New York City

We have only just learned of the death of Charlotte Claffin's mother last May, but all the members of 1911 will sympathize with Charlotte.

Elizabeth Ross McComb's moving to Ann Arbor was mentioned last month, but now we have her new address, and in case any 1911 person is in the vicinity, here it is, 809 E. Kingsley Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell sent several bits of news: Florence Wyman Tripp has a debutante daughter; Marion Crane Carroll's two boys attend the Lycée Condorcet in Paris, an all-day school, and, to quote from a letter from Marion, "They dash through Paris traffic and coast down the Rue Amsterdam on the backs of taxicabs, jump off and on moving trams to their hearts' content." Helen Parkhurst, as a Guggenheim Memorial Fellow, is to travel all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and will complete a new book. Her address is Morgan & Co., Paris. All Betty herself is doing in a public way is to be Treasurer of the Spence Alumnae Society, Secretary of the 79th Street Branch of the Henry Street Visiting Nurses, and Chairman of the Junior League Theatre School.

Lois Lehman is at the Grand Hotel in Vevey for the winter.

A letter from Ellen Pottberg Hempstead gives the following news:

"Last May the University of Maine Press published my husband's *History of the West Branch of the Penobscot River*. My function in connection with this book was in proof reading. * * *

"We have three children—Mary, aged ten; David, aged nine, and Elizabeth, aged four. * * *

"I have had hanging in the window of our living room my 1911 lantern on the possible chance that some day some Bryn Mawrtyr might go up this road and, seeing the lantern, might stop."

1912

Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt)
Winnetka, Ill.

From Florence Leopold Wolf comes a letter with news of real interest—the first 1912 boy at Harvard. Her son "Dick" entered on certificate and is enthusiastic.

Isabel Harper and Maisie Lee are systematically "acquiring culture" on Friday afternoons after luncheon together, by visiting art collections!

Mary Brown has returned to her house in Winnetka after a year in Santa Fé.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY G. NOYES KNIGHT
(Mrs. C. Prescott Knight, Jr.)
97 Angell St., Providence, R. I.

Laura Branson is engaged to Dr. Henry Linville, President of the Teachers' Union, where Laura has been Executive Secretary. They are to be married the day before Christmas—let it be upon Kitty McCollin Arnett's head if I have any of the data wrong—and Kitty's six-year-old son is to play an "honorary part" in the ceremony.

Olga Erbsloh Muller published in October at Brentanos a book of poems—*Child of the Sun*. (See page 17.)

Susan Nichols Pulsifer and her husband are spending the winter in Brunswick, Maine.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Ave., Avondale,
Cincinnati, O.

Jeannette Greenewald Gordon moved to New York in October. Her new address is Celtic Park Apartments, 43-10 48th Avenue, Woodside, Long Island. Jeannette and her husband took a short trip to France and England last summer.

Ruth Lautz was married in August to Mr. L. M. Cunningham. They are living in Evanston, Ill.

Dorothy Evans Nichols is absorbed in the co-operative play school which she and four other mothers run in Miami. In October she accompanied her husband to New York for a medical convention and spent her mornings while there observing the Horace Mann nursery group.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd.,
Providence, R. I.

Nats MacFaden Blanton writes that "the summer for us has been one of intense activity. The fact that *Medicine in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century* is in press now, promised for December 1st, will tell you partly the story. I have taken on a man's-sized job in accepting a place on the school board of Richmond, succeeding Mary Safford Munford's mother (who had to resign when she changed her residence from one district to another)—the only woman with eight men. It involves a good deal of work—in fact, would consume any amount you could give it, if you did it well. To add to complications this fall, Wyndham, Jr., had an emergency appendix operation one Monday and Frank broke his leg the next Monday playing football. They are both making splendid recoveries, and I have nothing to fuss about except being a little weary."

A newsy letter from Carrie Shaw Tatom speaks of having met Betty Seelye Crandall at a luncheon in November. She went to Canada for a visit the end of October in her Buick and apparently had a glorious time. Now she is back in Glenshaw acquiring, as she expresses it, a "gas-stove fan."

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON
TWITCHELL
(Mrs. P. E. Twitchell)
Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

The Class wishes to extend deepest sympathy to Florence Wilson Colton, whose husband died early in September very suddenly as the result of an injury due to an explosion in his motorboat. They were at their summer home on Greenings Island, near South West Harbor.

News from Helen Karns Champlin: "We have been living here (627 West Fairmount Avenue, State College, Pa.) for five years and enjoy both the people and the place. My husband is Professor of Education in Pennsylvania State College, and I give a course in Psychology in the same institution occasionally.

"I have had the interesting experience of being President here for two years of a departmentalized woman's club of three hundred, and for the last two years have been working out programs for the local branch of the American Association of University Women, and for the local Parent-Teacher Association.

"This semester I am taking a seminary in Psychology with a man who spent last year at the University of Berlin studying research laboratories of prominent German Gestalt psychologists.

"An article of mine appeared last spring in *The Parent Magazine*. It was translated into Turkish, and appeared in *Muhit*, a magazine published in Stamboul, and was abstracted for the *Revue Internationale de l'Enfant*, published in Geneva."

The engagement of Elizabeth Hurlock to Irland McKnight Beckman, of Harrisburg, Pa., has just been announced. He is Deputy Secretary of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)
433 E. 51st St., New York City

From Dorothy Griggs Murray: "Your letter from Wyoming went to Massachusetts and found me in Wyoming again! I have spent the last two summers at St. Michael's Mission to the Arapahoe Indians at Ethete (near Lander), Wyoming. The children and I love it there and ride 'madly in all directions' over the sage brush. Early in September I drove them (in a Ford) from there to California, where we are settled for a year in Palo Alto. My father-in-law is professor of Greek at Stanford. I am doing some studying at various subjects once more with a view to teaching later on. My girls (now eight and nine years old) are in a good public school here and my three and a half year old son in a fine nursery school. We expect to return to Andover via Panama next September." Dorothy's address is now 603 Melville Avenue, Palo Alto, Calif.

The rest of our news for this month came in circulars through the mail. One read "Portrait Drawings by Margaret Train (Mrs. Boris Samsonoff), Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. November 16 to 28, 1931." On it was a very attractive drawing of a child's head.

The other was as follows: "Anita de Braganca and Josephine Herrick announce an exhibition of photographs at the Junior League, 221 East 71st Street, from November 30th to December 14th, 1931."

We did have a card from Dorothy Greene Alexander—"There is so very little to say about myself that I hesitate to bother you with it at all. I was married twelve years ago and have two children, John, eight years old, and Betsey, five years old.

1923

Class Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD,
325 East 72nd Street,
New York City

Louise Foley has announced her engagement to Mr. Leo Spain, of Albany, New York. They are going to be married in April.

Katherine Strauss Mali writes: "I am working on the B. M. Committee of the Women's Division of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. Unlatch your pursestrings all ye whom I have ever known!"

From Alice Smith Hackney: "I wish to report one son born last March, and one glorious vacation, with husband but not children, on Darn's ranch in Big Horn, Wyoming, this summer."

Celestine Goddard Mott is now living at 529 Weaver Street, Larchmont, N. Y. She has a son of two and a half, and a daughter of eight months, and very decided ideas against writing any sort of an account of India for this column. However she does say: "The longer I'm at home, the more grateful I am for the five years spent in India. Probably we'll end up by going back."

Irene Gates has been practicing medicine for the last three years. She finished at the Women's Medical in 1927, interned at the Philadelphia General during 1927-1929, and is now extremely busy in New York—16 Gramercy Park, North.

Katherine Goldsmith Lowenstein has moved to Sycamore Avenue, Shrewsbury, N. J., for the winter, with a good deal of spare time and hospitality for any 1923 wayfarer.

Florence Harrison Dunlop's son is now two years old. And Paddy Hay Schlipf has what she calls "the usual family," a boy of three and a girl of one year.

Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt now has two children at the Mount Kemble School in Morristown, where she herself does odd jobs on a part-time basis.

1924

Editor: DOROTHY GARDNER BUTTERWORTH
(Mrs. Ebert Butterworth),
30 E. Springfield Ave.,
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Felice Begg spent the week-end with Betty Howe in Philadelphia recently, visiting college and resisting valiantly Dr. Howe's efforts to persuade her to come to Philadelphia to practice.

Rosalind Pearce has a position with Shaw, Loomis, and Sayles, and is living in Cambridge.

Becka Tatham has forsaken the Silver Swan Inn and the farm for the winter and is living in New York.

Sue Leewitz is in New York for the winter, working in her father's office.

Mary Minott Holt, after a long lapse from view, is reported back in Lake Forest for a breathing spell.

Betty Price Richardson is still in New York diligently attending her two daughters and her son.

Estelle Neville Bridge was in England this summer. She visited Betty Mosely White, in London. Betty's husband has been appointed head of the Bankers Trust in London, which, we hope, will never be afflicted with the Philadelphia Bank Disease.

Connie Lewis Gibson is helping the Captain hold down his station in the Philippines.

Mary Woodworth is instructing the Freshmen in English and is assistant to Miss Donnelly. She is even more conscientious than of yore and will not take vacations.

K. VanBibber is living in New York at the Bryn Mawr Club. This is her third year as head of the Mathematics Department at the Brearley School.

Betty Hale Laidlow's husband is interning at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. Betty lives just across the street at 617 W. 168th Street.

Jean Palmer has been joined in New York by her mother, lives at No. 2 Beekman Place, and still labors for the Junior League.

Betty Howe has another sister in this year's Freshman Class; a small one called "Priscilla."

1925

Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

Now that the Christmas bills are coming in thick and fast and the post Yuletide gloom has definitely settled, we take this opportunity to remind you that some have not yet paid up their Memorial Fund pledges. This probably means you, so look over your check stubs or count the change left from your last month's salary or hock your piano, but send Betty Smith your contribution by the next mail. (Then telephone your delicatessen or come around to our house.)

The class sends love and sympathy to Helen Lord Smith who lost her father in October.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS,
Berwyn, Pa.

Valinda Hill DuBose has a son, David St. Pierre DuBose, Junior, born on August 22nd of this year of grace.

Sara Pinkerton was married in July to Mr. James Fisher Irwin, and is living at 2741 North 46th St., Bala, Philadelphia.

Jan Seeley spent the summer at Salzburg at the Elizabeth Duncan School of Dancing, where, in addition to the light fantastic she also took drawing, music, history of art, and German. She is now at Columbia, studying for her M.A. in Physical Education.

Sarah Posey is now Mrs. George K. Voss, address Patton Road, Portland, Oregon. Apparently this is very stale news as Peggy Brooks, who unearthed this bit of news, adds that she has been married about three and a half years.

Peggy Brooks, herself, who is absolutely indispensable and a prop to my declining years, spent the summer at Woodstock, Vermont, and wrote that she expected to return to her old job with Best and Co. in October.

To her also we owe an amusing newspaper clipping to the effect that: "Miss Julia Lee started on July 14th for Kentucky. She has been commissioned to survey a tract of forest land in the primitive, southeastern part of the state, and prepare a plan for its economic development. Horseback riding over hill and valley trails will be her chief means of travel."

Peggy adds, according to a letter from Judy, she made the trip clad in blue jeans, on a mule, and accompanied by a lad from the Forestry School, and two native females on one horse.

K. Adams was married to William Lusk on June 24th in Winnetka, Illinois. As reported by "Time": *Married*, William Thompson Lusk, 30, heir associate of Tiffany and Co., jewellers, and Katharine Adams, 25, of "Fortune's" staff.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Marion Leary Twitchman on the death of her father.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.
424 East 52nd St., New York City.

Two more additions to the roster of class babies! Mat Fowler Van Doren's son, Reading, Jr., was born on October 15th. Mat is now living at 434 East 52nd St., New York City, next door to Al Bruere Lounsbury. Jean Morganstern Greenbaum's second son arrived on Oc-

tober 17th. He is named Julian Morganstern after Jean's father.

Marian Gray, '28, was married on November 24th to C. Oliver O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell was graduated from Annapolis in 1920. They will live at 36 East 72nd Street, New York City.

Bertha Alling Brown writes that she is very busy learning the fine art of cooking, but seems to be managing at the same time to continue to be travel editor of the Junior League Magazine and manager for the Dudley Crafts Watson lectures. Esther Dikeman Thurlow seems to doubt her ability as a housewife, having filled in her occupation in the questionnaire thus, "housewife (?)." She is taking two courses, French and American History, at the high school. She reports that Ruth Peters is working for her Ph.D. at Radcliffe.

Martha Ferguson writes from London, where she is spending the winter studying, that she took a trip to South Africa this summer to the Roan Antelope Copper mine in Northern Rhodesia, whence she has returned most enthusiastic. "Africa is a great place; don't miss it if ever you get an opportunity to go out there."

Alice Palache has been seen in New York recently. She is holding down a job as the head of the New York branch of Margaret Sanger's Birth Control League. Kate Hepburn Smith is said to be appearing in a new play shortly.

We may not be going to Africa, but we are planning to desert these shores, probably some time in January, to be gone, according to present expectations, about a year. The idea is to study financial and economic conditions in the Central European countries. We can always be reached care of Mrs. R. C. Lounsbury, 424 East 52nd St., New York City, who has consented to take over the job of editor in our absence.

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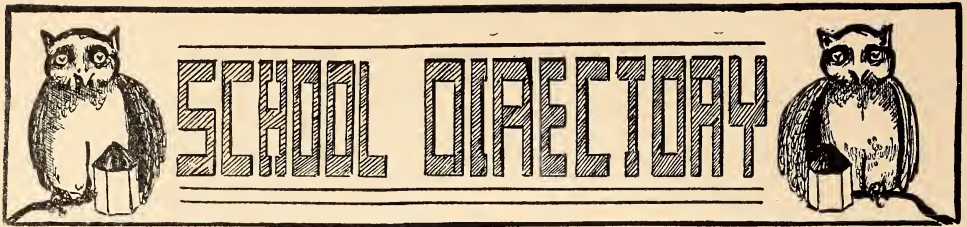
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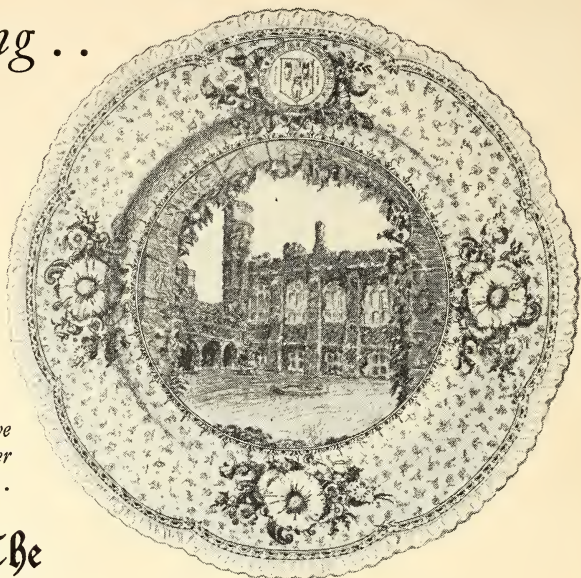
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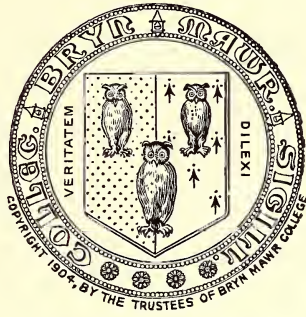
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



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| ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY, 1901 | VIRGINIA KNEELAND FRANTZ, 1918 |
| FLORANCE WATERBURY, 1905 | |

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALUMNAE FUND
CAROLINE FLORENCE LEXOW, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
PAULINE GOLDMARK, 1896

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
ELIZABETH Y. MAGUIRE, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
DR. MARJORIE STRAUSS KNAUTH, 1918

CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
EMILY R. CROSS, 1901

Form of Bequest



I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of.....dollars.



ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, 1895
New President of the Alumnae Association

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

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No. 2

EDITORIAL

The Report of the Graduate School printed in this month's BULLETIN has extraordinary significance if one reads it carefully. It is much more than a tabulation of names and jobs. It represents an exciting record of achievement, not only on the part of the women who have taken their degrees, but on the part of those directing the school, who have fitted it so well into the educational pattern of the country. In the *Journal of the American Association of University Women* for January the comment on the Report of the International Student Service Conference, at which delegates from thirty-nine nations gathered to discuss "The University in a Changing World," makes very significant reading, when one considers it in connection with Dean Schenck's account of the careers of the women who have taken their Ph.D. degrees at Bryn Mawr. "Testimony of delegates from countries from India to Canada, from Bulgaria to South America, showed that 'intellectual unemployment,' inability of college graduates to find jobs in the overcrowded professions for which they had prepared, is on the increase throughout the world. Universities, it was agreed, were turning out more prospective professionals than our economic system could absorb, even in normal times." As a way out it suggests limitation of this surplus. One cannot help feeling that the Graduate School has found selection a sounder and more constructive method than that of limitation. It is true that all of the women cited have entered a single profession, but one that is notoriously overcrowded,—the teaching profession. Yet careful selection and intensive training and insistence on the highest standards has meant obviously, if one simply glances at the table which shows the number of full professors, that for these women there has been no negative process of absorption, but that they have made for themselves enviable places. They have become essential parts of the intellectual life of the country. We are told often of the enrichment that the Graduate School brings to the college itself, but we do not always think of the enrichment that it brings to the whole field of education. The Report gives the barest statement of facts, but even this unadorned record has the power to stir one's pride and imagination.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Excerpts from a Report Presented by the Dean of the School to President Park

In a graduate school, the students working for the Ph.D. degree form the group by whose ultimate achievement the reputation of the school will stand or fall. Just as the rating of a college by the American Council of Education depends on the proven success of its graduates in later graduate work, so the prestige of a graduate school depends upon the proven success of the holders of its highest degree in college teaching and research. The evaluation of research is an almost impossible task,* as is the evaluation of many imponderable elements that go to make up success in teaching. The institutions in which people teach, however, and the ranks they attain, are indications that have significance in the measurement of success.

To women college professors, the six great women's colleges of the East that admit women to their faculties (Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley) offer, in general, the highest rewards that the woman scholar can hope for. They offer to her opportunities for really advanced teaching, the chance of reasonably rapid promotion and a much higher financial return than she is likely to find elsewhere. They are in a very favorable position, therefore, to get what they believe to be the best of the supply of women scholars.

It is a great satisfaction to note that of the one hundred and forty-four living holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College, forty-one are on the faculties of these six women's colleges.

Of these forty-one holders of Bryn Mawr Ph.D. degrees,

- 1 is President of Bryn Mawr College.
- 21 hold the rank of Full Professor (of these 1 is Dean of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School).
- 11 hold the rank of Associate or Assistant Professor (of these 1 is a Class Dean at Smith).
- 8 are Lecturers, Instructors or Assistants.

They are distributed as follows among the six colleges:

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Barnard | 4 |
| Bryn Mawr | 10 |
| Mount Holyoke | 10 |
| Smith | 7 |
| Vassar | 7 |
| Wellesley | 3 |

41

* In recent years the awards of the Guggenheim Fellowships and of the fellowships of the National Research Council have served as a recognition of ability in research. In the past two years the following holders of the Bryn Mawr degree of Doctor of Philosophy have received such awards:

H. H. Parkhurst, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Barnard College, a Guggenheim Fellowship for the preparation of a work on the aesthetics of architecture.

V. L. Brown, Professor of History, Smith College, a Guggenheim Fellowship for a Study in the archives of England, Spain and Mexico of the relations of England and Spain as colonial powers in the eighteenth century.

G. Melvin, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Mills College, a Social Science Research Fellowship from the National Research Council.

The following table shows their distribution through the various departments of study and the full professors furnished by this group to each department:

| DEPARTMENT | NUMBER TEACHING | NUMBER OF FULL PROFESSORS WITH NAME OF COLLEGES WHERE THEY TEACH |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Archaeology | 1 | 1 at Bryn Mawr |
| Art | 1 | |
| Biblical Literature | 2 | 1 at Mount Holyoke |
| Biology | 1 | |
| Chemistry | 2 | 1 at Barnard |
| English | 5 | 1 at Mount Holyoke 2 at Vassar |
| French | 6 | 1 at Bryn Mawr 1 at Vassar |
| Geology | 2 | |
| History | 3 | 1 at Mount Holyoke 1 at Smith |
| Latin | 4 | 1 at Bryn Mawr 1 at Mount Holyoke 1 at Smith |
| Mathematics | 3 | 1 at Vassar 1 at Mount Holyoke |
| Philosophy | 3 | 1 at Smith |
| Physics | 1 | 1 at Mount Holyoke |
| Politics, Economics, Sociology | 3 | 1 at Bryn Mawr 1 at Mount Holyoke |
| Spanish | 3 | 1 at Smith 1 at Vassar |

These forty-one holders of the Bryn Mawr Ph.D. in the six women's colleges came to the Bryn Mawr Graduate School with the following degrees:

25 had their A.B. degrees from women's colleges (14 from Bryn Mawr).

3 had their A.B. degrees from women's colleges affiliated with universities.

13 had their A.B. degrees from co-educational universities and colleges.

The President of Bryn Mawr College had her A.B. degree as well as her Ph.D. degree from Bryn Mawr.

The twenty-one full professors entered the Bryn Mawr Graduate School with degrees from the following institutions:

Women's Colleges

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Bryn Mawr | 8 |
| Mills | 1 |
| Mississippi State | 1 |
| Mount Holyoke | 1 |
| Smith | 1 |
| Vassar | 1 |

Co-Educational Institutions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Earlham | 1 |
| University of Indiana | 1 |
| University of London | 1 |
| University of Toronto | 2 |
| Washington University | 1 |
| Western Reserve University | 1 |
| University of Wisconsin | 1 |

One of the things that has made the Bryn Mawr Graduate School an interesting group to belong to and to teach has been the diversity of the educational background of its students. Given the relatively small size of the school,* the number of institutions from which the students come and their geographical range have been noteworthy.

The following table gives a list of the colleges and universities from which the one hundred and fifty-one women who have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College entered the Graduate School:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES AT WHICH THE 151 HOLDERS OF
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY FROM BRYN
MAWR TOOK THEIR FIRST DEGREES

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----|
| Bryn Mawr | 38 | |
| Mount Holyoke | 12 | |
| Vassar | 8 | |
| Smith | 7 | |
| Barnard | 6 | |
| Pembroke College in Brown University | } 4 each | 12 |
| Goucher College | | |
| University of Michigan | | |
| University of London | } 3 each | 15 |
| University of Missouri | | |
| Oberlin College | | |
| Ohio State University | | |
| University of Wisconsin | | |
| 12 Colleges sent 2 each | | 24 |
| 29 Colleges sent 1 each | | 29 |

Fifty-four Colleges and Universities sent the 151
holders of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

THE PH.D. CANDIDATES OF TODAY

The Graduate School of 1931-32 has sixty-six candidates for the Ph.D. degree in the following departments:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Archaeology | 4 | Greek | 1 |
| Biology | 1 | History | 7 |
| Chemistry | 1 | History of Art | 1 |
| Economics and Politics | 1 | Latin | 6 |
| Education | 5 | Mathematics | 3 |
| English | 8 | Philosophy | 3 |
| French | 8 | Psychology | 2 |
| Geology | 1 | Social Economy | 7 |
| German | 5 | Spanish | 2 |

66

Of these twenty-three are studying at Bryn Mawr this year.

Eleven are studying abroad in Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain.

Nineteen have college positions, seven have positions in schools, two hold research positions, three hold miscellaneous positions, one is studying at Pendle Hill, three

* The registration of this year (1931-32) is 106, which is the same as last year's registration.

report they are working on their dissertations, one last reported she was looking for a position.

The above summary seems to indicate that the Graduate School is adapted to the educational life of the country. In a year when the number of unemployed teachers presents a distressing economic problem our record of only one unemployed candidate from this group is highly gratifying. It is reinforced by the equally gratifying record of the positions held by the fifteen students who have received the Ph.D. degree in the last three years:

THE FIFTEEN STUDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY FROM BRYN MAWR
COLLEGE IN THE LAST THREE YEARS AND
THEIR PRESENT APPOINTMENTS

1929

- DARBY, D. F. (Mrs. George O. S. Darby)
Assistant Professor of Art, Smith College
- DIETZ, E. M.
Research Assistant in Chemistry, Harvard University
- FAIRCHILD, M.
Associate in Social Economy and Social Research, Bryn Mawr College
- HALL, B. L.
Case worker, Children's Aid, Vancouver, British Columbia
- SHAW, H. L.
Traveling
- STORRS, M.
Instructor in Philosophy, Smith College
- WOLFF, M. P.
Instructor in Economics and Sociology, Wilson College

1930

- ANDERSON, R. L.
Instructor in Mathematics, Hunter College
- CORNELIUS, R.
Professor of English, Randolph-Macon Woman's College
- WENTWORTH, H. A.
Research Fellow in Ophthalmology, University of Pennsylvania Medical School
- WHYTE, F.
Instructor in Spanish, Mount Holyoke College

1931

- BURR, D.
Fellow of the Agora Foundation, Athens
- DOOLITTLE, D. (Mrs. Lawrence)
Instructor in French, Mount Holyoke College
- KINGSLEY, L.
Instructor in Geology, Wellesley College
- TUVE, R.
Instructor in English, Vassar College

EUNICE MORGAN SCHENCK, 1907,
Dean of the Graduate School.

THE NURSERY TRAINING SCHOOL OF BOSTON

BY ELIZABETH WINSOR PEARSON, 1892

(Mrs. Pearson was one of the founders of the school and the President until 1930)

The story of the Nursery Training School of Boston may interest even some BULLETIN readers who have no relations with small children, for the reason that it offers college women a new profession.

The school is a clear-cut example of an enterprise which, starting without any funds or any sympathy, let alone demand, from the community at large, has achieved in ten years a real success. The explanation of this success lies in three things: the school was a pioneer, and hence, when nursery school teachers began to be in demand, it was one of the very few sources of supply. On the other hand, it was not so far in advance of public opinion that it had to wait years for this demand. The third and really sufficient reason for the success of the school is its quality, and that it owes to its Director.

The school dates back to the beginning of the nursery school movement in the United States: its founders, who had been carrying on a Montessori school, evolved the name *nursery school* out of their own heads. It owes its existence to two typically Boston institutions with progressive educational records of half a century: namely, the Woman's Education Association and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw's system of "neighborhood houses." In 1920, after hearing of the Rachel McMillan Nursery School and Training Centre in London, the Association decided to start a training school for nursery school teachers, and the corporation which owned the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House (and was there maintaining a day nursery) lent their plant for the purpose. When prolonged search failed to reveal anyone in this country competent and suitable to take charge of this particular experiment, the position was offered to a young social worker, a Radcliffe graduate, Abigail Adams Eliot, who at once enrolled at the McMillan School. Accordingly it was not until January 1, 1922, that Miss Eliot took charge at Ruggles Street and not until September, when she had transformed the day nursery into a nursery school, that she opened the training course—with one student. It was for this student and for Miss Eliot and her assistant that Professor G. E. Johnson, of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, gave without charge his first course on the pre-school child. Since that time Miss Eliot has taken, at Harvard, first a Master's and then a Doctor's degree in Education.

The house and grounds on Ruggles Street have been made the property of the school and have been improved from time to time. Now they are really adequate not only for the fifty children in the nursery school but for the present student body, in the training course, of about thirty. Happily the changes have not given the place any increased aspect of an "institution." It is still a chubby, child-like, two-story brick house, with trees and vines and a modest garden; inside it has very much the air of a cheerful, simple home.

Meanwhile the nursery school movement has been sweeping the country—hence the thirty students. Fifty-two graduates and former students of the school (nineteen are married) are now teaching in forty-four nursery schools in ten states—and the island of Jamaica. These schools represent various types, of which the principal ones are the philanthropic, like the nursery school at Ruggles Street, the coöperative, and the nursery school connected with a training school (like this one, again) or a college, often as part of a research centre.

To define the quality of the school and to make it convincing in a few words is not so easy. But if you have read between the lines of bald facts so far, perhaps you can continue to do so. First, reflect what it meant for the Director to achieve her two degrees in education while she was building up her school and helping educate the community. Realize, too, that she put up with all the inadequacies and inconveniences unavoidable to the school's poverty, stressing always the personnel and the practice that should make a good nursery school and a good training course. Among her students now are always a number who are college trained, but remember that it was not always so and that in working out the training course she has never hesitated to reject the unsatisfactory applicant, no matter how welcome would have been her tuition fee. The main facts about the training course today are as follows:

Candidates for admission should be at least twenty years old and should have completed, in addition to secondary school, two years of more advanced study at a college, normal school, kindergarten training school, or the like; practical experience in educational or social work may in some cases be regarded as an adequate substitute. College graduates can usually finish the course in twelve months; others are likely to require two academic years. Courses accepted as credit toward the certificate are given at the Nursery Training School, others at Boston University School of Education, Harvard University Graduate School of Education, Radcliffe College, Simmons College, and the Perry Kindergarten Normal School. Practice work and observation are offered at Ruggles Street, at other nursery schools (Greater Boston has seventeen staffed or partly staffed by our former students) and in other institutions.

The minimum requirements for the certificate of graduation are:

1. A background knowledge of biology, general psychology, and sociology.
2. 'Twenty semester hours' work in courses selected with the advice and consent of the Director.
3. 'Three hundred hours' practice work in nursery schools, kindergartens, and the Children's Hospital, under the supervision of the training school, plus two hundred and fifty hours' work with children under six years of age under other supervision.

The nursery school at 147 Ruggles Street looks out for the physical, mental, and moral health of a group of tenement house children for five days a week from 8.30 to 4, the year round. Hospitals, the Dental Infirmary, and the Habit Clinic are coöperating agencies. Parents are handled in such a way as to make them also coöperating agencies. The school has never had money for research, but its records and indeed all its procedure are in line with the best scientific knowledge. Common sense and humor prevent theory from getting into the saddle.

Unconvincing as the mere assertion must be, one cannot avoid mentioning the atmosphere of enthusiastic coöperation that pervades the School. But it would be unfair to the school to stop on a note of complacency. "When what you did yesterday looks very good to you, you aren't doing much today." Every day the Director and her staff are having the fun of new experiment and discovery, and they are as ready to admit their mistakes as they are to entertain a new idea.

There are at this moment more nursery schools per capita in New England than in any other part of the United States, a large proportion of them children of the Nursery Training School of Boston. Not perfect and not claiming to be perfect, they constitute as intelligent, high-minded, timely, and promising an enterprise as one is likely to meet up with in these troubled days.

THE NEW BOOK ROOM

With 1932 the New Book Room enters upon its twentieth year. It has become a College institution, a room with a history, though there are said to be Alumnae unaware even of its existence. They date perhaps from the days of the old library, those two high Victorian rooms at the north end of Taylor that were lined delightfully with books from floor to ceiling: in one, the undergraduates of the little old or young Bryn Mawr studied at long tables; in the other, at similar long tables, faculty, staff, and students read their newspapers, magazines, and journals. The New Book Room is neither study hall nor magazine room, but it derives from the old library.

The new library with its Gothic study hall, its spacious magazine room, its stacks, seminaries and offices, was discovered after some years to have no pleasant place full of books where one could easily put one's hand on a volume, new or old, and read comfortably at leisure. Desirable books moreover were apt to be captured for "the reserve room." To meet the situation, a room on the main corridor looking into the cloister was turned into a reading room, a small library of modern literature within the great library organized for academic purposes. The name, New Book Room, originated with the plan of placing there for a period of inspection all the books that come into the library. Sometimes the array of learned volumes is formidable, but very soon they pass on to their places in the main library, while the newly acquired fiction, biography, and poetry remain for the interest of non-academic hours.

"General literature" comes into the library through purchases made on a special appropriation that is never quite large enough to supply the reading demand. The aim of the New Book Room is to supplement this fund by purchasing books on its own behalf. These it marks with a blue star, lets go into circulation for short periods only, and brings back to the room until they are three or four years old. Then, if not worn to tatters and gone out of respectable existence altogether, they merge in the main library.

The first books for the room were purchased with a gift of \$100 from Miss Garrett. Contributions from President Thomas followed and from individual Alumnae, as well as from the Bryn Mawr Clubs of Chicago and Baltimore, the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association, and, above all, the Class of 1902, which for a number of years was more than generous in its support. For some time now the room has had a yearly income of its own accruing from the reunion gifts of the Classes of 1898 and 1914. These gifts, placed at the disposal of President Park, were assigned by her to the New Book Room. The fund, if small, is assured, and when supplemented by other gifts supplies a fair amount of general reading. There is never, of course, quite enough money to buy all the books wanted, and there are critics who habitually fail to recognize the physical impossibility of a book standing on the shelves at the same time that it is in circulation. "Nothing to read in the New Book Room," "Nothing there but old books, nothing but Russian books, nothing but—" are complaints that must haunt the Committee until the room is rich enough to purchase more widely and freely.

Narrow means, however, have the virtue of forcing careful selection. The Committee endeavors to please a variety of tastes while keeping a standard that is probably easy to recognize if difficult to define. We have come a long way from the timid early days that questioned whether we should buy any new fiction whatever to the present when we buy almost all the good fiction published. Biography and

travel, of course, we buy largely, and as much poetry and drama as are to be had; books on art and science; in brief, books on almost all subjects that are of general and not technical interest and application. Each year, moreover, we make one considerable purchase of the works of an individual writer to remain permanently in this room—Anatole France, Hardy, and Shaw, for instance, or an interesting edition of Jane Austen. Last autumn it was the tales of Chekhov.

Last autumn again, on the initiation of a member of the Committee, a shelf of "old books" that were found not to be circulating as freely as they should—books ranging from "Robinson Crusoe" to "Barchester Towers" and "The Way of All Flesh"—was collected to interest student readers. Within a few days the books had disappeared into the halls.

The shelves apart, the centre of life in the room is the large table at the great end window that looks into the Cloister. There books of special interest stand between book rests given by Marion Reilly, personal copies, special editions, volumes by lecturers speaking at the College—Willa Cather or Robert Frost, as the case may be, Dr. Breasted or Professor Whitehead. Someone is always reading in a chair beside this table or coming in the door to look at the new books on the shelves, Alumnae only less often than faculty and students. The proudest moment probably in the history of the place was at the New Year, when a distinguished member of the Association said that she thought she had not before seen so many well-chosen books collected in one small room.

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY, 1893.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN COLLEGES

SCHEDULE FOR RADIO BROADCASTS FOR SEVEN COLLEGE CHOIRS AND GLEE CLUBS

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Hour (Eastern Standard Time)</i> | <i>College</i> | <i>Station</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Mon., Feb. 1 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Wellesley | WNAC, at Boston |
| Mon., Feb. 8 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Vassar | WABC, at New York |
| Mon., Feb. 15 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Radcliffe | WNAC, at Boston |
| Mon., Feb. 22 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Barnard | WABC, at New York |
| Mon., Feb. 29 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Mount Holyoke | WNAC, at Boston |
| Mon., March 7 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Bryn Mawr | WCAU, at Philadelphia |
| Mon., March 14 | 3.45 to 4 p. m. | Smith | WNAC, at Boston |

The entire program will be sent over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

PROGRAM OF THE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE CHOIR

Director—F. H. ERNEST WILLOUGHBY

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| "Tenebrae factae sunt"..... | PALESTRINA (1525-1594) |
| "O vos omnes" | VITTORIA (1540-1613) |
| "Looke downe, O Lorde"..... | WILLIAM BYRD (1543-1623) |
| MADRIGALS | |
| "On the plains, fairy trains" | THOMAS WHEELKES (1578-1623) |
| "Arise, get up, my dear" | THOMAS MORLEY (1557-1604) |

March 7th, 1932, 3.45 p. m., over Station WCAU, Philadelphia.

THE NEW SIGNIFICANCE OF STANDARDS OF LIVING

MARY VAN KLEECK

Excerpts from the address delivered at the conference on Community Responsibility for the Stabilization of Industry held under the auspices of Bryn Mawr College and the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia, at Bryn Mawr College, December 5, 1931.

Standards of living are revealed today as the most vital element in our social economic structure. Their consideration is particularly significant to this conference since it is through standards of living that communities can better the situation. Education and public opinion can do a great deal in this respect by opposing long hours and low wages. The purpose of this conference, indeed, is to help individuals and organizations to gather up ideas and weld them into a program for what they believe to be community responsibility for the stabilization of industry.

The possibility of taking action in accordance with democratic procedure is open to us in the United States. A democracy need not resort to force, but can meet the need for change through legislative action. The question is whether it is possible for America to face the economic situation, and the change going on and to work out methods of common life that will meet these changes. The opportunity and the possibility are both here. The solution depends on the ability of voluntary organizations to develop leadership. The time when one man can lead has passed. We must form groups or organizations and work through them.

The World Social Economic Congress in Amsterdam had the facts before it to show that the world's production capacity has increased faster in the last ten years than at any other period—faster than the population, but at the same time unemployment is greater. The problem today is not lack of technical development nor inefficiency of labor, but discrepancy between productive capacity and purchasing power. The countries of modern industry have failed to maintain standards of living on a plane high enough to utilize products which modern industries have learned to produce. Liberalism, following the industrial revolution, sought to protect wage-earners through labor laws for the sake of humanity. Now these labor laws are jeopardized by the economic crisis, so that industry virtually says that it is impossible to meet even the minimum standards set up in labor legislation. At the Congress Monsieur Thomas, of the International Labour Organization, pointed out that in the present general crisis the very principles of social legislation are jeopardized and that those who are striving for social justice must begin now to study the economic organization and to find in it the resources for planning for the maintenance of these standards.

The objective of certain industrial organizations has been to establish balance between production and consumption by limiting production so that prices may be kept up. The present crisis shows that this is not a sufficient objective. Industry must face the larger task of developing consumption—that is, raising standards of living. Limiting production means limiting wealth. Instead, industry must be planned for the inspiring task of progressively meeting the unfulfilled economic needs of all people.

The supreme test which Congress and the Administration in Washington must face in the next two months is whether or not they can develop a national and

international program directed toward the raising of standards of living by the spreading of purchasing power in all countries.

The way out of the present devastating conditions of unemployment is to raise standards of living by spreading purchasing power so that in all nations people may buy the food, the clothing, the housing, the recreation, the education and the other conditions of living which modern industry, with its marvelous technical development, has made possible. The machine cannot survive poverty. Poverty can be prevented only by a changed distribution of wealth, and modern industry cannot realize its own possibilities unless it can create not only goods but buying power.

This is not an insoluble problem. The chief obstacle in the way is the need for a complete change of attitude on the part of bankers, industrialists and leaders of government in all the countries in which modern industry is most highly developed. The United States, as the leading creditor country, has more power and more responsibility than any other country. Concretely, the means to which Congress and the Administration should give attention toward the end of leading the way out of the present depression and establishing peace in the world are to be found in seven measures:

In place of the tariff we should have a series of world economic treaties, beginning with agreements for the utilization of raw materials, based upon a plan drawn by economists who are capable of a world view; the plan should have just one objective, to remove all obstructions to the maximum use of the world's productive capacity. This requires a balancing of production and consumption, not by limiting production but by raising the power to consume. This would not be free trade, leading to the beating down of standards of living, but planned trade, leading to the satisfaction of the basic economic needs of all people.

In the light of this world plan, an international conference on the exchange value of silver as an instrument of money should be called to meet the present difficulties of countries in which silver is the medium of exchange, especially of the Orient.

Similarly, the whole problem of money, including credit and currency, should be a subject of international agreement in the light of such a world plan.

The problem of war debts and reparations would take its place in such a scheme, and measures for adjusting war debts would then become an economic problem in which a way would be found to establish the economic basis for trade relations in Europe on a foundation of security for the standards of living of all nations, including, of course, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Austria and all the others whose living standards are now menaced by the barriers set up between them and by the complications in international finance produced by war debts.

To establish trade relations between the countries of capitalism and the country of the new system, Soviet Russia, particularly trade relations between the United States and Russia, would be the most effective way of preserving what is socially desirable in our own system and preventing the danger of war, which daily grows more menacing.

Taxation must be planned with the objective of distributing purchasing power, which means, of course, adopting the principle of capacity to pay as the basis of taxation, and, deeper than that, taxing out of existence the power to speculate in that portion of wealth which belongs to the whole community, including land and natural resources.

The United States should at once declare on its own part a far-reaching policy of disarmament, but disarmament will be a result of all these other measures and will be impossible without them.

In the face of possible bankruptcy in Germany when the present credits expire in February, and with the imminent menace of war in the Far East, the electorate of this country must awaken to the need for positive and fundamental action by Congress. It is an interesting fact that in all the principal countries of the world conservative political leadership is now in power. If the present profit-making capitalism cannot find a way toward socialized capitalism, it will not be because the electorate has denied leadership to big business. The present crisis affords an unprecedented opportunity for the United States to give to the world a demonstration of its power to apply the principles of democracy to industry.

ON THE CAMPUS

LUCY SANBORN, '32

At last the discussion concerning May Day has come to a head. The trustees in their December meeting with Miss Park voted to uphold the Undergraduate choice in the matter, and a vote will be taken at a meeting of the Undergraduate Association January 6th to settle the question. The pros and cons will be presented by the President, Harriet Moore. The affair is apparently more complicated than a simple statement of preference. Already several preparatory schools have expressed their urgent desire for May Day and have promised their backing in numbers. Since the trustees and schools take such an optimistic view of May Day, the Undergraduates may feel certain obligations to them.

In the two weeks preceding Christmas, no new college activities are introduced, so there is little for me to tell you. The abridged report of the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee appeared in the *News* and the complete report was placed on a table in Taylor for Undergraduate consideration. It is a very detailed analysis of the Curriculum, course by course, including the number of persons reporting overworked or underworked, the hours spent on each course, and recommendations for reorganization of work in these courses or change of credit. The statistics are presented by classes and by the number of units elected. It appears that every class is slightly overworked but none more than six or eight hours a week, and that students taking three or three and a half units are more overworked per unit than those taking the usual number of four. The report was on reference until vacation, and suggestions were received from the Undergraduates in the various courses. With slightly modified recommendations it will be presented to the Faculty Curriculum Committee tonight at a joint meeting with the executive members of the Undergraduate Committee. Conclusions affecting the second semester will probably be reached.

The last issue of the *News* caused a great deal of excitement, naturally enough, as it was from the hands of the Faculty, under the editorship of Miss Robbins. The pages displayed the conservative literary make-up of departments—*Travel, Commentary on the News of the Day, Art, Medicine, Philosophy*, and so forth, and the entire emphasis was along literary lines, not on reporting. *Why Be Excited Over Matisse? The Social Sciences in Colleges, Just a Touch of Lovely Japan, Salubrious Though Sessile*, show the range of the articles. A candid *Pillar of Salt* "nominated

for oblivion" a large proportion of the student body, including "Students whose only trouble with examinations is that examiners insist on the answers having far too much relation to the questions." *Could Anything Be Verse?* contributed:

"I wish the pavements had been put
Where the grass is worn out,
And then our precedents on foot
Might have their theories borne out."

Altogether, there were six pages of clever writing, and the Campus has been busy arguing the relative merits of the Undergraduate and Faculty conceptions of a *News* and ferreting out the identity of the contributors, especially of Joe Bronze.

Among the reviews in the *Faculty News* was one of the *Lantern*. Again the prose writing is criticized for the divorce of subtle analysis from plot. The introduction of plot would serve to clarify the feelings and ideas of the characters, and would eliminate the excess of "self-consciousness." The poetry is treated in less detail, the writer begging incompetence.

Christmas on the Campus is too familiar to many of the Alumnae to need description. There have been one or two changes in recent years, though for the most part the traditional round of activities was followed. Christmas began on Sunday, with a beautiful service of Christmas music, to which the Choir and Mr. Willoughby, and, in the hymns, even the congregation contributed. The caroling of the maids occurred as usual, and the League gave a Christmas Carol Party, a "custom" started last year. We sat around the fire in half darkness, and interspersed carol singing with cocoa. The celebrations in the Halls were dictated by tradition, except at Radnor, where the Graduate students departed from the Christmas custom to the extent of a kid party. In Merion the tea dance and skits, in Denbigh the pageant, in Rock a banquet at which Charlotte Einsiedler, '32, was toastmistress, and at Pem the skits and the costume dance passed away the last evening, while the Choir made its rounds.

January has begun with the inevitable forward look to mid-years. Already we are planning our time and recreation with a view to the ordeal, now less than two weeks away. The Seniors have come back from vacation doubly sobered by the problem of job-hunting, which begins for the first time to loom large to them.

MAY DAY TO BE HELD MAY 6TH AND 7TH

By a vote of 268 to 67 the Undergraduates have expressed their desire to have May Day this year. The Budget has been reduced to less than that for 1920, but the cut has not been made at the expense of the Pageant. It will be as charming and unique as it has always been. The cut is possible because of the generosity of all who are directing it and concerned with the work of preparation. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, Mr. King, and Miss Petts, who are directing it, and Miss Kitselman and the alumnae who are coming back to help, are all giving their services.

THE
MARY FLEXNER LECTURESHIP
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

PRESENTS A SERIES OF LECTURES BY
THE REVEREND KIRSOPP LAKE, D.D.
Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Harvard University

SUBJECTS

THE APOSTLE PAUL

I.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH
PAUL'S PREDECESSORS

II.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH
PAUL'S CONTEMPORARIES

III.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND
PAUL'S SUCCESSORS

THE TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

I.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH
THE MATERIALS FOR PUBLISHING THE TEXTS

II.

MONDAY, MARCH 7TH
THE PROBLEMS OF THE TEXT

on Monday Evenings
February 8th, 15th, 22nd, 19th and March 7th, 1932

GOODHART HALL, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
8.15 P. M.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

GLAMOUR

(The Result of a Post B. M. Conversation)

I

Joan Collins swung on the white front gate
Free-wheeling a thoughtful roller-skate.
"Women in history books and such,"
Mused Joan, "have never amounted to much.
Neither have my or my school-mates' Mothers,
Unless you count just doing for others.
When I grow up I'll show a girl can
Go out for a regular job like a man."
And she paused to contemplate whether her chance
Lay in driving a fire-truck or running a ranch.

II

College alumnae of some years out
Dotted the campus round about.
Joan looked down on them,—“Mothers and wives,
One in fifty have lived their own lives.
Good sheltered women whose talk, poor fools,
Is nothing but spinach and nursery schools.
Ten years from now when our class comes back
The talk will run on a different track.”
And she thought ahead, with a bright impatience,
To her job at the Council on Foreign Relations.

III

At thirty Joan and a classmate met
For some honesty over a cigarette.
From the ardour of twenty and pioneering
To the routine life in the self-made clearing
They reviewed their jobs, with their rubs and pinches,
How the world is saved only by gradual inches,
And how all the spinach and all the fools
Are not confined to the nursery schools.
And they ended by knowing what they began
When they went for a regular job like a man.

HELEN HILL MILLER, 1921.

FLYING FROM VIENNA TO VENICE

It was a warm, hazy morning when we rose from the ground at Aspern at 9.15. In a moment we were passing over the Wienerwald, and the autumn colors of yellow and gold seemed even brighter than when seen from the ground. Josephine and I had had several fine walks over the mountains in the last few weeks of our stay in Vienna—

in fact, we could hardly restrain ourselves from running off every afternoon to see the Wienerwald.

But flying was an even more delightful way of seeing this great forest and scattered little red-roofed villages. Very soon the Schneeberg and Rax came into sight, both of them dusted with snow, and we were in Alpine country! It was clearer by this time, but the valleys were filled with soft white clouds. As the sun rose higher they gradually dissolved or floated away in little fleets. We passed over a number of lakes that were intensely blue with the familiar Swiss color of aquamarines.

After an hour we seemed to be climbing higher. It was very cold, and black clouds suddenly appeared, obscuring the more distant mountains. Sometimes we were above the clouds, sometimes they swirled around us. The mountains looked grimmer and grimmer—not a bush, not a bit of green to be seen, only the bare peaks everywhere. At Villach the *aiguilles* of the Julian Alps, some 8,000 feet high, rose into the sky. It was not clear enough to see the Dolomites, for the storm was passing over them. There was one specially beautiful moment when we passed over a small glacier and looked down into the cool, green ice where it fell off into the valley.

But flying over the highest mountain it really seemed too bleak, and I was glad when the plane began to fly once more easily and the descent began. We soon left the clouds behind us and found ourselves in the warm summer air of Italy. It was still wild mountain country, torn by many streams. We saw bare beds of sand with veining of bright green where the shrunken streams cut their channels through the sand.

Before I could see enough of this strange sight we were over the *pianura*. It was like a Persian shawl spread upon the ground, with every shade of gold, brown and green woven into the wonderful pattern. The Tagliamento, and later the Piave, were held within their stone embankments, but their green water was fed in little streams to the neighboring fields—threads of green it seemed from above.

Then suddenly, and much too soon, we were over the islands and lagoons that stretch along the shore, and then, as the plane swept round a curve, we had glimpses of a small island covered with red-tiled roofs and campaniles, but not till I saw San Marco in a flash did I realize that it was Venezia! In a second the plane began to race along the Lido and we were on earth again. Never before in all my life had I spent three hours packed so full with new sensations. It was magnificent!

PAULINE GOLDMARK, 1896.

ADVENTURES IN PERSIA

Susanne Allinson Wulsin, 1910, and her husband have been in Persia since the winter of 1930, engaged in archaeological negotiations for the University of Pennsylvania. Last spring they began excavations near Asterabad in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea on a Foundation of the Kansas City Museum and have made important and valuable discoveries. The *New York Times* of last July gave conspicuous space to a cable from the American Legation in Teheran reporting their discovery of a city of the Bronze Age, with a large temple or fortress, many burials, fine black potteries and small female goddess statuettes of great museum value. The cable included the statement that Mr. Godard, the French archaeological adviser to the Persian Government, concurred in the opinion that the discoveries were important.

In June, when the rainy season set in, they returned to Teheran, where they spent the summer working on their finds, which are divided between the Persian Government and the Kansas City Museum. This autumn they are back again at their "Tepe" on the Turcoman Steppe, expecting to make striking discoveries as the main buildings of the ancient site are cleared. They have reason to hope that these excavations are going to throw important light on the whole archaeological problem in the East.

I quote from a letter written from Bendershah:

"This is a curious place. Just a R. R. Station, or rather, the end of the R. R. with station, freight yard, round house, half a dozen nice concrete modern houses built for the officials, a few shacks for the workmen, all strung out along one side of the tracks, a marsh and then the Caspian—that's to the west. Fifty yards from the row of houses on the east begins the Steppe—very green and gold in the sunlight, speckled with Turcoman yurts, much like the Mongol yurts, here and there a horseman dashing about, here and there sheep grazing—or cattle. Now and then a high-wheeled Turcoman cart creaks by, sometimes drawn by oxen but usually by a horse. North of us the Steppe runs on along the seashore, and south of us the same, with a break for the Kara-Su, the river which marks its official boundary—a busy spot just now with the caviar fisheries. Beyond that the plain becomes hummocky and bushy, and then suddenly without much transition you are in the jungle—the wet forest at the foot of the mountains. And the mountains themselves on this side are forested to the tops—or to where they are too steep. All the clouds of the Steppe are swept against them and turn to rain without being able to cross over. It's an ever-changing parade, those clouds against the mountains. Sometimes they are wiped out altogether in the clouds, while here on the Steppe, a few miles away, we are in a dry world. Then the peaks break through—or the sun picks out gold and green flecks at their flanks. It's very lovely and very different from anything I've ever seen. The Steppe is very appealing, and for all its empty space very alive.

"The mountains look very high from this side, and of course they should, as we are some 25 metres below sea level here and the mountains are 18,000 to 19,000 feet high. Demavend is way to the west, but his peak sticks up over the shoulders of the others, very white and triangular.

"Asterabad, in the foothills, and the jungle is wet and unpleasant most of the time, but the Steppe is very bracing and fine after Teheran. You love the wind because it comes from the sea or across the thousands of miles of green Steppe—and is not the dust-laden, nerve-testing wind of the plateau."

And here is a portion from another letter from Gumish Tepe, the actual site of the excavations:

"This is a most amusing and interesting Turcoman village, about half yurts—"felt tents"—and half permanent wooden houses, all mixed in together. The houses are two story, two rooms above and two below, with a veranda all around each story. You go up outside stairs. We have the two upper rooms in one of these houses, and the cooking is done in a felt yurt in the yard. From the veranda I can see the harbor—we are on the east shore of the Caspian, and generally overlook the town. The yard is full of calves, chickens, babies—women and girls in the very pretty Turcoman dress are churning butter, spinning and weaving. At Bendershah, F. and I added a big black dog of nondescript ancestry named 'Schnutz' to our menage as watchdog. He belonged to Herr Kornitzer, who was leaving, and he is an excellent watchdog. He

and the Sleuci made friends at once, and when Herr Kornitzer left he transferred his affections to us. The servants meanwhile collected a small and very beguiling puppy and its mother! This room has glass windows! but most of the panes are broken and the rest so dirty that they look like ground glass. Two swallows have their nest inside, and come and go with complete disregard of us, the dogs and the servants! I don't feel quite so indifferent! But as the windows are open to the sky there seems very little to do about it!

"Yesterday afternoon the officer in charge went out with us to Old Gumish Tepe, where is the mound or 'Tepe' from which the place has its name. The local inhabitants use it as a brick quarry, and it's honeycombed with holes where they have dug up, and are digging, bricks to use for new buildings. We found nothing of interest as we poked about. Afterwards we were invited in to one of the two or three yurts that form the settlement there for tea. These yurts are very like the Mongol yurts, but much bigger and grander. A framework of reeds about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and a low domed roof—all covered with black felts tied down with ropes, and the whole is often girt 'round outside with a long strip of carpet about two feet wide and from fifty to seventy feet long, according to the size of the yurt. The yurt we were in was about twenty feet in diameter. The floor was covered with gay Turcoman carpets and felts, enough to make it very soft. The only openings are a door, with a wooden frame, and an opening overhead in the centre to let in light and out smoke. The hearth is a clay bed in the middle of the floor. A nice old Turcoman with a white turban and a long white beard invited us in—we sat about on the floor, while a wife (he explained he has five!) laid aside her spinning and made tea for us. Meanwhile the old gentleman set a big wooden bowl of hot boiled milk before us and three wooden spoons that had been in action all day I gathered. There was nothing for it but to dip in! And you know how I hate boiled milk with a skin on it! Around the room were open chests with shelves, roughly carved and darkened with age and smoke. They were filled with rows of gayly colored cheap china, bowls and tea pots. Silver belts and necklaces hung about; bits of drying fish and meat, wooden bowls of milk and curds, a flintlock, robes of silk, cotton, fur and brocade, hung here and there, and on top of the chests were piled high gay quilts and felts and pillows, to bed down the five wives, I suppose. Various neighbors dropt in to share the guests, and it was all very gay and cheerful. The Persian officer acted as interpreter, as our Turki is even less than our Persian. The girl—for she was hardly more than that—in a long, loose dress and a very gay embroidered yellow silk shawl which she kept more or less over her face, and much barbaric jewelry, made up a fire of charcoal on the hearth, fetched water from the well, and then filled the samovar and boiled the water. From a chest she produced sugar. Afterwards everybody was photographed. Then we took the old gentleman, gold brocade and all, in the Ford and set off across the Steppe. F. and I had no idea where we were going, but evidently the Persian officer and the old man had some end in view. We went almost due north and the Steppe was very empty and very flat. We started off a group of grazing mares and their colts, and it was pretty to see them run. I never had such a sense of the earth being round before. You watch things rise over the horizon in front and see them sink behind you!"

ANNE C. E. ALLINSON, 1892.

CLASS NOTES

1899

Class Editor: CAROLYN TROWBRIDGE
RADNOR-LEWIS
140 E. 40th St., New York City

The New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, sent the following notice:

"Frances Anne Ballard (Frances Keay) is planning a series of twelve lectures on Everyday Legal Problems at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, to begin Wednesday, January 6th, at 5.20.

The topics which will be explained and discussed by Mrs. Ballard include personal and family rights in their relation to husband, wife, children, guardians, employees, and trustees; house and home, with special reference to home ownership, landlord and tenant, and insurance; relationship to the State in regard to citizenship, taxation, and legislation.

After receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree at Bryn Mawr, Mrs. Ballard was admitted to the University of Pennsylvania as the first woman lawyer to be graduated from that institution. She organized the Legal Aid Society of Philadelphia and later accepted the first College Settlement Fellowship from Bryn Mawr, living at the Settlement where she was actively engaged in the legal aid of seamen.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard Francis)
Haverford, Pa.

It is with deep sorrow that we make the announcement of the death of our classmate Katharine Barton Childs, who died on January 2nd. She had not been well for some time but it was only at Christmas that her condition became alarming. She is survived by her husband, Robert Childs, and by her four children, Janet, Barbara, Deborah, and Barton. Our class is indeed bereft in the loss of so loved a classmate and so sweet and beautiful a spirit. Her life was one of unselfish and cheerful occupations, a little circle of influence that began at home and widened to include many phases of community interests. Hers was a singularly well-rounded life with her husband and children, her music, her garden, her fine talent for companionship and friendship and with her sunny nature making a happy atmosphere of love and understanding over it all.

1902

Class Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

The Class wishes to express its deep sympathy to Anne Rotan Howe and Katharine Rotan Drinker (1910) in the loss of their mother, Mrs. Edward Rotan, of Waco, Texas, who died October 17th, 1931.

1903

Class Editor pro. tem.: CONSTANCE LEUPP
TODD (Mrs. Lawrence Todd)
3738 Huntington Street
Chevy Chase, D. C.

Gertrude Dietrich Smith's many friends will be shocked and distressed to learn of the death of her husband, Herbert Knox Smith, in December, at their home in Farmington, Conn.

Emma D. Bush writes from her new address at 53 Virginia Terrace, Kingston, Pa., that after six pleasant years in Columbus, Ohio, she has come east of the mountains to teach at the Wilkes-Barre Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where she has once more found interesting work and congenial companions.

Rosamund Allen Evans writes from Boston that she is "entirely stagnant in matters academical and political and only mildly philanthropical at present." Her time and strength for a few months are going into bringing out a daughter.

Elizabeth Eastman, who is much too modest to write about herself, continues to be one of the most active workers in Washington in behalf of peace and other women's causes. She is an effective member of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee whose job it is to throw the fear of God into the hearts of members of Congress.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 S. 42nd St., Phila., Pa.

The Class of 1904 has learned with great regret of the death of Isabel Peters' sister, Alice. The class extends to her its most sincere sympathy.

Katharine Curtis Pierce was elected at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, held at Denver, Colorado, last fall, a member of the National Executive Council of the Women's Auxiliary from Province II, New York State. She is

President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of New York.

Isabel Peters is Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of New York.

Interesting and delightful news has come to us concerning our daughters:

Alice Schiedt Clark's daughter, Eunice, is doing excellent work at Radcliffe, and Anne Palmer, Buz's daughter, is doing splendid work at the University of Wisconsin.

Hilda Canan Vauclein rejoices in the fact that she is a grandmother because her daughter, Amélie Vauclein Tatnall has a son, born December 5th. Thus the class progresses joyously and happily into the second generation.

Sue Swindell Nuckols' daughter, Margaret, whom many of us remember as the charming Queen of the May at the last Bryn Mawr Fête, married Mr. Douglas Mortaigne Bell, 2nd, December 30th. She will live at 405 Myrtle Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)

59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Hope Allen sends the following news from Oneida, New York: "I came home at the end of September for my nephew's wedding and hope to remain until the early summer. I was abroad fifteen months—five in England finishing my small edition of Richard Rolle's work, which supplements my larger book (not merely a repetition, it gives a lot of new research on his English works and is intended for a more or less general reader), then six months in Southern France (Vence and Levens), two of them with Esther Lowenthal, some weeks in Paris with her, the summer again in England—part of it in London while the concourse of scholars was there, part in the country."

Alice Matless Ballinger acquired a granddaughter last March. The Ballingers have been spending the last few summers on Cape Cod.

Helen Read Fox writes, "I am afraid there are no high spots for you to put in the BULLETIN about me. We jog along here very happily, busy with the farm and the young Fox. Farm business is bad, though we have a good milk market. Outside, my chief interest is the League of Women Voters. I do a bit of work as Chairman of Chester County. This is a mighty dull account of myself, happy people are apt to be dull."

Alice Howland was in her new house at Santa Fé all last summer and saw a large group of Bryn Mawrtys who feel no other place can equal it.

Ruth Jones Huddleston is still in Tucson, Arizona, busy planning recreation for the veterans in the hospital. She is now a civil service employee instead of a Red Cross worker.

Elma Loines writes, "I had a glorious summer at Nantucket and October at Lake George. I took a brief course in Geology at Nantucket with field trips given by Professor H. Jones, a Harvard graduate. It was to supplement some of the work in Pre-History and the visits to the Pyrenean caves. I did considerable gardening but not much else as I had many delightful visitors this year, including the Ellsworth Huntingtons. Now I am visiting Music Departments of the women's colleges again and hoping that the Master School of Music Association can help them further."

Margaret Otheman Moore's book *Problems of a Little Child*, by a Mother, was published by the Pilgrim Press and is said to be "very good."

Mary Norris says she is teaching Psychology at Ward-Belmont, Nashville, for the sixth year. She keeps house for her brother-in-law and his law student nephew, sings in the Christ Church choir, is Chairman of the A. A. U. W. Musical Appreciation Group, is on a committee of the Y. W. C. A., has a garden and lots of friends and is very happy. She studies every summer at Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville.

The New York Psychology Center announced a lecture in November by Helen Sturgis on "Free Masonry and Co-Masonry Applied to the Problems of Today."

Pauline Witherspoon is superintendent of the Department of Parks of the City of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr.

After years of silence Marie Bunker Comber writes of her interesting work in connection with the Social Service Department of the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia. She says: "For the past three years I have been not only in the Medical Social Service handling the Children's Clinic and Ward, but also have been doing a large part of the Philadelphia work for Tom Noonan's Chinatown Mission of New York."

May Fleming Kennard writes from Tsuda College: "With moving, illness, and twenty-one hours teaching here and there involving much time in travel, some editorial committee work, mostly chasing printer when proof is once read, and the joys of my one adopted child . . . time flies. I'm teaching a day in Yokohama in a boys' school. Grinding out English. . . . I did so enjoy 'Years of Grace' as have some of the students. If there are any second-hand copies floating around, I'd like them for an alumnae reading class."

Margaret Bailey has just been asked to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Poetry Society of America. As far as we can find out, this is the first time that this distinction has been offered to anyone who has published only one volume. One of the principal Chicago bookshops used *White Christmas* for its window display in the holidays.

Alice Gerhard and her sister Elizabeth (1904) have two articles in recent issues of the *Lancaster Motorist*, telling of their experiences last summer in driving their own car through England and France. They sum up the advantages of this method of travel and give a wealth of practical details in a most interesting way. It would be well worth consulting the Sisters Gerhard before embarking on any such enterprise. We were especially entertained by their comments on the relative importance given to the horn as an adjunct in driving in the two countries.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Ten post cards and one letter on our part resulted in one prompt reply and one a month later; and an unsolicited picture post card has just arrived from Lacy, who is still commuting across the Atlantic. She says, "I am home for the holidays, visiting my brother and his wife, and mother, at 509 W. 121st Street (New York). I'll sail for Rome January 12th, and am returning to a very good practice among Americans and Italians."

Antoinette Hearne Farrar has emerged from a long silence to say, "We still have three children—Jane, fourteen, a sophomore at Columbus School for Girls and preparing for Bryn Mawr by playing hockey every possible minute; Jack, thirteen, at Columbus Academy, immersed in football; Bill, eleven, in his last year at public school. I have been busy helping to raise \$1,600 in scholarship money for

B. M. from this district; I am half through a three-year term as secretary of the Diocesan Board of the Woman's Auxiliary of Southern Ohio; just starting on the board of the Junior Dancing Club here, for Jane; and trying to write a paper on New Russia's development in art; all of which proves that a college education gives one sense of humor enough to tackle anything."

Helen Brown Haggerty writes from Southport, Conn., that she is busy taking care of five small children. "My four boys, the oldest eight and the youngest one, and my small daughter, added to gardening and a house, leave little time for anything else." We ran across her trail in Albany, where she used to be a student in the Library School, and was considered most intelligent.

In December Mary Nearing Spring was invited to Washington as a member of the President's conference on housing. The conference was called for the purpose of making plans and recommendations for small houses at low prices, and included architects, contractors, builders, and landscape architects from all over the country. They considered the possibility of educating the populace on how to get the most for their money, and inevitably got into discussions of the whole financial situation in the country. Mary found it tremendously interesting. In her spare moments she saw Shirley and helped Eliot O'Hara hang pictures for an exhibit.

At the moment of writing I am spending the New Year's week-end in Worcester with Mary Allen. She has just returned from a three months' trip with her mother and a friend through Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. When they were not driving a Ford with a "chuck box" (a young kitchenette) on the running board, they were riding mule-back through canyons and "washes," or sleeping out in sleeping bags. They came home with remarkable photographs of cliff dwellings, and fascinating descriptions (and occasionally demonstrations) of rain dances and fire dances which they saw on the reservations. Only a first-hand account from Mary can begin to do justice to the trip.

On December 28th some of us in New York had a dinner at the Club, particularly for Kate Branson, who, they say, looks better than ever. Margaret Bontecou Squibb, Anne Whitney, Scrap Ecob, Frances Browne, May Putnam, Evelyn Holt Lowry, Nellie Shippen, and Lacy foregathered, and the consensus of

opinion seemed to be that they were "not at all settled and beautifully youthful." Bout has a younger school of ten pupils in three or four grades, and carries it without help this year. Evelyn is enjoying her new Greenwich home. The others are at their regular activities and Lacy, as planned, is sailing January 12th.

Marianne Moore sends a little information about herself, which I am sure would interest many of 1909, as I have had numerous inquiries as to what had happened to her since the *Dial* ceased to exist. She says, "My mother and I are living in Brooklyn in order to be near the Navy Yard where my brother is stationed. We keep house, and I have enjoyed very much within the past few months writing an article for *Poetry* on Ezra Pound, and one for the *Hound and Horn* on Conrad Aiken."

1911

Class Editor: MARY CASE PEVEAR
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear)
355 E. 50th St., New York City.

The holidays are over and Christmas gifts put away and we can all begin to save our money and to plan for our reunion this June. Louise Russell says that Rockefeller has been assigned to us, and she hopes there will be a goodly number of us. Begin to start! Start to get ready! Get ready for June!

Kate Chambers Seelye writes from Beirut that H. P. (Dr. Parkhurst) just dropped in for a visit and that they had a good day together. Kate complains bitterly of the paucity of 1911 news.

1912

Class Editor pro tem.: MARY PEIRCE
Haverford, Pa.

Lorle Stecher Weeber, being very forehanded, has already signed up to teach in the University Summer Session (in Honolulu, we suppose). She adds: "We hardly know what depression means here." She also says, "If you know anyone who's coming through Honolulu do urge them to call me up."

Dorothy Chase Dale has been having an anxious time of it lately. Fortunately her little girl, who swallowed a lye solution in September, is well on the way to recovery.

Gladys Chamberlain has moved to 437 East 58th St., New York, near the Queensboro Bridge.

Margaret Thackray Weems, after six moves in less than three years, is settled,

not too temporarily we hope, at 3454 Newark St., Washington, D. C.

Helen Lautz "studied at the University of Colorado last summer doing a lot of work on Vergil, which I'm teaching for the first time in years—and loving it."

Julia Haines MacDonald has been on the sick list for some time. She assures the Temporary Editor that she will be well shortly. Meantime she has felt it wise to resign as Class Secretary and Treasurer. The class certainly will miss Julia in this capacity. Get well in time to come back for reunion, Julia.

Fanny Crenshaw was head counsellor at a camp near Lake Sunapee last summer. She seems to have spent a large part of her spare time motoring around Winnepesaukee and Squam. The latter is apparently fast becoming the haven of 1912. If the temporary editor of these notes hadn't been having such a glorious time in Iceland she'd have been green with jealousy of all the class who found their way to her special stamping ground. Anyway, she found it first.

Adele Guckenheimer Lehman spent some time in England and France this year. She "found conditions much the same there with the exception that the people over there are accustomed to hard times and accept things philosophically." She found her father and mother very ill when she came home, but reports that both are better.

Martha Sheldon Nuttall writes that her son Sheldon is to enter Haverford College in the fall. From there he plans to go on to Massachusetts Institute of Technology after two years. The temporary editor cannot refrain from adding that her oldest nephew has great hopes of entering Haverford at the same time.

Margaret Fabian Sanders and her husband spent Christmas in Evanston, according to a report from Peggy Peck McEwan.

Mary Alden Lane says she's going to try to bring her family East next summer, but isn't "counting too seriously on it. Everything is much brighter and happier out here—sunshine and no industrial problems. The depression hasn't really affected the place very much except for hungry families and curtailed incomes. Everyone who comes out from the East wonders at our peaceful situation. The Cathedral never has been in better shape and Edwin is having a big time. I live on the outskirts of the discussion but manage to put in a remark now and then."

Louise Watson spoke to the undergraduates just before Christmas on opportunities for women in bond selling.

If any member of the class knows anything about the present or recent whereabouts of the following people will she kindly pass on the information to Mary Peirce? The missing are Margaret Montgomery, Rachel Marshall Cogswell, Marion Brown MacLean, Zelda Branch, Alice Brown Martin.

Twentieth reunion this spring! More news on the subject shortly.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Ave.,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The members of the class will regret to hear of the death of Marjorie Childs on December 6th.

Since graduating from college, Marjorie had been working for the Red Cross in Philadelphia where her good judgment and clearness of thought made her services always valuable. To her friends she gave unfailing loyalty and affection, and has left with all a lasting impression of her fine personality.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT
(Mrs. Prescott Knight)
97 Angell St., Providence, R. I.

The *New York Times* for December 27th carried the following notice:

"Miss Laura Branson, daughter of Henry J. Branson, of Coatesville, Pa., and the late Mrs. Branson, was married to Dr. Henry Richardson Linville, of this city, yesterday afternoon at her home, 36 Grove Street. The Rev. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, of the Ethical Culture Society, performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and a few close friends.

"The bride was escorted by her brother, Edward H. Branson, of Rochester, N. Y. She was attended by a page, John Hancock Arnett, Jr., of Philadelphia.

"The couple will live in Sunnyside Gardens, L. I.

"Dr. Linville is president of the Teachers Union of New York and of the American Federation of Teachers."

It should be mentioned that the John Hancock Arnett, Jr., of Philadelphia, is Kitty McCollin's small son.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd.,
Providence, R. I.

Margaret Scattergood, better known as "Scat," writes from Washington that for the past few years she has been trying to "develop a mathematical frame of mind and has succeeded in holding down a job as statistical worker for the American Federation of Labor. Part of the fun has been in building up a system of unemployment reports from all parts of the U. S. and editing a little business paper each month, writing a few articles every once in a while for magazines, etc. It does not sound a bit thrilling but really it is great fun to develop a job along lines that are full of human interest."

Lucia Chase Ewing is again Chairman of the New York Junior League Players. They have acquired their own rehearsal studio and a course in stagecraft enables them to make their own scenery. "The Bird's Christmas Carol" was produced in December, and they expect to produce "Pinocchio" in February, and "Diana and the Cheese King" in April.

Thalia Smith Dole with her husband and two daughters went for a two weeks' trip in their Ford in early December. They spent a week in the Berkshires and a week outside of New York. Thale said that she felt "reckless starting off with a seven-month-old baby, but that Jennifer behaved like an angel, and they had a grand time."

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON
TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell)
Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

B. Hurlock has stepped off: She was married on December 21 to Mr. Irland McKnight Beckman. Their address is 214 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Marjorie Ewen Simpson has moved her family to 524 Riverside Drive, New York City. Marjorie also celebrated the summer by having her tonsils out. During the winter she spends mornings helping in the Nursery School where young Stephen goes. It is one of those schools where mothers are supposed to help one morning a week at least. Grace, who is the embodiment of energy, goes to the Lincoln School. Every Tuesday evening the Simpsons play water polo at a swimming club.

Peg Bettman Leopold announces "the arrival of another candidate for Bryn Mawr. This baby, my third daughter, is named Judith Anne, Judy for short, and was born on the 17th of August. Her doctor, by the way, is John Porter Scott, brother of Mary Scott Spiller.

"The other two girls are Sally Rose, now eight years of age, and in the third grade, and Mimi (short for Margaret Virginia), aged five, in kindergarten. Both the children go to the Benjamin Myers School, a public school, new, modern and progressive, located near us in Elkins Park.

"This is our fourth year in this part of the country, and we like it ever so much. I always said, if I lived in Philadelphia, I would have a home nowhere but on the Main Line, so here I am, nowhere near there. My husband continues to be a consulting engineer in Philadelphia."

Peggy France Caulfield writes: "I can't say I have any exciting news. Both children are in school—Bobby, aged eight, in public school, young Peggy, five and a half, in a private school. In other words, the family is split on education. For the first time in eight years I am really free in the mornings, but have done nothing yet with that freedom but luxuriate in it. We had a hectic summer, being in the infantile paralysis zone, and Ernest being a Pediatrician by profession. I got so that I wanted to throw things every time the phone rang.

"I heard from Connie Worcester who has been sick for three months, but is on the mend now."

Last winter Dotty Walton Price took a course in short story writing.

Vivian Turrish Bunnell has returned East from California.

1921

Editor: KATHARINE WALKER BRADFORD
(Mrs. Lindsay Bradford)
47 E. 88th St., New York City.

Barbara Schurman sailed for China last month where she will be married.

Agnes Hollingshead Spaeth is now living at 327 Park Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. She spent last summer in Los Angeles, where her husband attended Summer School at the University of Southern California. Her two boys are now five and seven years.

Katharine Ward Seitz had a son born the end of last August and named Daniel Ward. She has moved from New Haven to Buffalo.

Dorothy Klenke Nash is now living at 20 Cohawney Road, Scarsdale, New York.

Eleanor Donnelley Erdman has a son, born in November, on a Friday the thirteenth. He is named Calvin Pardee Erdman, Jr., and weighed seven and a half pounds.

Emily Kimbrough Wrench is giving monologues over the radio—also dialogues with Sophie Yarnall Jacobs, under the names of "Bunny and Luz." She also writes for *Charm Magazine* and various others. All well worth reading.

Mary Baldwin Goddard has gone to the Riviera with her husband and two children for the winter.

Elizabeth Taylor has been elected a Regional Director of the Junior League of America. The region includes approximately thirteen states in the South and West. She is also in the airplane business with her brother Charles. They rent planes and pilots to wealthy travelers.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
106 E. 85th St., New York City.

Serena Hand Savage is teaching a class in English History at the Brearley School in New York.

Octavia Howard Price is in Tsihambu, Shantung, China. Her husband is connected with the Medical School of Cheeloo University.

Orlie Pell got her Ph.D. in 1930. She is still teaching Philosophy at Hollins College in Hollins, Virginia. Her permanent address after the school year is: The Concord, 130 E. 40th St., New York.

Cornelia Skinner has everywhere been enthusiastically greeted by the press in her new monologue, "The Wives of Henry VIII." This summer she performed it for the first time at Knole Castle in England. Her costumes are very beautiful and her interpretations of the characters will never be forgotten by any one who sees her.

Sylva Thurlow Harrison has a son, Michael Thurlow, born in Sheffield, England, on December 7, 1931.

Polly Willcox was married on the second of January in Englewood, N. J., to Mr. Henry Livermore Abbot.

Jeannette Palache is teaching at the Buckingham School in Cambridge.

1923

Class Editor: RUTH MCANENY LOUD
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

In the December issue the name of Virginia Miller's fiancé was mis-spelled. Instead of *Sutler* it should have been *Suter*. The BULLETIN offers its apologies.

Katharine Shumway Freas writes from the Belgian Congo:

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"All ready! The carriers are ready—sixteen of them—four to carry the kipoy, the rest to carry all our equipment for two weeks on "the road": folding cots with bedding and mosquito nets with frames rolled up inside; two chairs, a table, a wash basin and bath tub, all made of canvas and collapsible; boxes holding our food, dishes and cooking utensils, including a folding oven in which to bake bread; a tin trunk for our clothes and personal belongings; besides the medical loads containing medicines and sufficient equipment to give injections and administer simple remedies. Each load must weigh no more than sixty-five pounds and is, of course, transported on the head of a native carrier. Can you see us starting out along the narrow tortuous path, called "the road," walking single file followed by our retinue?

"Across vast stretches of wilderness we wind—grass and scrubby bushes as far as the eye can see without a sign of human habitation, up steep and rocky hills and down again, only to climb another before reaching the next village, hidden by a protecting grove of trees. When I am too tired to tackle another hill I climb into the kipoy; for this is my first trip and I am not yet hardened to the continuous use of my legs. The kipoy is a chair seat fastened to two long bamboo poles, which are supported by ropes in front and behind to single poles that rest on the heads or shoulders of four carriers.

* * *

"Most of the villages in this section are small, averaging one hundred inhabitants, two or ten miles apart. Ordinarily we would visit two villages a day, unless one was unusually large. As soon as we arrived at a village water and firewood were brought to us and to our carriers, for whom food must be provided as well. As a rule we slept in the school house, which always lacked shutters at the window openings and sometimes lacked doors. Our meals, of course, were cooked and served outdoors, and usually we were surrounded by a crowd of curious spectators. Often we were presented with a few eggs or some oranges and once with a chicken from the "duki" or mayor of the village. People were generally friendly, though several of the villages were extremely backward. * * *

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES
2408 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Eleanor Mason Smith was over here from Baltimore recently with Louise West, ex '30, whom she had been visiting. From Elly we learned that Mary Darrall Riely is now Mrs. Philip Kidd and is living in New York at 444 E. 52nd Street, and that Mr. Kidd works in the City Bank. The marriage took place in Oklahoma City the end of October, so we owe an apology to Darrall for not having published the facts sooner. Elly and Louise West were in Paris together last winter from where they traveled to Italy. They saw a lot of Frenaye, who is in Rome again this year and living with Jean Leonard, '27. Elly is living at home on Staten Island and doing some work for the League of Woman Voters under Beatrice Pitney Lamb. Louise got her B.A. from Johns Hopkins in 1930 and is now taking more courses there. Bobby Corbitt got her Bryn Mawr degree this fall after making up for what she missed through illness by taking a summer course at the University of Virginia.

By means of a few phone calls we learned that Agnes Hannay is still at Radcliffe. Marina Yung Kwai got her M.A. from there last year and is now teaching French at the University of Maryland. Betty Wilson is departing with her mother next month to visit an aunt who lives in the Philippines. She tells us that Mary Hulse is working at Macy's and apparently cocktail shakers are her best sellers! Phyllis Wiegand is married and is also working at Macy's. Anne Wood has a job here as special correspondent for some Tennessee papers, which means that she spends most of her time in the press gallery at the Senate or interviewing Congressmen.

We are doing work for the Associated Charities three afternoons a week and studying typing and shorthand every morning. The romantic purpose of the latter is to be able to take our father's dictation as we drift down the White Nile for twenty-four days! We are leaving England in July for Capetown and expect to make a comprehensive tour of South Africa and then hope to take the Cape to Cairo trip which would land us in Egypt in December. Anyone knowing B. M. alumnae dwelling on that route kindly notify us.

Vaung Tsien Bang sent the following letter to the Editor of the BULLETIN. She heads her letter 158 Connaught Road, Shanghai. She says of her wed-

ding: "It was a very hasty wedding, hardly contemplated and planned before as most Chinese weddings are. . . . I've been working steadfastly since. Married life does not interfere, although I find less time for writing. Household management is interesting, though I find the servants a nuisance and problem.

"I am teaching 18 hours a week, 12 hours in one place and 6 in another. I am a full-fledged professor in the former (but I hardly merit the title) and an assistant in the latter. The former college is about six miles away from Shanghai, just as far as Bryn Mawr is from Philadelphia, which is considered in China quite a long distance to go back and forth daily. I get up at six o'clock every morning, much, much earlier than I used to at Bryn Mawr. Now that I am not a student, I cannot very well cut classes as I loved to cut 8 o'clock Philosophy or Psychology in Bryn Mawr! I am still doing editorial work for *The China Critic*. So the three together make me quite busy. Oh, yes, I edit a women's column in that weekly now. And please tell Miss Ely that I have written an article on the history of women's movement in America resulting in the formation of the League of Women Voters. There are various women's organizations in China too, but there lacks organized movement which will bring pressure to bear or exert any kind of influence on social and political problems relating to women.

"Mrs. Slade (Caroline McCormick Slade, ex-'95, who attended the Pacific Relations meetings) will be able to tell you all about the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, and you yourselves must have read a great deal about it in the newspapers. . . . The Manchurian crisis has shocked the nation to such an extent that the people, hitherto noiseless, have suddenly become vocal. The lethargic populace is now in a state of excitement. All classes of people, civil officials, military authorities, merchants, bankers, and even students, have something to say regarding the situation."

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Elinor Latané Bissell on the death of her eminent father, Professor Latané, of Johns Hopkins.

1931

Editor: EVELYN WAPLES

214 Windermere Ave., Wayne, Pa.

Dorothy Asher is at the University of Pennsylvania with a scholarship to study Biological Chemistry.

Ellen Edith Bateman is teaching school at Miss Irwins, Philadelphia.

Isabel Benham is the only woman studying in the Guaranty Trust Bond School.

Virginia Burdick is in New York trailing jobs. She is living with an employment agent, and will be sure to get one soon.

Rhys Caparn is doing torsos for a sculptor.

Celia Darlington is doing library work at the Great Neck Library, Long Island.

Betty Doak is at the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Mary Drake is in Miami, and has been doing dramatic work there, and says that professional acting loses its charm.

Bertha Faust is at Barnard, doing some work in English.

Molly Frothingham is secretary at the Windsor School from 8.30 to 5. Two evenings a week she takes typing. Two evenings a week she skates, and rides on Sunday mornings.

Lucy Fry is in the Secretary's Office of the University of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Howson, who was quite ill after her trip to Europe last summer, is now much stronger, and hopes to be able to find a secretarial position by the first of April.

Dorothea Jenkins is going to cooking school in Pittsburgh.

Robin Kreutzberg has announced her engagement to Mr. Henry Adams.

Peggy McKelvey is in New York, having a perfect time, and not working.

Betty Mongan is in New London, Conn., at the Allen-Lyman Museum, which is to open in March. She has a marvelous position and manages to get home to Boston every once in a while.

Mary Oakford is back at College helping to read English papers and working for Mrs. Collins. Later she will help with May Day.

Margaret Scott is studying education at Penn.

Margaret Shaughnessy is studying at Radcliffe.

Katherine Sixt is teaching French at the Huntington School of Wayne, Pa.

Sydney Sullivan, who spent the summer and most of the winter at the Colonial Exposition at Paris, is now back in Washington, D. C.

Ester Thomas is teaching school at the Episcopal Academy.

Carolyn Thompson is back in Washington after her summer at Geneva.

Rebecca Warfield is taking a correspondence course in speed-writing, and will then go into journalistic work.

Maidie Wedemeyer has a position in New York.

Sadie Zeben is studying music at the University of Berlin.

Ruth Levy is doing graduate work at College in Archaeology; Jane Low and Hilda Thomas in English; Sylvia Markley in French; Margaret Unangst in Philosophy.

Bobby McKinney MacIntosh has a daughter, born during the Christmas holidays.

Gertrude Macatee was married on June 27th to Randolph Powell Butler. She had a very pretty wedding in the new Church of the Pilgrims in Washington, and Ida Louise Raymond was one of the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Butler are now living in South America.

Virginia Smith was married during the summer to William Lydgate, and went to visit her husband's family in Bermuda on her wedding trip.

Ann-Marie Kennedy was secretly married last March; and Betty Gow is married.

Peggy Nuckols was married December 30th to Douglas Mortaigne Bell, II, of Albany, N. Y., and Charlotte, N. C. The wedding was a small one. An interesting feature was that the bride wore her mother's wedding dress (Sue Swindell, ex-'04), her grandmother's wedding veil, and her great-grandmother's wedding jewelry. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are now at home at 405 Myrtle Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Ethel Sussman has announced her engagement.

Peggy Findlay, Patsy Taylor and Virginia Shryock all have very good positions with the Carnegie Foundation in Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Betty Overton is working with the Macmillan Company.

Elizabeth Baer spends four afternoons a week helping out at the Children's Hospital School (founded by her uncle) and is very busy serving as executive for camp, school and college alumnae.

Frances Tatnall has a tutoring job near Charlottesville, Va.

Louise Snyder is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, Elizabeth Cook at the Hopkins Graduate School, Jane Moore at the London School of Economics.

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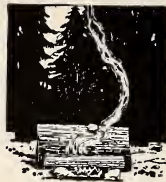
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THE DESIGN has been carefully studied under the supervision of the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association. The College seal dominates the plate, balanced by medallions of Bryn Mawr daisies. The background in true Victorian fashion is a casual blanket of conventionalized field flowers. This border, framing twelve views of the campus, offers a pleasing ensemble reminiscent of the Staffordshire ware of a century ago.

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*Make checks payable and address all inquiries to Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania*

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE ANNUAL MEETING

March, 1932

Vol. XII

No. 3

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ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

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|--|---|
| President..... | ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, 1895 |
| Vice-President..... | SERENA HAND SAVAGE, 1922 |
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ALICE M. HAWKINS, 1907

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MARJORIE L. THOMPSON, 1912

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| District VII..... | JERÉ BENSBERG JOHNSON, 1924 |

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CHAIRMAN OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
ELLEN FAULKNER, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
ELIZABETH Y. MAGUIRE, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
DR. MARJORIE STRAUSS KNAUTH, 1918

CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
EMILY R. CROSS, 1901

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I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of.....dollars.

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

MARJORIE L. THOMPSON, '12, *Editor*
ALICE M. HAWKINS, '07, *Business Manager*

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VOL. XII

MARCH, 1932

No. 3

There are various statements in the BULLETIN that make very good reading in this, the year of our depression, 1932. The list of gifts to the college is interesting and varied, showing a genuine and imaginative interest in its needs, and the total of the gifts is surprisingly large. Of course, the college is running this year, as is only to be expected in view of the demands that have been made on it, at a probable deficit of about \$10,000; the only surprising thing is that the deficit is not larger. No departments are being reduced and there is no curtailment of academic things. There are very few other colleges in the country of which this can be said. It is a genuine tribute to Bryn Mawr and what it stands for that people in general have felt that in giving to it they are doing something constructive. That the Alumnae very definitely share this same feeling is shown in the Report of the Finance Committee. In 1930 we found ourselves nearly \$800 short of our goal of \$7,000 which we had undertaken to raise for the purposes of maintaining academic salaries and of extending honours work. An emergency plea brought in more than we needed to complete the pledge. With the consent of the donors the extra money was turned into the Alumnae Fund, undesignated. That nest-egg and very wise and economical planning on the part of the Finance Committee has made it possible for us to close this fiscal year, of all years, \$1,641.46 ahead of our commitments. It is an extraordinary record. The College itself has had great demands made on it, and while it in no way takes the Alumnae gifts for granted, it does take them very much into account, and it should be a source of real pride to the Alumnae that they have not only been able to do the material thing, but have been able so absolutely to justify the generous confidence that is always placed in them. Again we start the year, as will be seen in the recommendations of the Finance Committee, with a balance, but that does not mean that any one can afford to relax in her efforts. Salaries must not be allowed to shrink, honours work must continue, there must be strengthening all along the line, because any ground lost will be doubly hard to regain. Our "intelligent generosity" in making our gifts undesignated to the Alumnae Fund is the way we can pay our tribute to Bryn Mawr.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The dinner in Rockefeller Hall on the night before the Annual Meeting has become a delightful feature of that week-end. One cannot help wishing that more people realized how delightful it is and made an effort to get back in time for it. And yet perhaps its smallness constitutes part of its charm. As one comes down the staircase and pauses for a moment to look at the gay figures in the lower hall, charming and colorful in evening clothes, the Alumnae group seems rather a glamorous one. Dinner is pleasantly leisurely, with a chance for talk that is not possible in the din of the Pembroke dining room at luncheon the next day, and this sense of pleasant leisure is heightened when groups gather after dinner for coffee and cigarettes by the fire before settling themselves to hear the speaker of the evening.

This year the choice of speaker was a particularly happy one. Eleanor Lansing Dulles, 1917, spoke on the Bank for International Settlements at Basle. She spoke brilliantly, giving us the results of her two years' observation, and making us feel that we in some measure shared her intimate personal knowledge. With humorous appreciation she described the difficulties of the nations when they attempted to find a place to establish the bank, and then gave an extraordinary analysis of the money situation in Europe, and the role that the bank played. Although it has not fulfilled all the hopes of the founders, Miss Dulles has great faith in it; at least, it has made men of diverse nationalities and points of view discuss their common problems dispassionately and reasonably. To any one who derives pleasure from admirable technique it was a delight to hear Miss Dulles manage the very interested debate that followed her talk. She focused it and illumined it, and with great tact and humor kept it as non-political in its character as is the bank itself.

The next morning we gathered shortly after 10 o'clock in the auditorium of Goodhart. One had rather the sensations of a castaway on a raft as one looked past the small group to the vast pink sea of empty seats beyond, but it was easier to follow the reports when one could do so in quietness and comfort, and without the creak and rustle that one associates with the movable chairs of the Music Room. The meeting progressed smoothly and we adjourned promptly for Miss Park's luncheon in Pembroke. Our numbers by that time had been miraculously augmented and the dining room was full to overflowing. When finally President Park rose to speak there was a hush of anticipation.

As always, she discussed the situation in which the College finds itself with complete frankness and in detail. On the whole, Bryn Mawr is in an advantageous position, compared to many of the other colleges. It started the year with only two students fewer than last year, and although in common with every other institution in the country its income has been reduced and there have been very heavy demands made on it both for material things within the College, and for additional scholarships and reductions in room rents to enable certain students to stay, nevertheless it closes the year with a surprisingly small deficit. President Park then gave a list of the gifts and bequests to the College for the past year, which is printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN. It is unusually large and very gratifying. One that she spoke of as particularly interesting her was a bequest of \$1,000 from a former graduate student in appreciation of a scholarship that she had once held at Bryn Mawr in 1888-90. A statue of Wisdom for the niche in the Library façade, in memory of Edith Lawrence,

1897, is among the gifts, which include bequests for general purposes as well as a number of specific gifts for certain departments, or for designated scholarships.

President Park touched in passing on a plan which had been mentioned in the morning, i. e., the formation of a fund, for which the Mary Sloan gift shared with the other women's colleges would serve as a nucleus, to remove the weight of graduate scholarships and fellowships from the college budget. She went on to say that for her annual report to the Directors she had studied the make-up of the student body over a number of years and found that it was surprisingly constant; about the same percentage came each year from public schools, the same from private schools, and the geographical distribution varied very little. The scholastic records, however, both on entering and graduating, have shown a slight and steady upward trend. In view of this study of the last ten years there is no question that the girls from the private schools in the large Eastern Region will continue to come. The good student prepared by public or private schools in the more remote districts is, as always, the problem. As one way of meeting this problem, the College has finally decided to accept the new plan of comprehensive examinations, as well as continue the old plan. Dean Manning discusses this elsewhere in the BULLETIN. The new plan is now so universally in use that it will make it easier for girls to prepare for Bryn Mawr and so will give the College a wider choice of students. There will, however, be one or two new types of scholarships that the change makes desirable. These will be discussed in more detail later.

Bryn Mawr's next educational step is pointed by the plan for the development of the advanced work in science. It was proposed by Doctor Kohler, always a warm friend of Bryn Mawr and one held in affectionate remembrance by many of us, that there should be included in the building plans provision for small laboratories, making possible independent work not only for Ph.D.'s, but for advanced undergraduates. The plan contemplates a fund of \$300,000, the income of which would be used to double the present number of fellows and scholars in the science departments and more important still, to make annual grants to the best research projects put forward by science faculty or students. When this has been done for the science group, another group of departments could be taken, in turn, and have its facilities increased according to its needs. In discussing the whole question President Park spoke very frankly, putting all of her cards on the table, and when the Alumnae, after the last reports had been given and the new president of the Association had spoken very charmingly, wandered back to the Common Room for tea and informal discussion, they carried with them a warm sense of being very fully in the confidence of President Park and in touch with the trend of thought in the College.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MAY DAY

Contributions of costumes, materials, feathers, etc., suitable for May Day costumes will be gratefully accepted by the May Day Committee. They should be sent to Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, May Day Room, Goodhart Hall.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1932

(There is on file in the Alumnae Office a stenographic report of the Annual Meeting, giving in detail the discussion, motions carried and lost, amendments, etc. The following minutes are much condensed.)

The meeting was called to order in the Auditorium, Goodhart Hall, at 10.25 A. M., with Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903, President of the Association, presiding. About 175 members attended the meeting during the course of the day.

Immediately after it was voted to omit the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the previous year, Mrs. Wilson asked all those present to rise and remain standing while she read the names of members of the Association who had died in the past year. (Page 7.) A resolution was then offered on the death of Dr. Scott, for many years Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr.

Moved, seconded and carried that this resolution be accepted and forwarded to the members of Miss Scott's family.

Mrs. Wilson then presented the report of the Executive Board for the year 1931. (Page 8.)

The Treasurer, Margaret E. Brusstar, 1903, and Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, next gave their reports, which were accepted and placed on file. (Pages 11 to 20.) Miss Brusstar also presented the budget for the year 1932. This was accepted at the time, but reconsidered later and \$100 added to the original budget, making a total of \$16,820.

The following recommendations of the Finance Committee were presented to the meeting and formally approved:

1. *That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the College the sum of \$7,000 promised in 1931 to President Park.*

2. *That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the College the sum of \$641.46, to be applied to the purchase of new microscopes for the Biology Department.*

3. *That the sum of \$7,000 be raised in 1932, over and above the requirements of the Association Budget.*

4. *That the Treasurer be authorized to transfer the sum of \$1,000 now in hand to a Designated Fund to be applied to the \$7,000 Fund in 1932.*

5. *That the objective of the Alumnae Fund for 1932 be: a contribution to the College for Academic Salaries.*

6. *That the Association approve the stand taken by the Finance Committee; that until the initiation of the Seven-Year Plan the Association devote all its efforts to the raising of our annual pledge; asking reuning classes to give to the Undesignated Fund, and asking classes desirous of establishing memorials to postpone their appeal, unless that appeal be made for the objects of this Fund.*

Miss Lexow announced that she had just received an additional contribution of \$100 to be applied to the fund to buy new microscopes for the Biology Department. She then offered a resolution that was enthusiastically adopted:

Moved, seconded and carried that the Microscope Fund be called, in honor of the distinguished leaders of that department, "The Wilson-Morgan-Tennent Fund."

Pauline Goldmark, 1896, Chairman of the Academic Committee, spoke informally for her committee. She referred to the committee's work on entrance requirements, which had been reported to the Council and printed in the January BULLETIN, and said that this was closely connected with the announcement of important changes which would be announced by President Park later in the day. She added that the committee would be glad to receive suggestions in regard to subjects for their study.

Elizabeth Y. Maguire, 1913, presented the report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, which will be printed in the April BULLETIN. Next on the program, Marjorie Strauss Knauth, 1918, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Physical Education, said that she had no formal report to make, but since the Council had seemed especially interested in the question of the students' diet, she had taken up the matter with Dr. Wagoner, the College physician. She read a letter from Dr. Wagoner, and said that from her own inquiries she was satisfied that the College menus offered a wholesome, abundant, and sufficiently varied diet.

A short report on the ALUMNAE BULLETIN by Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912, Editor, was read by the Alumnae Secretary. May Egan Stokes, 1911, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, gave a spirited account of the Council meeting in Baltimore in November.

Mary Peirce, 1912, gave a summary of the report which had been made by the Alumnae Directors on the problem of financing the Alumnae Register, and read the formal recommendations drawn up by the committee. They recommend that the Address Book and Register shall be published by the Department of Publication of the College, with help from the Alumnae Association; that there shall be a publication every other year, preferably two successive Address Books followed by an abridged Register; Address Books to be sold at \$1 a copy and Registers distributed free of charge to every Alumna and former student. To cover the cost of this scheme it is proposed that the College each year set aside \$1,000 and the Alumnae Association \$700, and the calculation has been made that, with the receipts from the estimated sales, all costs for both types of publication can thereby be met. There was considerable discussion in regard to the recommendation that the Association always send out full questionnaires each year, instead of return postcards, as has been done recently, and that to cover this item \$300 be carried in the Association budget. Miss Peirce said that the Alumnae Directors had felt it advisable to secure as much information as possible each year, and Mrs. Cary said that in asking the College to add \$1,000 to its budget for the Register they had assumed that the Association expenses for the two items of Register and Questionnaire would amount to the same sum. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins said she thought the value of a full questionnaire in the years when nothing is to be published would not justify the extra expense. Mrs. Wilson said that this matter had been discussed by the Executive Board, who suggested that it be left to the discretion of the board each year, and Miss Peirce agreed to this. At the end it was:

Moved, seconded and carried that an amendment be made to the budget to read that the Alumnae Association budget \$1,000 for both the Register and Questionnaire.

Moved, seconded and carried that of this \$1,000 not less than \$700 shall be paid over to the College for the Register and Address Book Fund.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report on the Alumnae Register as prepared by the Alumnae Directors be accepted in principle, leaving the working out of the details to the discretion of the Executive Board.

Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College, gave a brief report, introducing Millicent Carey, 1920, who read a detailed report on Scholarship Needs of the College as included in the Seven-Year Plan. This important report, as the whole plan is interdependent and the figures are tentative, will not be published until it is ready for presentation in its final form. As the committee will need to continue with its work, it was:

Moved, seconded and carried that this Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College be appointed for another year.

At 12.45 P. M. the meeting adjourned to Pembroke, where the Alumnae were the guests of the College at luncheon. At 2.15 P. M. President Park spoke of the change in entrance requirements and of future plans for the College in special connection with Scholarships and Fellowships.

At the close of President Park's address the business of the Association was continued. Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907, presented a report on behalf of the Alumnae Directors, including the resolution of the Board of Directors of the College on the death of Dr. Scott. Following Mrs. Cary, Josephine Goldmark, 1898, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Question of Alumnae Representation on Governing Boards of Colleges, summarized the report of her committee (to be printed entire in the April BULLETIN), and presented the following formal recommendations:

1. That the present term of office of five years for Alumnae Directors be retained, with the requirement of one year's interval before re-election.
2. That Alumnae Directors be elected at a separate election to be held in the spring, instead of in February. (Necessitating a change in the By-laws.)
3. That some notice of each meeting of the Board of Directors of the College appear in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN, and that the Alumnae Directors meet at some time or times during the year with the Executive Board of the Association.
4. That a committee be appointed to continue the study and report to the Association at its next Annual Meeting.

It was the sense of the meeting that Recommendation 1 needed more time for consideration, and, accordingly, the vote on that was postponed until the next Annual Meeting. The other three recommendations were accepted by formal motion, including a reappointment of the same committee for another year. It was explained that Recommendation 3 did not in any sense mean that a report of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the College should be printed in the BULLETIN, but simply that the Alumnae should be reminded at more frequent intervals of the activities of their duly elected representatives on the Board of Directors. When there is something suitable to report, this could be printed while the news is fresh, otherwise the mere mention of the date of the meeting and the names of the Alumnae Directors who attended would be a sufficient notice. During the discussion Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, 1897, brought up the question of the Single Slate, saying that the present practice seemed to her useless and extravagant, and that it did not arouse interest in the younger members of the Association. Frances Childs, 1923, said that although she had been opposed to the Single Slate, her experience on the Nominating Committee had convinced her not only that this is the most practical, but also the most satisfactory way of securing the best material. Miss Hawkins said that, although it is misleading to quote numbers or percentages, since in former years only a selected group might vote for Alumnae Directors and now all members are eligible to vote,

actually more ballots were sent in this year, seeming to indicate approval of the choice of the Nominating Committee, than were ever received when the double ballot was in force, and that the signatures show that many young Alumnae do take the trouble to vote. It was suggested that Miss Goldmark's committee might study the question further.

As the last event on the program, Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, presented the report of the Nominating Committee, which was formally accepted by the Association. This ended with the list of officers duly elected for the terms of office prescribed in the By-Laws:

| | |
|--|--|
| ALUMNAE DIRECTOR | LOUISE FLEISCHMANN MACLAY, 1906 |
| PRESIDENT | ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, 1895 |
| VICE-PRESIDENT | SERENA HAND SAVAGE, 1922 |
| SECRETARY | JOSEPHINE YOUNG CASE, 1928 |
| TREASURER | BERTHA S. EHLERS, 1909 |
| CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE..... | LOIS KELLOGG JESSUP, 1920 |
| DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE OF THE } | ALICE SACHS PLAUT, 1908 |
| ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION } | CAROLINE MORROW CHADWICK-COLLINS, 1905 |
| COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT III. | VINTON LIDDELL PICKENS, 1922 |
| COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT VI. | ERNA RICE, 1930 |

Before the close of the meeting Mary Hardy, 1920, moved that a vote of thanks be offered to President Park for her speech and for the hospitality offered to the Alumnae. Lois Kellogg Jessup, 1920, offered a resolution thanking Eleanor Dulles, 1917, for her brilliant speech on the preceding evening. After Emma Thompson, 1904, had recommended that a vote of thanks be extended to all the retiring officers of the Association, Mrs. Wilson asked the new President, Elizabeth Bent Clark, 1895, to take the chair. Mrs. Clark spoke briefly, thanking the Alumnae for the confidence which they had shown in her by choosing her for this office. She then asked if there was any further business to be considered by the Association, and since none was brought forward, the meeting adjourned at 4.40 P. M.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

As the first action of our meeting, I shall ask you to rise and to remain standing while I read the names of those members of the Alumnae Association who have died during the past year.

Hattie Jones Jacob, 1892
(Mrs. Charles R. Jacob)

Mary Neville, 1894

Jessie Louderback, 1895

Mary Jeffers, 1895

Faith Mathewson Huizinga, 1896

Sarah Ames Borden, 1897

(Mrs. Spencer Borden)

Katherine Barton Childs, 1900

(Mrs. Robert Childs)

Elizabeth Snyder Lewis, 1903

(Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis)

Brownie Neff Noble, 1907

(Mrs. Edward Noble)

Emily Howson, 1909

Marjorie Childs, 1914

Victoria Evans Knutson, 1921

(Mrs. Dag Knutson)

Marguerite Dunkak, 1924

Fanny Cook Gates, Graduate Student

During this year we have learned of another loss which touches us dearly, a former member of the Bryn Mawr faculty, a great scholar and a great teacher, Charlotte Angas Scott.

I wish to offer the following resolution from the members of the Alumnae Association:

Resolved, That the members of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College express their grief and keen sense of loss in the death of Charlotte Angas Scott, for forty years our distinguished and beloved professor of mathematics. Those of us who studied in her classes remember as one of the thrilling experiences of our lives our contact with her brilliant scholarship and her powers of lucid exposition; the rest of us are equally proud of her fame and eager to honor her memory.

The report of the Executive Board is largely embodied in the statements which the several committee chairmen themselves will present to you in the course of the meeting. Therefore in spite of our pride in their achievements and our desire to boast of them, I shall confine myself chiefly to an account of our most direct share in the work of these committees, the selection of the personnel.

To begin with our finances, you shall judge for yourselves of the generosity of the alumnae and the able administration of our Treasurer, our Chairman of Finance and the committee when you hear their report, remarkable for any year and doubly so for 1931. The committee has lost one invaluable member this year, Eleanor Marquand Forsyth, '19, and gained the able counsel and financial experience of Elizabeth Bent Clark, '95. In connection with finance I cannot forbear adding a word about the Microscope Fund. The unhappy revelation made recently that our microscopes for the Biology Department, dating from 1884, are now become museum-pieces and all but unusable, urged us to assemble a fund, now nearly complete, in order that new microscopes might be provided for this second semester. The emergency was so great that certain classes holding reunions last spring contributed towards it, and Miss Lexow will tell you that we have even voted to recommend an appropriation from our sacred Alumnae Fund.

The Scholarships Committee chairmanship has changed hands with the retirement of Margaret Gilman, '19, who served for the past three years with such accomplished wisdom and devotion. When we say this we feel that only half the story has been told of her value to the solution of scholarship problems. Fortunately she still remains on the committee, and also fortunately a former special committee-member, Elizabeth Maguire, '13, who knows well the difficult and delicate work demanded from her service with the Regional Scholarship Committee, was persuaded to take the chairmanship. She fills the post of Clarinda Garrison Binger, '21, whose resignation we reluctantly accepted, and to replace Emma Thompson, '04, qualified to give valuable help from her professional school connections, we are delighted to secure Julia Langdon Loomis, '95, always a welcome aid to any committee she will honor.

The Committee on Health and Hygiene fills the difficult and perhaps thankless rôle of an expert body, without definitely allotted duties, that stands ready to be called upon at need, so that we are grateful to the busy doctors and experts who lend their names to it. Dr. Marjorie Strauss Knauth, '18, is chairman, in place of Dr. Marjorie Murray, and Dr. Isolde Zeckwer is the new member. Marion Moseley Sniffen, '19, and Ida Pritchett, '14, terminate their service this year.

The Academic Committee is another committee that labors without a definite schedule of performance, but ready to undertake any investigation in regard to the academic curriculum which the College or the Association demands of it. The members of this committee are experts in education. They have benefited from the leadership of Pauline Goldmark, '96, who is experienced in both business and scholarship; when Miss Goldmark was abroad for a short time this autumn, Virginia Claiborne, '08, was good enough to take time from her important vocations to be a very efficient substitute chairman. In place of Esther Lowenthal, '05, and Elizabeth Lewis Otey, '01, retired, two alumnae of equally brilliant careers have been appointed, Helen Sandison, '06, professor in Vassar College, and Ellen Faulkner, '13, head-mistress of the Girls' School of Milton Academy.

If we mention the Nominating Committee last in our list of standing committees in which there are changes to record, it must be because they deserve so well of us that their mention is in the nature of a climax. Eleanor Little Aldrich, '05, who has won golden opinions from all the Association for her wisdom and fine ability, happily still remains upon the committee, while the chairmanship devolves upon Emily Cross, '01, whom we know as a tower of strength. She replaces Kathleen Johnston Morrison, '21, a valuable member. Since the term of Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, '98, unfortunately expires, we are very glad to persuade our able young alumna, Julia Lee, '27, to replace her.

Among the Alumnae Directors, Florance Waterbury, '05, well known no less for her clear judgment than for her artistic genius, replaces Mary Peirce, '12, who with her committee of Directors has just completed an admirable study for us of the Alumnae Register.

This has been a year unusually rich in special committees, no less than three of which will report to you during the day. At the time when the Special Anniversary Committee reported to you, in June, we believed that this meeting might find us already making plans for the 1935 Anniversary Drive, but at the date of the first meeting of the Executive Board, in September, it was evident that the world, for the time being, was in no financial mood to give heed to our plea. The membership of the Anniversary Committee, which is engaged upon perhaps the most important work ever undertaken by an alumnae committee, remains unchanged, under Mrs. Maclay's brilliant leadership, except for two important additions, Caroline McCormick Slade, '96, and Millicent Carey, '20.

The Committee on Alumnae Representation on Governing Boards of Colleges, voted upon at the last Annual Meeting, has the following membership, which speaks for itself: Josephine Goldmark, '98, Chairman; Maud Lowrey Jenks, '00; Martha Thomas, '89; Lois Kellogg Jessup, '20; Alice M. Hawkins, '07; Eleanor Reisman, '03.

The committee that has studied the methods of publishing the Alumnae Register and Address Book is composed of the following Alumnae Directors: Mary Peirce, Chairman; Margaret Reeve Cary, '07; Elizabeth Lewis Otey, '01; Virginia Kneeland Frantz, '18, and Virginia McKenney Claiborne, '08.

Among the Councillors, several new appointees won their spurs at the Baltimore Council. In District I., Marguerite Mellen Dewey, '13, taking the place of Helen Evans Lewis, '13, has been an outstanding Chairman of the ever-active New England region. In District IV., Adeline Werner Vorys, '16, succeeding Katharine Holliday Daniels, '18, has energetically continued the work we applauded in Indianapolis a year ago. In District V., Anna Dunham Reilly, '08, has been tireless in inspiring

and co-ordinating the sections in her district. In District VI., Erna Rice, '30, our youngest Councillor, filling the unexpired term of Edna Warkentin Alden, '00, has proved a resourceful leader. In District VII., Jere Bensberg Johnson, '24, following Helen Brayton Barendt, '03, has also given valuable service.

On the BULLETIN board, Emily Fox Cheston, '08, has resigned. We miss her skilful pen, but welcome the able young editor, Pamela Burr, '28.

In the Alumnae Office, the hub upon which our functions turn, Alice Hawkins is happy to report no changes during the year.

Turning our gaze for a moment upon the membership of the Association as a whole, I shall report the following: we now number 2782 members, of whom 450 are life members. There have been only six resignations, a matter, I think, in consideration of the times, of congratulation and surprise; 68 dropped for non-payment of dues, 16 members have died, and 104 new members are added to our list. Of these, 65 are from 1931, 9 are graduate students, 19 former members of 1931, 8 members of other classes who received their degrees in 1931, and 3 former members.

This is the first regular meeting of the Alumnae Association to be held in the rather lonely grandeur of this auditorium, whither we have led you, believing that although less intimate it may offer more comfort and quieter chairs than the music room does. Surely the special meeting last June for the purpose of hearing the report of the Anniversary Committee afforded us an auspicious introduction.

As no speech which one hears in these times, almost no concert or theater, is free from an artfully inserted plea for help, I too shall include in my report a plea for the Bryn Mawr plates. We cannot show you one of these, because none is to be made, no orders filled, until 200 dozen orders have been received, but Miss Hawkins can show you from sample Wedgwood plates of other institutions how charming they are. They are of dinner-service size, in blue, rose, green or mulberry. In the border the college seal is balanced by Bryn Mawr daisies, the background is tiny field-flowers, and in the centres are twelve carefully chosen views of the Bryn Mawr campus. The price of these plates is \$15 a dozen, and as they will be an ornament to any dinner table and as all profits will go to swell the Alumnae Fund, I have no hesitation in urging you to order them and to do so as soon as may be, so that we may secure our crucial 200 orders and the plates may begin to take visible shape.

I cannot conclude this final report from the present Executive Board without expressing our gratitude to the President of the College for her invaluable counsel and to the alumnae for their unfailing co-operation in our activities. For my own part, let me take this opportunity to thank the other members of the Executive Board for two years of constant help and sympathy.

ANNE KIDDER WILSON, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the College will next meet on Thursday, March 17. Any Alumna who wishes special business brought up may communicate with the Alumnae Directors.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

In reading the Auditor's report for 1931 one finds little suggestion of a business depression. It is true that compared with 1930, revenue from the BULLETIN decreased \$244.64; dues fell off \$433.11, in keeping with our expectations since this was the first year in which was applied the new rule of dropping members who were two years in arrears. Also one stock included in the investments of the alumnae funds reduced its dividend, thereby limiting the increase in our income from that source to a meager \$55. But the Alumnae, keenly alive to the fact that on account of general economic conditions the Association might have difficulties, maintained their generosity unabated, contributing to the undesignated Alumnae Fund the splendid total of \$15,453.11, an increase of \$2,948.45 over 1930. In addition, they contributed for designated purposes, including scholarships, books for the library, reunion gifts, etc., \$27,848.12, making the magnificent total of \$43,301.23. That amount from an association numbering less than 2,800 members speaks eloquently of their devotion to the College.

Expenses for the year decreased \$810.09, due chiefly to the Council, which required less than \$600 against \$1,362 last year. The deficit for the Address Book was only \$736 against \$1,000 for the Register in 1930. The cost of the BULLETIN increased only \$57, though we had budgeted an additional \$100 for the undergraduate who contributed the "Campus Notes." Salaries increased \$223. The Rhoads Scholarships for which we had budgeted \$500 required only \$370, so the Executive Board deemed it advisable to apply the remaining \$130 to the principal of that fund, which we hope eventually will grow sufficiently to furnish the \$500 additional income needed by the College, and now provided for annually in the budget.

Consequently we had to draw on the undesignated Alumnae Fund for only \$6,062.97, a decrease of \$84.87 from last year, and nearly \$1,000 less than the amount budgeted. This leaves a balance of \$8,641.46 which is to be allocated by you today—our pledge of \$7,000 being covered by more than 20 per cent.

The principal of the Life Membership Fund during the year increased \$1,390 from new Life Memberships and \$20 from the profit on a bond called for redemption. Two additional \$1,000 bonds were purchased, leaving at the end of the year an uninvested balance of \$308.68. This fund now holds investments in bonds to the par value of \$16,500, and 135 shares of stock, yielding in all an income of \$962.50.

We again want to call your attention to the advantage the Association derives from life memberships, as well as from the prompt payment of dues.

In closing my term of office, I want to take this opportunity of telling you how great a privilege I feel it has been to serve as Treasurer of the Association. As we work on the Board we realize more and more that one of the greatest assets of the College is the loyalty and unselfish devotion of her alumnae, who never fail to respond to her every appeal. It has been a pleasure to work with such a fine group of women.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET

In drawing up the budget for 1932 a few changes were made which we submit for your consideration today. In the income account, as our dues failed to meet last year's budget by more than \$300, and as present economic conditions will probably make them even less this year, that amount was lowered by \$400 to \$6,250. Advertising in the BULLETIN, too, decreased so that item was reduced to \$1,300. As the

BUDGET FOR 1932

| INCOME | 1931 | 1932 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Dues | \$ 6,650.00 | \$ 6,250.00 |
| Bulletin | 1,600.00 | 1,300.00 |
| Income from Life Membership Fund Investments ... | 950.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Income from Rhoads Scholarships Fund Investments | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Bank Interest | 250.00 | 400.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$9,500.00 | \$9,000.00 |
| Appropriations from Alumnae Fund | 7,020.00 | 7,820.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$16,520.00 | \$16,820.00 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$ 7,050.00 | \$ 6,950.00 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|

OPERATION

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Postage | \$400.00 | \$400.00 |
| Printing | 500.00 | 550.00 |
| Supplies | 175.00 | 150.00 |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Auditors | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| Office Equipment | 300.00 | 200.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 150.00 | 100.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,825.00 | 1,700.00 |

BULLETIN

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Salary of Editor (\$600 included in salaries above) | 2,600.00 | 2,600.00 |
| Printing, Mailing and Miscellaneous | 625.00 | 600.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 3,225.00 | 3,200.00 |

OTHER EXPENDITURES

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Council | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Executives and Committees | 650.00 | 650.00 |
| Dues in other Associations | 170.00 | 170.00 |
| Alumnae Register and Questionnaire | 200.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Increasing Rhoads Scholarships to \$500 each..... | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| President Park's Fund | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Alumnae Festivities | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Emergency Fund | 750.00 | 500.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$16,520.00 | \$16,820.00 |

Life Membership Fund shows continuous growth, and as present investments will yield \$962.50, it seemed safe to raise that item to \$1,000. Bank interest has for years been considerably larger than the \$250 budgeted and while the savings banks have reduced the rate from 4 to 3½%, the balances are sufficiently large to justify an increase to \$400.

Under disbursements, the item for salaries was changed to \$6,950, to conform to the amount now being paid. The only changes made in the item under operations were an increase of \$50 in the allowance for printing and a reduction in office equipment, as new files and new typewriters were purchased this year, and no other expensive replacements are an immediate need. The supplies were allocated \$150 instead of \$175. The \$100 for miscellaneous expenses is more than has been necessary for some years.

Under the BULLETIN, the amount for miscellaneous expenses are reduced to \$600. Under "Other Expenditures" there was added an item of \$700 for the Address Book and Register on which you will hear a special report today. As the Emergency Fund was not used at all this year, it seemed safe to reduce the amount to \$500.

This makes a total budget of \$16,820, an increase of \$300 over last year, while the appropriation for the Alumnae Fund of \$7,820 represents an increase of \$800.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET E. BRUSSTAR, *Treasurer.*

REPORT UPON AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

Dear Madam:

January 22, 1932.

We have examined the accounts of THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE for the calendar year 1931, and found them to be correct.

The cash on hand was verified by actual count and the cash on deposit at the various banks was verified by correspondence with the depositories. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities confirmed the securities called for by the accounts as being in its custody, with the exception of \$1,000 Georgia Power Co. 1-5s, 1967, purchased October 22, 1931, which we examined at the office of the Association.

Requests for confirmation of amounts due to various members of the Association as of December 31, 1931, on account of loans to the Loan Fund were mailed to the lenders, but as yet we have not received confirmations of all the loans. Should any differences be reported subsequent to the date of this report, we shall bring them to your attention.

At your request, we did not confirm the amounts loaned to students from the Loan Fund.

We verified the income from securities owned, and other receipts as recorded in the books were found to have been duly deposited in the banks.

Annexed we submit the following statements:

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1931.

General Income and Expense Account for the calendar year 1931.

Alumnae Fund for the calendar year 1931.

Life Membership Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the calendar year 1931.

Life Membership Fund Securities Owned, December 31, 1931, at Cost.

Loan Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the calendar year 1931.

Carola Woerishoffer Fund Securities Owned, December 31, 1931, at Book Values.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS & MONTGOMERY.

BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1931

| <i>ASSETS:</i> | |
|--|--------------------|
| Loan Fund: | |
| Loans to students: | |
| Class of 1926 and prior | \$ 1,500.07 |
| Classes since 1926 | 19,603.98 |
| | <hr/> |
| Cash | \$21,104.05 |
| | <hr/> |
| Life Membership Fund: | |
| Investments at cost, as annexed | 19,799.73 |
| Cash | 308.68 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carola Woerishoffer Fund: | |
| Investments at book values, as annexed | 1,600.00 |
| Cash | 416.28 |
| | <hr/> |
| Alumnae Fund: | |
| \$1,000 Missouri Pacific 1-5s, 1965 (Rhoads Fund) | 995.75 |
| Cash (including \$297.06 uninvested cash in Rhoads Fund) | 16,858.30 |
| | <hr/> |
| General Fund: | |
| Cash | 500.00 |
| Cash deposits for Bryn Mawr Plates | 118.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 618.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$62,920.38</u> |

| <i>LIABILITIES:</i> | |
|--|--------------------|
| Loan Fund: | |
| Balance, January 1, 1931 | \$17,806.01 |
| Interest received during year | 203.13 |
| Gift from Parents' Fund | 1,000.00 |
| Gifts from individuals and Classes of 1907, 1927, 1931 | 1,014.50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$20,023.64 |
| Loans due individuals | 2,300.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Life Membership Fund: | |
| Balance, January 1, 1931 | 18,697.91 |
| Life memberships received during year | 1,390.00 |
| Profit from redemption of bond | 20.50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 20,108.41 |
| Carola Woerishoffer Fund: | |
| Principal: | |
| Balance, January 1, 1931 | 1,950.00 |
| Interest: | |
| Balance, January 1, 1931 | \$220.76 |
| Amount received during year | 95.52 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$316.28 |
| Summer School scholarship | 250.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 66.28 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2,016.28 |
| Alumnae Fund, as annexed | 17,854.05 |
| General Fund | 500.00 |
| Deposits for Plates | 118.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 618.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$62,920.38</u> |

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

For the Calendar Year 1931

INCOME:

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| Dues | \$6,313.00 | |
| Alumnae contributions for the Association | 6,062.97 | |
| ALUMNAE BULLETIN: | | |
| Advertising | \$1,356.74 | |
| Miscellaneous income | 95.75 | |
| | | 1,452.49 |
| Income from Life Membership Fund | | 876.48 |
| Income from Rhoads Scholarship Fund investment | | 49.00 |
| Interest on bank accounts | | 600.10 |
| | | <u>\$15,354.04</u> |

EXPENSES:

BULLETIN:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Printing | \$2,375.00 | |
| Salary of Editor | 600.00 | |
| Mailing | 503.53 | |
| | | \$3,478.53 |

Salaries:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Alumnae Secretary | 3,000.00 | |
| Assistant to Alumnae Secretary | 1,850.00 | |
| Bookkeeper | 1,500.00 | |
| | | 6,350.00 |

Traveling:

| | | |
|------------------|--------|----------|
| Council | 599.63 | |
| Executives | 484.89 | |
| | | 1,084.52 |

Emergency Fund:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Extra clerical assistance | 55.50 | |
| Alumnae festivities | 202.09 | |
| | | 257.59 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
| President's Fund | | 1,000.00 |
| James E. Rhoads Scholarships | | 370.00 |
| Questionnaire | | 106.00 |
| Address Book | | 736.55 |
| Postage | | 383.27 |
| Printing | | 668.23 |
| Office Supplies and Equipment | | 441.07 |
| Telephone and Telegraph | | 44.40 |
| Dues in other Associations | | 170.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | 263.88 |

\$15,354.04

ALUMNAE FUND—For the Calendar Year 1931

| | Designated | Undesignated | Totals |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Balance, January 1, 1931 | \$7,313.44 | \$6,381.32 | \$13,694.76 |
| Receipts: | | | |
| Undesignated: | | | |
| Contributions (incl. \$1,000 from 1906) | | 12,453.11 | |
| Amount transferred from 1905, 1907, 1908, designated | | 3,000.00 | |
| Designated for: | | | |
| Furnishings for Goodhart Hall | \$459.47 | | |
| Harriet Randolph Memorial | 75.00 | | |
| Library Endowment, 1906 Reunion Gift | 769.53 | | |
| Portrait Fund, 1898 | 125.00 | | |
| Books for Common Room | 50.00 | | |
| Furnishings for Common Room, 1897..... | 200.00 | | |
| Susan Shober Carey Memorial, 1925..... | 1,200.00 | | |
| Department of Italian, 1926 | 280.00 | | |
| Marion Reilly Memorial | 30.00 | | |
| Books for Archaeology Department | 40.00 | | |
| Endowment (Auditorium Fund) | 52.00 | | |
| Reunion Gifts, 1905, 1907, 1908 | 6,118.00 | | |
| Regional Scholarships | 16,012.77 | | |
| Special Scholarships | 2,306.35 | | |
| Amount transferred from undesignated to increase principal of James E. Rhoads Scholarship | 130.00 | | |
| | <u>\$27,848.12</u> | <u>\$15,453.11</u> | <u>43,301.23</u> |
| | <u>\$35,161.56</u> | <u>\$21,834.43</u> | <u>\$56,995.99</u> |
| Disbursements: | From Designated Receipts | On account of Appropriations and Transfers | |
| Alumnae Association, transferred to general income and expense account | | \$6,062.97 | |
| Bryn Mawr College, for academic purposes... | | 7,000.00 | |
| Furnishings for Goodhart Hall | 749.19 | | |
| Library Endowment | 769.53 | | |
| Books for Common Room | 50.00 | | |
| Susan Shober Carey Memorial | 1,200.00 | | |
| Department of Italian | 280.00 | | |
| Marion Reilly Memorial | 30.00 | | |
| Books for Archaeology Department | 140.00 | | |
| Equipment for Infirmary, 1905 | 459.13 | | |
| Books for Latin Department | 100.00 | | |
| Library | 600.00 | | |
| Endowment (Auditorium Fund) | 52.00 | | |
| Loan Fund, 1907 | 200.00 | | |
| Transfer to undesignated (from 1905, 1907, 1908) | 3,000.00 | | |
| Regional Scholarships | 16,012.77 | | |
| Special Scholarships | 2,306.35 | | |
| Amount transferred to designated for James E. Rhoads Scholarship | | 130.00 | |
| | <u>\$25,948.97</u> | <u>\$13,192.97</u> | <u>39,141.94</u> |
| | | | <u>\$17,854.05</u> |

Balances, December 31, 1931:

Designated:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Class of 1898 Portrait Fund | \$4,195.00 |
| Furnishings for Goodhart Hall | 1,790.91 |
| Harriet Randolph Memorial Fund | 75.00 |
| Class of 1897 | 200.00 |
| Class of 1905 | 300.87 |
| Class of 1907 | 788.00 |
| Class of 1908 | 570.00 |
| James E. Rhoads Scholarship: | |
| \$1,000 Missouri Pacific 1-5s, 1965..... | \$995.75 |
| Uninvested cash | 297.06 |
| | <hr/> 1,292.81 |

\$9,212.59

Undesignated fund, subject to appropriation.....

8,641.46

\$17,854.05

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Receipts and Disbursements for the Calendar Year 1931

Balance, January 1, 1931 \$796.18

Receipts:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Life Memberships | \$1,390.00 |
| Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., 1-5s, 1965, called..... | 1,050.00 |
| | <hr/> 2,440.00 |
| | <hr/> \$3,236.18 |

Disbursements:

Purchases of Securities 2,927.50

Balance, December 31, 1931 \$308.68

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Securities Owned, December 31, 1931, at Cost

| | |
|---|----------|
| \$1,000 Allegheny Corp. Coll. Tr. 5s, 1944 | \$997.00 |
| 1,000 Allegheny Corp. Coll. Tr. 5s, 1950 | 980.00 |
| 1,000 American Gas & Electric Co. 5s, 2028 | 964.50 |
| 1,000 Argentine Nation 6s, 1960 | 987.00 |
| 1,000 Arkansas Power & Light Co., 1st & Ref. 5s, 1956 | 992.50 |
| 2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Ref. & Genl. 5s, 1995..... | 2,039.50 |
| 3,000 Georgia Power Co. 1-5s, 1967 | 2,907.50 |
| 1,000 Ohio Edison Co. 1-5s, 1957 | 990.00 |
| 1,000 Penna. R. R. Co. 5s, 1964 | 1,040.75 |
| 500 Indianapolis Water Co. 1-5½s, 1953 | 480.00 |
| 1,000 Penna. Power Co. 1-5s, 1956 | 995.00 |
| 135 shs. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. | 3,513.48 |
| \$2,000 New York Power & Light Corp. 4½s, 1967 | 1,912.50 |
| 1,000 Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, 1952 | 1,000.00 |

19,799.73

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER FUND

Securities Owned, December 31, 1931, at Book Values

| | |
|---|----------|
| \$1,000 Ohio State Telephone Co. Cons. & Ref. 5s, 1944 | \$950.00 |
| 1,000 Chicago Railways Co. 1-5s, 1927 (reduced to \$850 by payments of principal) | 650.00 |

\$1,600.00

LOAN FUND

Receipts and Disbursements for the Calendar Year 1931

| | |
|---|------------|
| Balance, January 1, 1931 | \$ 558.07 |
| Receipts: | |
| Repayment of Loans by Students | \$2,203.89 |
| Interest on Loans | 190.31 |
| Interest on Bank Balances | 12.82 |
| Gift from the Parents' Fund, Bryn Mawr College..... | 1,000.00 |
| Gifts from Individuals and from 1907, 1927, 1931..... | 1,014.50 |
| Loans from Individuals | 1,800.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6,221.52 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,779.59 |
| Disbursements: | |
| Loans to Students | 5,560.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance in Girard Trust Co., December 31, 1931 | \$1,219.59 |
| | <hr/> |

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

MADAM PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

During the last year but one change has been made in the membership of the Finance Committee, in the appointment of Elizabeth Bent Clark, 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Eleanor Marquand Forsyth, 1919, whose term ran until 1932.

As has been customary in recent years, we called four meetings of the committee, one of which it was not possible to hold.

We started the year with the responsibility of raising \$7,000 over and above the budgetary requirements of the Association, as a gift to the College, for the purposes of maintaining academic salaries and of extending honours work. This is the same amount that we had undertaken to raise in 1930, when we found ourselves at the end of the year nearly \$800 short of our goal and had to send out an emergency appeal. The appeal brought in much more than we needed to complete our pledge, and we decided to ask the donors to consent to have all extra moneys turned into the 1931 Undesignated Fund. As we heard no disapproval, this was done. Further, in view of the unusual conditions in the business world, it was decided to ask the reuning classes to make at least part of their gifts in the form of contributions to the Undesignated Fund, and by the readiness of four of the classes to help in this way, \$4,000 was added to the account. On the other side of the ledger we have this year cut our budget \$1,000 below that of last year, and the expenses of the Council in Baltimore proved to be below our estimate. These four factors have brought the Association to a dazzling height of solvency in the year of general depression: we are \$1,641.46 ahead of our commitments.

The Finance Committee recognizes the validity of the stand taken by its predecessors, who insisted that all money raised within the fiscal year of the Association be disbursed at the close of that year; but feels, nevertheless, that the situation in the world outside is still such as to justify us in setting aside at least part of this surplus for the sum to be pledged for next year, and at the close of my report I will submit a recommendation to you in regard to \$1,000 of our collections. The remainder, \$641.46, we suggest that the Association present to the College, to help pay for new microscopes for the Biological Laboratory.

The commitment of the Association of \$7,000 to the College was the reason for the refusal of the Finance Committee to authorize or approve of a memorial suggested by one of the classes, which was to take the form of a gift of books to the Library. It seemed evident to us that the failure of any class to do its share in the raising of the \$7,000 simply increased the burden to be put on other classes; and that while we appreciated to the full the needs of the Library, the salary needs were just now more pressing and were moreover our accepted share.

Throughout the year there have been frequent meetings of the Special Alumnae Committee on the Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the College, and several joint meetings with the committee of the Directors, at which the discussion of the future of the college has necessarily brought about a consideration of the needs for the coming year. It was, therefore, decided by President Park and by our Alumnae President that a meeting of the older Joint Committee of Alumnae and Trustees was not essential for a decision on the objectives of the Alumnae Fund for 1932. We will recommend that the same sum be raised for the same purpose as in 1931.

The Goodhart Hall accounts show \$575 still outstanding on pledges for the furnishings of the building. The unexpended balance of the general fund has paid during the year for cushions for the benches, a new platform for the Music Room, an extension of the stage in the auditorium, and a small curtain that will save wear and tear on the larger one. This gives a slight idea of the ever-arising and varied needs of Goodhart, and of our anxiety to collect all outstanding pledges.

On the Endowment pledges, there is still outstanding approximately \$2,000, and for a long time nothing has been coming in. A number of letters, some of them personal ones from members of the committee, have been sent out, and the Class Collectors are kept informed of the situation, so that there is apparently nothing further that can be done but wait. In this we are encouraged by a letter from the alumna owing the largest amount, \$600, saying that she expects eventually to pay her pledge; and by the fact that since the first of this year we have taken in \$39.86, as against \$52 for all last year—\$1.30 a day against \$1 a week.

The funds in the keeping of the Finance Committee, collected for specific purposes, such as the Rhoads Scholarships, and the life memberships, have been entrusted to a sub-committee for investment, and I am filing herewith an accounting of them.

I am filing also the Auditors' report of the Alumnae Fund, which will be printed in the BULLETIN and in the pamphlets issued in the spring. It is extremely gratifying to note in the brief account I shall read to you that the number of Alumnae contributing, as well as the amounts contributed, has materially increased:

| | <i>No. of Contributors</i> | <i>—Alumnae Fund—</i> | | <i>Balance</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Designated</i> | <i>Undesignated</i> | | |
| 1931 | 1,175 | \$27,796.12 | \$15,453.11 | \$52.00 | \$43,301.23 |
| 1930 | 1,071 | 24,157.85 | 12,504.66 | 329.55 | 36,992.06 |

The Finance Committee appointed one of its members, Louise Watson, to investigate further the matter of annuities that was brought before the Association last year. Miss Watson reports to us that because of general financial conditions she has not considered it wise to take any action this year.

A proposal to have the members of the Senior Class at College take out a group insurance policy in favor of the Alumnae Fund was thoroughly considered, and rejected because we felt that such a plan would be difficult to carry out, would net

the Association less in the end, and might discourage the habit of regular giving to the Alumnae Fund.

The purchase of the Collins property near the College was another matter referred last year to this committee, and by us turned over to the Special Alumnae Committee, since it seemed so closely connected with the plans for the future growth of the College.

The Finance Committee has voted to approve the recommendation made by the Special Committee of the Alumnae Directors, that the Association put aside each year \$700 toward a fund which shall pay for publication at stated intervals of Alumnae Registers and Address Books, contingent upon the decision of the College to include in its annual budget the sum of \$1,000 for the same purpose.

The Class Collectors met as usual with the Chairman of the Alumnae Fund in New York City in the spring to talk over the distribution of the publicity material and to plan the raising of the fund. With the help of the little paper lanterns designed by Mrs. Chadwick-Collins to contain an encouraging quotation from President Park, they quietly and efficiently accomplished wonders in this difficult year.

In closing I should like to ask, in the name of the Finance Committee, which sees in its supervision of all our Alumnae accounts the many and pressing needs of the Association, your co-operation in adding more members to our lists for, while we have an exceptionally high enrollment, it is by no means complete; in taking out more life memberships; in supporting the scholarships, and, at this moment particularly, the Loan Fund; and above all and always sending in contributions to the Undesignated Fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE ALUMNAE MEETING

January 30, 1932

These recommendations are made with the approval of the Executive Board:

1. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the College the sum of \$7,000 promised in 1931 to President Park.
2. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the College the sum of \$641.46 to be applied to the purchase of new microscopes for the Biology Department.
3. That the sum of \$7,000 be raised in 1932, over and above the requirements of the Association Budget.
4. That the Treasurer be authorized to transfer the sum of \$1,000 now in hand to a Designated Fund to be applied to the \$7,000 Fund for 1932.
5. That the objective of the Alumnae Fund for 1932 be: a contribution to the College for Academic Salaries.
6. That the Association approve the stand taken by the Finance Committee; that until the initiation of the Seven-Year Plan the Association devote all its efforts to the raising of our annual pledge; asking reuning classes to give to the Undesignated Fund, and asking classes desirous of establishing memorials to postpone their appeal, unless that appeal be made for the objects of this fund.

I ask further that the Treasurer be authorized to pay over to the College the sum of \$100, a contribution just received and designated 1931, to be added to the Microscope Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE FLORENCE LEXOW, 1908.

RECENT INTERESTING GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Mary Sloan Bequest. The four colleges, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley, have been made residuary legatees of Mary Sloan, of the city of Pittsburgh, who died December 8th, 1931. Each of the colleges is to receive one-fourth of the residuary estate, the funds to be used for the establishment and perpetuation of scholarships in Philosophy and/or Psychology in the names of Anna Margaret Sloan and Mary Sloan. The value of the estate is estimated at \$200,000.

Mary Gale Hibbard Bequest. A bequest of \$1,000 from Mary Gale Hibbard, a graduate student at Bryn Mawr in 1888-90.

Jessie Louderback Bequest. The College has been notified that Bryn Mawr has been made residuary legatee in the estate of Jessie Louderback, of the Class of 1895. The estate will be held as a trust fund for a brother and sister of Miss Louderback during their lives, and after their death the principal will be paid to the College, to be used for the general purposes. (Estate estimated about \$25,000.)

Sophie Boucher Fund. A bequest of approximately \$65,000 made by Sophie Boucher, of the Class of 1903, to be used for the general corporate purposes of the College. A definite legacy of \$7,500 has already been paid to the College, and Bryn Mawr will also receive two-thirds of the residuary estate.

Susan Shoher Carey Memorial Fund. A fund established by a gift of \$1,200 from the Class of 1925, the income to be used at President Park's discretion.

Margaret Forbes Book Fund. An anonymous gift (\$330) made through the seven colleges, in memory of Margaret Forbes, 1898.

Class gifts to the Library. From 1905, \$500; from 1907, \$300; from 1926, \$280; gifts: from 1906, \$769.53, to be invested and the income to be used for books.

Class of 1904 Book Fund. From Mrs. F. Julius Fohs, 1904, \$1,500 (of which \$500 has already been paid to the College) to establish a Fund in memory of Ella Baldauf Fohs, to be used for the purchase of books.

Gifts for Microscopes for the Biology Department of \$4,763; \$2,210 of which was from the Classes of 1905, 1907, 1908, and 1931, and the remainder was in the form of special gifts from individuals and voted from the Alumnae Fund.

Gift for the Music Department, made by the Master School of Music, of which Miss Elma Loines, of the Class of 1905, is Treasurer, a gift for the most pressing needs of the department, and a further gift of \$700, for books and records.

Anonymous Gifts, one of \$5,000, to be used for making a survey of the grounds with a view to the placing of future buildings, the value of additional property to the College, etc., and of \$1,000 for the President's Fund.

Gift for the Archaeology Department. By a member of the Class of 1889. A gift of \$4,000, \$3,500 of which is to be used to pay the salary of Professor Müller for the year 1932-33, in order that the department may develop the work in Oriental Archaeology, and \$500 to be used for equipment in this field (books and slides).

Memorial to Edith Lawrence. A figure of Wisdom for the upper niche in the Library façade, a memorial to Edith Lawrence, of the Class of 1897.

Evelyn Hunt Scholarship Fund. A bequest of \$10,000 made by Eva Ramsay Hunt to establish two competitive undergraduate scholarships in memory of her daughter, Evelyn Hunt, 1898, to be known as the Evelyn Hunt Scholarships.

Gifts of Photographs of French Personalities made by M. Edouard Champion, of Paris, and MM. Manuel, Art Photographers, a collection of signed photographs.

Gift of a Roth-Barach Oxygen Tent for the Infirmary, from Mr. Howard Goodhart.

DEAN MANNING DISCUSSES CHANGE IN ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The decision of the faculty to admit students to Bryn Mawr by the system of examinations, which is labeled Plan B by the College Entrance Board and is spoken of more familiarly as the New Plan, is an important landmark in the history of the College. Plan B will be used side by side with Plan A, which represents the traditional method of admitting students to Bryn Mawr, and the subjects which the candidates must study in school in preparing for the former are the same as those required in preparation for the latter. The most important difference between the two plans lies in the fact that under Plan B the examinations, of which there are only four, must be taken in one period, and that for this reason the subjects required for entrance cannot all be covered by examination, but must some of them be tested by the school record. Under Plan B numerical marks are not given out to the candidate, and the examination books, although graded by the College Board, are sent to the college for further consideration. It is for the entrance committee, therefore, under the New Plan, to decide on the relative weight which should be given to examination grades and to other evidence submitted. Undoubtedly a somewhat different picture of the candidate may be obtained from the consideration of examination books in connection with the school record, the estimate of ability given by the school principal, and the scholastic aptitude test, than from the record of examination grades alone. Although in recent years the Entrance Committee has depended more and more in doubtful cases on evidence other than that of numerical averages, the latter must almost of necessity be the principal factor in the selecting of candidates under Plan A.

The reasons of the faculty for making this important decision may be briefly stated. Bryn Mawr has been the only college in recent years which has admitted by Plan A examinations exclusively. The women's colleges, to whose curriculum our own bears the closest resemblance, give a choice between the Old and New Plan of examinations, with the exception of Vassar, which accepts only the New Plan. The testimony of all these colleges as well as of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, is unanimous that the students entering under Plan B have made, on the average, better college records than those entering under Plan A. This is accounted for, in the opinion of the admissions secretaries of these institutions, by the fact that the schools prefer to send their good students up under Plan B, and advise their weaker students, on the other hand, to take their examinations in several divisions, hoping that by this piecemeal process they can finally cover the college requirements. Testimony bearing out this opinion has been given by many heads of good preparatory schools who have further stated that they prefer to prepare for the New Plan examinations because of the greater latitude given by that system in the arrangement of the school curriculum. This evidence was gathered by the Committee on Entrance Examinations in the course of the autumn and winter before making their recommendation. Two meetings were held with school principals; one with a group of principals who were themselves Bryn Mawr graduates and who preside over five of the important private preparatory schools, a second with the principals of a group of high schools in the neighborhood of Bryn Mawr, and of one large private co-educational school also in this neighborhood. While there was some dissenting opinion in these groups the general feeling seemed to be that Bryn Mawr was losing good students by refusing to accept the plan preferred by other colleges. The faculty were almost unanimous in making the decision that Bryn Mawr was no longer justified in maintaining its unique position in accepting only Plan A.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

PLAN A CONTINUED. PLAN B PERMITTED WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS.

In and after June, 1932, candidates for admission to Bryn Mawr College will be permitted to offer either Plan A (Old Plan) or Plan B (New Plan) of the College Entrance Examination Board, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) *Candidates for admission in 1932 whose grade was below 60% in any of the fifteen required units attempted in College Board examinations for 1931 will be expected to repeat the subject in which they failed in the examinations for 1932. In some cases this will mean that they must continue to offer Plan A.*

(b) *Candidates who have been prepared largely by private tuition may be required to offer Plan A.*

(c) *Candidates whose school training has been irregular, who have attended several different schools in the four years preceding entrance to college, or who have spent only one year in the school of final preparation may be required to offer Plan A.*

(d) *Candidates whose school records are for any reason unsatisfactory to the Committee on Entrance Examinations may be required by the committee to offer Plan A.*

SUBJECT REQUIREMENT REMAINS UNCHANGED.

The content of the fifteen units required in the preparatory school course remains as it is stated in the Bryn Mawr College Calendar for 1931:

| | |
|--|---------|
| English | 3 units |
| Ancient language—Latin or Greek and Latin..... | 4 units |
| Second foreign language—French or German or Greek..... | 3 units |
| Mathematics—Algebra | 2 units |
| Plane Geometry | 1 unit |
| Science—Physics or Chemistry | 1 unit |
| History—Ancient or American | 1 unit |

OUTLINE OF PLAN B.

Candidates offering Plan B must have covered in their school records the required fifteen units and must offer four College Board examinations (in addition to the Scholastic Aptitude Test) in a single examination period, as follows:

- (1) English Cp.
- (2) A foreign language (Latin Cp. 4 or French Cp. 3 or German Cp. 3 or Greek Cp. 3).
- (3) Mathematics or science (Mathematics Cp. 3 or Mathematics A or Physics or Chemistry).
- (4) An optional examination, to be chosen by the candidate from those of the fifteen required units which she is not offering for (2) or (3): history A or D; a second foreign language as specified in (2); mathematics as specified in (3) if a mathematics examination has not already been offered; a science as specified in (3) if a science has not already been offered.

Every candidate who has registered an application for a room (or the intention of attending Bryn Mawr College as a non-resident student) for the year 1932-33 will receive a form before the end of January, on which she will be asked to state her matriculation plan. A form to be filled out with the school record up to the present time will be sent to the school principal. These forms should be returned by February 29th.

Candidates for admission in 1933 who wish to offer Plan A should present a first division of examinations in June, 1932, including as many of the required fifteen units as they are prepared to offer at that time.

ON THE CAMPUS

By LUCY SANBORN, '32

Examinations are over and the College Mind is enjoying an intense and hectic interim of pleasures before the new semester begins. Most of the College have departed, and what there are left of us are here only intermittently, in for lunch and out for dinner, or here only to sleep away the morning. Victrola records, "Murder," and teas are rife. We frequent the new Book Room with an easy conscience. Indeed, the pause before the coming whirl is a joy to both present and absent.

The "coming whirl" is not an overstatement. A day or two after my last article the Undergraduates finally voted decisively for May Day. The flurries of comment of the past months turned into lusty orations at the meeting of the Undergraduate Association, when Harriet Moore, the President, after stating the arguments on both sides, entertained discussion. The adverse arguments were very nicely reduced to two groups, centering around the financial depression and the effect of May Day on the academic work. The former argument lost its force when the vote of the Trustees to back the Undergraduates was announced, and discussion limited itself to May Day "in the abstract." Several students expressed regret at the lightening of the academic work which they felt must inevitably accompany the festive preparations. The vote at the meeting and subsequently took the form, "Do you want May Day?" and "If there is May Day, will you take part?" Although the affirmative was strong, a canvass of the halls was made in order to be sure of the general trend of opinion. The final vote was 268 to 67 for May Day.

The *News*, very aptly, took the occasion of the next issue to add to the general intelligence concerning May Day by statements from Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Collins, Miss Petts, Harriet Moore, '32, and Miss Park, all people who have had long experience with May Day or will bear much of this year's burden. Whatever responsibilities and duties May Day may bring, there can be no complaints on the part of the Undergraduates, who have been informed of every aspect of the undertaking. With the final discussion over and the general preparations not yet begun, there are a few weeks of calm in which we are gathering our energies to make our May Day worthy of its predecessors.

Throughout the past year, the student body has regarded the niches above the porch of the Library with a critical eye, in view of the rumors that a member of '97 was giving a statue of Wisdom, in memory of a classmate, Edith Lawrence. We were hardly prepared, however, for the sudden appearance of the figure last Friday afternoon exactly in the middle of the Library steps. She was surrounded by numerous planks, ropes, and pulleys, and "Angelo" and his friends were frankly at an impasse. By 5 o'clock, however, she had risen to a position on a plank above the porch and below the niche, and in the dark, during the dinner hour, I am told, she completed her precarious ascent. The figure, probably described for you elsewhere, is a very beautiful work of John Angel's. A young woman, in a simple flowing robe, the owl on her shoulder, carries a scroll,

"Wisdom hath builded her house."

The newness of the statue, at present still untempered by the weather, contrasts strongly with the gray, ivy-covered stone. But surely the passage of time will mellow the differences and the Wisdom will become an integral part of Bryn Mawr's beauty.

Among the gatherings that marked the weeks before Midyears were two addressed by Alumnae. Miss Margaret Barker, ex-'30, who who plays Patsy Tate, the lead in the *House of Connelly*, described the technique of the Group Theater in re-creating for themselves before each act of a production the emotion which predominates in their role. The "exercises" are engaged in by the entire cast, from the most inconspicuous member of the mob to the chief actors. Miss Barker indicated the wide importance of this movement to produce as a group and thus to keep entire plays on a high level of creative art.

Miss Miriam O'Brien, also a Bryn Mawrtyr, thrilled a large group with her matter-of-fact description of escapades in skiing and rope-climbing, especially in the Alps. After she had scared us thoroughly by her account of a climb up a sixty-foot crevice by the use of an arm, a leg, and "slight discolorations in the rock," she made our hair fairly stand on end by her tale of a two-hour pause during a thunder shower on a narrow rock ledge in the middle of "a thousand feet of sheer verticality."

The Alumnae have been in our minds, too, this past month because of the work of the Chinese Scholarship Committee in bringing to the Academy of Music Yehudi Menuhin, the fifteen-year-old boy violinist, whose ambitious and brilliantly executed program woke the admiration and wonder of us all. The Schumann *Sonata in D Minor*, followed by the unaccompanied Bach *Violin Sonata in G Minor* and the Bruch *Concerto in G Minor* were a dazzling group. The audience, astounded by the first group, was delighted by the second, especially Bazzini's *Dance of the Goblins*. Altogether, we agree with the statement that Yehudi Menuhin is no longer simply a prodigy, but "infinitely more than that." The history of the Chinese scholars has spoken eloquently for the worthiness of the cause.

The Common Room continues to be the center of much pleasant activity. Many informal lectures are given there, to the accompaniment of tea. Besides Miss Barker, Dr. Susan Strebbing was among the speakers. Her consideration of Sir James Jeans, Eddington, and Millikan, while highly interesting to the layman, demanded the double equipment of scientist and philosopher for full understanding.

While we sat on the floor, the steps, and, indeed, the chairs in the Common Room during these talks and those of Dr. Fenwick, we have been confronted by several small sketches by Pablo Picasso and two paintings, the *Blue Boy* and *Abstract*. Argument over them has ranged from the low level of "I don't see what it's all about" to the serious criticism of Mr. Warburg, the Instructor in Modern Art, who distinguishes the "recording of order" from the "creation of order" and thus gives the clue to the understanding of two such unlike productions. The pictures have been of unusual interest to the Undergraduates and have stimulated a discussion which, regardless of its adequacy, has been most lively and entertaining.

DR. SWINDLER HONORED

Mary Hamilton Swindler, acting-head of the Department of Classical Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, has been appointed Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology* to succeed Professor George Elderkin, of Princeton University, who is in charge of the excavations at Antioch. She is the first woman to edit the *Journal*.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

THE PROBLEM OF STUDENT HOUSING IN HUNGARY

(Miss de Bobula was Hungarian Graduate Student in Social Economy, 1924-25, and has been Supervisor of Women's Colleges in the Department of Education in Hungary).

Budapest, November 25, 1931.

My Dear Miss Kingsbury:

The questionnaire is enclosed and in the same time I want to give you a little report of the essence of my work done in Hungary, since I left America.

Five years ago I came back to Hungary and started my work in the Ministry of Education. I was appointed to take care of the girls' dormitories in the university cities. You know that here in central Europe the students of pre-war times did not live in university buildings, but in their own homes or in rented rooms. It was only after the war that the masses of refugee students made necessary to make a provision of some roof for them. These poor students were penniless, could not pay any rent, and they were located partly in *casernes*, partly in former school buildings or emptied offices—places that were just available, but nobody had any money to adapt these for living purposes. Highly cultured university girls lived in horrid mass quarters, where they were covered with rags instead of bedclothes, and the beds were filled with insects. The most awful student-girl quarter existed in 1926 at Szeged, our second university town—eight girls slept in one of the rooms which had a window opening in another room. There was not even such a hole in Debrecen, our third city—university student girls rented in the city not rooms, but beds, and slept sometimes in rooms where men rented some other beds. This contributed to the notion that nice girls do not go to University. In 1926 the situation was the most favorable in the fourth city, Pécs, where the city gave the refugee student girls a little hotel of ill fame, and where an energetic friend of mine, a refugee student, Aniella Szanathy, set to work, disinfected, cleaned, furnished and adapted that place, so that it became a very acceptable dormitory for 75 girls. My first real work was done at Szeged, where we made modern living quarters for 150 girls, then came the dormitory Sarolta at Budapest, where you have been, for 70 girls—there is a smaller one, for 30 girls—and finally, after a long struggle, we got an old orphanage at Debrecen, where we have now a home for 55 girls. All are adaptations. I have never been lucky enough to get funds for making a building straight for the purpose, nevertheless I feel that even this was real success under the existing conditions. You have no idea how difficult it was to make people realize that such institutions are necessary and that plenty of bathtubs is not superfluous luxury.

The number of the persons cared for may seem very small for you, but they are relatively not so small. I do not want to say that we would not need three times so many homes, but anyway, the best and neediest of student girls, who would never be able to study without such help, are having a decent home in every university town, and they are paying for lodging, three meals, heating, and service, an average of \$10 monthly. On the other hand, Catholic and Protestant societies, organizations and private persons giving homes to university girls have to observe to some extent the standard set by the state-managed dormitories.

All this was possible because my chief was a man of exceptional capacity and vision. Count Klebelsberg, our former Minister of Public Instruction, did during the past ten years very much for the cultural development of the country, and he did

what he could for the women, too. We have planned with him the construction of a high-class college for the intellectually finest girls of the country, to produce a new kind of leading women. Alas, this remained an unrealized dream.

Now the economic crisis of the country brought along political chances and our great minister left his seat. The time is very unfavorable for creating new institutions and even for developing the existing ones. When I saw this time coming, I have asked for a fellowship and went to Vienna for six months, where I have worked in the archives on a study about the Hungarian women of the past and their position in society. I have finished the first volume about the eighteenth century. (You would be amazed to read about the Hungarian women of that time, contemporaries of Mary Wolstonecraft, writing and fighting for educational and political freedom.) Alas, the economic situation is so much aggravated that for the moment I have no hope of having it published soon, but some day it will go to the Alumnae Bookshelf.

You know that we are in the midst of a world crisis. Our poor, weakened country is quite naturally one of those which feel it more than the others. Now we are interested in the solution of the big problems. If they turn out well, then we may go on again with our detail work. If not, everything we have worked for may collapse, but even then, so long we live, we will begin again.

Now I feel that I am on the end of a piece of work which is very far from being perfect, yet it has results and I am not a bit sorry that I gave to it these five years of my life.

The reason of my telling you about it is the belief that if Bryn Mawr College would not have been giving a scholarship in 1924-25 to a certain Hungarian graduate, these homes for several hundred university girls would not stand in Hungary, and if they would they would be different.

I want to tell you, and please tell it to President Thomas, too, that I have carried with me some of the Bryn Mawr spirit over the ocean. I gave it to others, to a younger set, and I hope that they will give it to others again, in order to make women freer, better and happier. And thank you.

Yours gratefully,

IDA DE BOBULA.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

*(Extract from letter from Melanie Atherton Updegraff, 1908,
written in late January, 1932)*

" . . . Since things are happening in India these days you may be interested to hear a bit of our point of view. We think that Lord Willingdon was *very* stupid not to talk things over with Gandhi, but that the leaders of the Congress party influenced Gandhi to be unreasonably radical and unconciliatory. We don't anticipate very great troubles here, because the Mohammedans and outcaste parties do not support Gandhi and the Congress party. Everyone in India reveres Gandhi, as a saint, but *many* realize that he and the Congress represent Brahminism interests. We all hope that the more conservative element and the Mohammedans and low castes will be able to carry on the plans made by the Round Table Conference and that something may be worked out. . . ."

ALUMNAE BOOKS

A CHANGING PSYCHOLOGY IN SOCIAL CASE WORK, by Virginia Robinson. *The University of North Carolina Press.* \$2.50.

Nobody loves a new idea. We cherish the old, we defend ourselves against conviction, or, if convinced, we wish we had been the first to see the light. Either way we feel ourselves put in the wrong. Inventions and discoveries are but slowly received.

Yet everybody does love a new idea, and man is born to change as the sparks to fly upward. I think this contradiction in feeling is an example of what Virginia Robinson calls, following psychiatric usage, ambivalence.

Miss Robinson has written a small book which has aroused a great reaction in social work circles. There is controversy, there is conflict, I truly believe there is thinking going on as a result of *A Changing Psychology in Social Case Work*. This in itself is no small achievement. It seems to mark a stage in the development of schools of thought in regard to social practice.

The book offers an interpretive history of social case work, dividing it into two periods, the first marked by "The Emergence of the Individual," the second by "The Emergence of Relationship." The choice of these titles for the two main sections of the text indicates the meaning the author finds in the events she describes. "Search for an understanding of the problems and conflicts in modern social case work must take us back to its origins in a movement animated by a very different drive," she begins Chapter I. The first part of the book follows a "changing psychology" or way of thinking about relief of poverty from the early nineteenth century to 1920.

The sources used are many and representative, the quotations selected, often brilliantly apt to disclose the attitude and the idea which convey the meaning sought. As the narrative progresses, the treatment of the contributions of persons and of groups becomes more and more thorough and complete, so that one has a sense of history seen in perspective. It is all condensed, and treated briefly, by dint of featuring the relevant and that only.

The origin of organized social work is in a sense of "fear and impatience" on the part of the independent members of the community. Then a "new regard for the individual rather than pity or disgust or fear for his poverty appears—" and this regard for the individual is shown developing through the sixty-nine years from the establishment of the "Association for Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," 1842, to the founding of the first school of social work, 1911.

From 1910 to 1920 the influence of psychology upon social case work is traced in significant events and utterances. The study of the individual becomes more and more systematic; measurement of intelligence comes to the front; Dr. Healy's work on the delinquent begins, giving us a particular method, his "mental analysis." The influence of Freud begins to make itself felt and to find exponents among psychiatrists here. "Three points particularly were seized upon from the psychoanalytic psychology and made a part of the case worker's psychology." These were "the concept of determinism in psychic life," "the need basis of behavior as opposed to the intellectual factor," and the effect of family relationships upon individual development. These concepts take root; the rise of psychiatric social work gives them a medium for special culture.

In the meantime (1917) a social case worker, Mary E. Richmond, writes a book, *Social Diagnosis*, which is to bring another influence to bear upon the practice

and thinking of social case workers. Miss Robinson does not so label it, but I should like to call it the influence of a "rational" method in distinction to the emphasis upon "attitude" which characterizes the interpretation of the social case work relationship expressed in Part II of Miss Robinson's own book. The contrast seems to me important, and even more important to social work is it to inquire whether the two methods are contradictory or only contrary; that is, whether they exclude each other, or can be in any measure combined and integrated in philosophy and in practice.

Miss Richmond is interested in the individual and also in the situation of which he forms a part. To analyze the situation, she would say, we must know the "history," that is, the facts. Their validity is to be established by careful use of evidence. The facts are to be set together with reference to cause and effect, so far as it can be established. Upon the known facts a plan of treatment is to be based. In accordance with this plan the situation is to be reorganized. The client will respond to the changes in environment, brought about by the social case worker.

Miss Robinson is interested in the individual; I think not at all in the situation in which he finds himself. She is, moreover, not interested in doing anything to the environment in behalf of the individual. She will not organize any plan, either for or with him. Only in one way may she be of use to him, and that is through a certain direct relationship. If he can help himself by means of this relationship, he may be able to organize his own plan, to change his own situation or to accept it as it is. Only as he makes it can any change be valuable to him. Whether or not the social case worker can offer this means for self-help depends upon her attitude which must combine two essentials, "understanding" and "acceptance." "Rarely in a relationship, the individual meets with an understanding of his conflict, an acceptance of his impulses, bad as well as good. In the measure in which this understanding is really accurate, fine, and comprehending of every shade of difference in the individual's feeling, he will tend to use this relationship on deeper and deeper levels to release his conflicts, to project his impulses, to work through his problems, and define himself as a real self in differentiation from the other."

The social case worker's acceptance of the client should be like that of the psychoanalyst, not passive but dynamic. In one of the most enlightening and explicit paragraphs of the book Miss Robinson illustrates the meaning of this difference, showing how the analyst "accepts the behaviour without criticism, correction, or personal irritation, but sees the meaning which it expresses." The social case worker need not "take over wholesale the analyst's more active acceptive attitude," Miss Robinson adds. Yet one feels that the argument for an active quality in the acceptive attitude is strong, for a "passive superficial acceptance" would seem to have but a dilute power of liberating the soul in conflict. And there is no other way.

Since the social case worker according to the "attitude" point of view is not to try to change a situation, but instead to understand a person and thereby help him to understand himself, it follows that social history is not the same to this social case worker as it is to the worker of the "rational" school of thought. Miss Robinson quotes from a case history of 1928 which goes into personal experience in great detail, and she says, "The interest in this type of history drives the worker with deeper and more searching inquiry into her material, but it does away to a large extent with much of the process of investigation described in *Social Diagnosis*. Only the individual himself can reveal the true meaning of his experiences. . . . Verification of a fact in the old sense is seldom called for."

Both schools of thought seek truth and to both the truth is something that will work. Because the way in which it is to work is different for the two schools, their ideas of the truth required are different. Miss Richmond says in her book, *What Is Social Case Work*, that "social case work consists of those processes which develop personality through adjustments consciously effected, individual by individual, between man and his social environment." For such a process it is necessary to view the man and the environment, to gather facts from all possible sources, and to discard those which are inconsistent, thus achieving a full, "verified" body of knowledge as basis for action.

Miss Robinson, on the other hand, seeks to liberate the client in and by the process of his own self-expression. Therefore it is clear that truth for her resides in the interpretation of the purpose and meaning for the client of that expression. All comparison with evidence from other sources is irrelevant.

To practice social case work by relationship instead of by the organizing of a plan, the practitioner must be prepared not so much by having learned as by having changed. Professional education consists mainly in the development of an attitude which Miss Robinson calls a balanced attitude of "acceptance of self and acceptance of difference." This discussion of preparation for social case work ends the book.

It is futile to try to explain in a review this closely wrought book. One needs to read it forward and backward. It raises many questions and starts many trains of thought. The first question to come to mind is perhaps the practical one. Does it work? Does the "emergence of the individual" mean that the one cause of conflict has been found, and that it, like the Kingdom of Heaven, is within you? Does it not take at least two factors to make a conflict? Has not the environmental factor a part in it? Perhaps there are many environmental factors to think of, made up of people and things. If so, do we not gain speed at least by taking hold of the vicious circle at two points instead of only one? Is there not a use for the worker's participation in the organizing of a plan and in the changing of environment?

I can think of several answers Miss Robinson might make. She might say with complete "acceptance of difference" (I know she practices what she preaches) "thousands of engineers, economists, and organizers are trying to change the material environment. Very well, they like to plan, let them do it. I shall have all I can do if I practice this one art, 'relationship,' which has a proven power for which there is no substitute." Or she might draw again the distinction between individual and situation, and if she should accuse the practical questioner of interest in the situation I fear he could not deny it.

There is also the question of the part played in social case work by the sense of community or the social group. Individual and group, I think, emerge alternately and repeatedly on ascending levels in the spiral of human progress. Is not something interesting going forward now in group development and in our thinking as to the relation of individual to group? This is too long a subject to discuss here, but social case workers cannot leave it out of account. Again, Miss Robinson might, as social case worker, accept the idea of such compulsion upon the individual as comes from the realities of a developing group of life, without assuming responsibility for playing any part in them, except to foster certain qualities of individuality.

I am especially grateful to Miss Robinson for three contributions which she makes to social work thought. The notable attempts thus far to formulate a method of social study and treatment have made use largely of classification. Classification has value for general study or research, but none for complete case treatment. Miss

Robinson brings us nearer than, I think, we have ever been before to an understanding of particularization as a method of study.

Second, she has given us a concept of "acceptance" and moreover of "dynamic acceptance" which cannot fail to clarify our relationship to clients, whether or not we find we can depend upon it wholly as tool for treatment. This is a more useful idea, I believe, than our much spoken of "objectivity." And if the community accepts it as an essential of social work, it may even act as an influence toward tolerance in the folk mind.

Third, she has expressed an extreme point of view and expressed it fully and freely, with "acceptance of self and acceptance of difference," and this is always a stimulus to the working out of other points of view and other parts of subject matter.

I want to add only a word to call attention to the value of her point of view for teaching as well as for social work. The two activities have much in common. Moreover, Miss Robinson's discussion of the relation between teacher and student is in itself worth being read and digested by every teacher and student.

ANTOINETTE CANNON, 1907.

ERRATA

Editor: Bryn Mawr ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

Please permit me to call attention to two misprints that appeared in the quotations from my book, "Child of the Sun," in the review published in the last issue of the BULLETIN.

The first and fourth lines quoted should read:

'*Those* whom I loved I destroyed but in striving to bless them'

and

'Proof is thy *quest* and thy search is the goal of thy seeking.'

I find it important to make these corrections, especially since the first misprint appears also in the book.

OLGA ERBSLOH MULLER, '15.

* * * *

In the report on the Graduate School which was given the BULLETIN for publication an omission had been made in transcribing the list of the candidates for degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1929. The following names should be added to the list: SOUTH, H. P.

Instructor in English, New York University, New York, N. Y.

STOCHHOLM, J. M.

Associate Professor of English, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia.

STOLL, M. R.

Assistant in Research Ophthalmology, Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Maryland.

CLASS NOTES

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Mary Gleim announces that she is now Field Secretary of the Cas' Alta School, Villa San Giorgio, Florence, Italy, a school for American girls.

The *Mercury* of the New York State Division of the American Association of University Women for November, 1931, heads its list of Greetings with the following item: "Do you know that we are all rejoicing in the re-election of Miss Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, Albany, as Director of the North Atlantic Section. We are very proud of her efficient leadership and pledge anew our loyal support."

In this connection it may be mentioned that Carrie Slade is a member of the National A. A. U. W. Committee on International Relations, and Pauline Goldmark of the National Committee on the Economic and Legal Status of Women.

On January 4th, Mary Swope gave a tea for Masa Dogura Uchida's daughter, Sumako, who came to the United States last spring with her cousin, the wife of the Japanese Consul-General in New York City, to stay for the summer. She decided that she would like to go to an American school, so it was arranged by cable this fall that she should attend a small school in Massachusetts, which she is greatly enjoying. Clarissa Smith Dey brought her two daughters to the tea, and Leonie Gilmour her daughter. The other members of '96 present were Pauline Goldmark, Katharine Cook and Carrie Slade.

Effie Whittredge, in looking for a plan to retrieve her fallen fortunes, has hit upon something novel—to take small parties of girls touring in Europe in roadsters. Her idea is "not primarily to act as chaperon or courier, but to offer to a group of girls the stability which her considerable experience in driving her own roadster through France, Switzerland and England has given her."

Caroline Slade, as a member, attended the Conference on Pacific Relations, which met recently at Shanghai. On the way to the meeting she stopped at Mukden and was there when the Japanese took it over. At the Washington Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in January she made a most interesting address.

1897

Editor: FRIEDRIKA HEYL
Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The February sun rising above the towers of Pembroke lights up with a peculiar tenderness a new object of beauty, the statue of "Wisdom" that has just found its place in the highest of the three niches over the main entrance to the library. The figure, young, eager, spiritually lovely, seems not at all like a stranger but like one who has come back to a loved place to stay.

This beautiful gift, a tribute to friendship, has been given in honor of Edith Lawrence. The sculptor, John Angel, is the husband of Elizabeth Seymour.

Mary Riddle was married to Mr. Alexander Greene on Saturday, November 25, in Thorndike Hilton Chapel, Chicago, and is living at 5801 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago. The Class extends congratulations and very best wishes.

Edith Edwards wrote in the fall from Boston that she and Susan Follansbee Hibbard both entertained the Prize Scholarship holders of the English-speaking Union when these English teachers were over in August. Both extended hospitality to Miss Mildred Marriott, teacher of Music at Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe, Bucks. Edith personally conducted the British visitors about Concord, expounding Emerson, Hawthorne and Louise Alcott.

Through Bessie Sedgwick Shaw, who came on for the mid-year Alumnae Meeting, we have heard of the distinguished work that Margaret Nichols Smith is doing in her spare time. She has been giving talks on Bible Literature, not only in the vicinity of her home in New Jersey, but also in upstate New York and recently spoke before the students in the Auburn Theological Seminary.

1899

Class Editor: CAROLYN TROWBRIDGE
BROWN LEWIS (Mrs. Radnor Lewis)
451 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.

If '99ers think they are a strenuous class, listen to this from the class "baby," Mollie Thurber Dennison's Helen. She's studying for her M.A. in Music at Radcliffe and lecturing to the Radcliffe graduates weekly on the Appreciation of Music. She also gives this lecture every week to a group of her friends in Framingham. Here at the Applewood School she teaches all the music in the kindergarten and first three primary grades.

Incidentally she's studying again with her former teacher, Felix Fox, and when she's home she does all the cooking and housework for her husband and two children! Beat that if you can.

Yes, the rest of the family keep busy. Buff is working with the Judge Baker Foundation. Mary is a senior at Radcliffe, and Jim a sophomore at Harvard. And you only have to read the newspapers to know that Harry is very active.

Are you interested in the Olympic Games at Lake Placid? You can bet your Editor is, for her nephew, Franklin Farrell, III, is the Yale star playing goalie on the United States hockey team.

1901

Class Editor: HELEN CONVERSE THORPE
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe)
15 East 64th St., New York City

From Genie Fowler Henry:

"Last May the Joseph Horne Company, 'our most conservative department store,' sought my services as one of their Comparison Shoppers. Times were hard and I decided to try my luck in the marts of trade. I am still at it, though I do not see myself in line for promotion as President or even General Manager. I have learned a lot of the back-stage of stores and also a great deal about values and the art of shopping. These latter have drawbacks—one unconsciously looks the gift horse in the mouth, especially in the case of bridge prizes, etc., and the reaction is that something much more attractive could have been bought for the same price."

1904

Class Editor: EMMA THOMPSON
320 South 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

One more bond between Bryn Mawr and the Theatre Guild is forged by Virginia Chauvenet, who plays this winter with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt in "Reunion in Vienna." Her lines are brief, but she gives a most realistic presentation of an Austrian post-war aristocrat compelled to eke out a living as a milliner in London, and not liking it.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Carla Denison Swan wrote at Christmas time—"This family has done nothing worth recording—all jogging along in the same old ruts. My husband and I are just home from our vacation in California where we visited my mother and grew fat in spite of lots of tennis and golf. I am now making annual state-

ments for my fifteen sets of treasurer's books and using gallons of red ink. Believe me, there is no pleasure in being a professional treasurer these days!

Dorothy Engelhard Lane has moved from Berkeley, California, into San Francisco where she is living at the Washington Hotel. She did this because her work was developing along new lines and she wanted to be near the medical library, her various nutrition patients and the San Francisco doctors with whom she is co-operating. At present her big excitement is the publication in the December issue of *The American Journal of Diseases of Children* of her latest study. It is entitled *Nutrition of Twins on a Vegetable Diet*, and covers the period of pregnancy, nursing, and infancy. The subjects are Dorothy's sister's children who are now three years old and have never had a day's illness.

Edith Sharpless wrote from Mito, Japan, about the middle of January:

"I am far from the events in Manchuria which occupy the center of the stage now. Our newspapers are so controlled that we hear only the Japanese side of the question. I suppose there is another side, and wish I could hear it defended. There is no great popular excitement over 'the Manchurian incident,' as they call it—at least here away from the capital. The occasional Chinese who live in Japan have not been molested, nor even boycotted. That sounds well for the temper of the people, I think. However, two nights ago when some of us were waiting on the street for a bus, and were laughing and talking together, an old gentleman in from the country who was also waiting there, rebuked us for showing levity during wartime. A Mito boy, who has entered the Imperial University in Tokyo, told me that 90 per cent of the students there are opposed to war and considered Japan's action in Manchuria unwarranted. It is well known that the universities are centers of 'dangerous thought.' We hear other rumors of more serious opposition to the military policy, but such things are not allowed to appear in print. They show, however, that there are some who have kept the independence of their judgment."

1906

Editor: RUTH ARCHBALD LITTLE
(Mrs. Halsted Little)
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Last fall Helen Brown Gibbons and her husband traveled in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Spain. They spent Christmas with the children in Paris and are

now living in Princeton again. Christine is studying music in Paris and Hope is at Malvern Girls' College in England.

Elsie Biglow Barber manages to keep fairly well occupied. She is on the Board of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital, works for the Children's Aid and for the Maryland League of Women Voters, and incidentally runs her large farm.

Anna Clauder is still enjoying delightful memories of a cruise that she took last summer through the Mediterranean.

In October, Ethel Bullock Beecher visited Gladys Haines in the White Mountains, and while motoring home spent a night in Newton Centre with Alice Lauterbach Flint. One of Ethel's boys is a freshman at Anne Arbor.

Dorothy Congdon Towner is still running "The Little Shop" in La Jolla where her address is 7930 Princess Street. Her son is a freshman at Leland Stanford.

Anna Elfreth has spent a good deal of time traveling in Europe, but is now living in Wilmington where she teaches Latin and History in the Wilmington High School. Recently she has taken several trips to Bermuda to visit her family.

Alice Colgan Boomsliter has one daughter at Bryn Mawr, another at Mt. Holyoke, and a son who has just entered the University of West Virginia. Alice is still educational secretary for the Council of Social Agencies and is doing birth control work among the poor of Monongalia County.

Anne MacClanahan Grenfell writes from Italy: "We are spending three months in Alassio, where a friend has loaned us a 'villino' in order that Wilf may do some literary work. Our little house, which is four hundred years old and very charming, is situated in the grounds of our friend's larger villa, in a beautiful garden, overlooking the Mediterranean. It is high on a hill, so that only the most intrepid of the British Colony here can scale the ascent, which insures Wilf from interruption in his work!

"Wilfred, Pascoe, and Rosamund were all with us for the Christmas holidays, but they returned to England two days ago, Wilfred to New College, Oxford; Pascoe to Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rosamund to enter Wycombe Abbey School.

"We are planning to stop here until March, and then join the children for their Easter holidays. We will be a short while in England, and expect to sail for the States about April 16th, but we shall not be there very long, as we must go to Labrador as soon as possible."

1908

Class Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
Haverford, Pa.

Virginia McKenney Claiborne is still Vocational Secretary for Juniors in New York City. Added to this, she is a most important part of her husband's music school at Rye. "For it is exciting—a servantless establishment, with ten boys doing all the work for the group, including cooking; plus music on harps, pianos, violins, violas, cellos, clarinets and trumpets; plus "regular school"; plus good old-fashioned boy play. But mind you, I said 'exciting,' not hectic.

"We've been working for the last five years at this idea of a secondary school for the musical boy, but the school actually took shape last February after we had moved from Rowayton to larger quarters in this nice old house with several cottages nearby, a very old Westchester farmstead on the ridge behind Rye. So far as I know, we are the only academic school for boys where music has the right of way, and the supporting studies are fitted in, instead of vice versa. But it's decidedly up to us grown-ups—Robert, two resident masters, the nurse and my humble self (as hostess and teacher of French)—to see that they are fitted in snugly and well, for Regents' Exams and College Boards are around the corner for all."

Linda Castle has turned home-ward after nearly four months in the East. She went to Philadelphia twice to visit Emily Fox Cheston, but spent most of her time in Boston, with an occasional trip to Washington to visit Alfred's brother, who is Assistant Secretary of State. She, her daughter Gwendolyn, who is a freshman at Vassar, and Alfred, Jr., who is a senior at Harvard, spent Christmas holidays at Hot Springs.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

It is no longer news, but it is still interesting that Esther Maddux Tennent spent last year in Japan, while Dr. Tennent was lecturing at Keio University in Tokyo as visiting professor sent by the Rockefeller Foundation. Esther taught English in a woman's college and her son David attended the American school. "I have been studying the Japanese language and find it the most interesting thing I have ever done. We had a most wonderful year and long to go back. It was our second trip to the East—a complete 'round-the-world trip this time—and we have come back with even

a greater love for it than before. . . . The music school (in Ardmore) is still in existence, and I am busy there again this year."

Marnette Wood Chesnutt writes: "For two years I served as Sectional Fellowship Chairman for this section of A. A. U. W.—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Since last April, when the Texas Division became a separate unit for the Million-Dollar Fellowship Fund, I have been Unit Chairman for the other four states, known for the present, until we can decide upon a name, as the Southwest Central Sectional Unit (exclusive of Texas). We have made a pledge of \$40,000 toward the Million-Dollar Fellowship Fund, and are slowly, through the efforts of the local branches, raising our fund; but more than that, we are making the Fellowship program known throughout the four states and are arousing a really keen enthusiasm for it among A. A. U. W. members. Because this chairmanship has taken so much time, I have practically given up other activities for it, continuing only as Chairman of the Life-Saving Committee for our local chapter of Red Cross, and holding my Life-Saving Examinership with the Red Cross. Lillian writes that there will be a reunion this spring; my work for the A. A. U. W. requires that I attend conventions, and I can't convene and reunite the same spring."

Frances Browne writes: "The Boys' School, the Girls' School and the Lower School together form Milton Academy; my official title is Principal of the Lower School. It is a delightful and interesting organization in which to be working."

Helen Brown Abbott says: "My only news is the acquisition of a new baby—and she isn't so very new, being nine months old. The four little girls are all strenuous and keep me busy, and we have the best times together, though our doings wouldn't be of thrilling interest to the BULLETIN." Be nonchalant seems to be the attitude of 1909 mothers toward new babies; personally, considering our years, we think they are quite exciting.

Fannie Barber Berry says, with reason: "I'm glad I have no news for you; I still have the same job and the same apartment. I haven't seen any 1909 for an aeon or two or three."

1910

Class Editor: KATHERINE R. DRINKER
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)
71 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

Izette Taber de Forest lives in New York in a "roomy and old-style apart-

ment" at 898 Madison Avenue, with her husband and her fifteen-year-old daughter Judith. Her son, Taber, seventeen, constructs outboard motorboats at Northwood, Lake Placid Club. For the last five years Izette has been working in New York at her job, psychoanalysis. The latest news reported her in Budapest in September for a few weeks, and then off for a month's vacation on the Dalmatian coast; expected back, ready for work, the middle of November.

Mary Boyd Shipley Mills writes from Nanking, China: "We've been in our new house just two weeks now (Nov., 1931) and are enjoying it to the full. Since 1919 we've planned at least three houses and at last the mission got this one into brick and mortar, with all the closets and other conveniences we could wish for. For the first time in my thirteen years in China I have both electric light and running water. You effete Americans don't understand what that means!" Mary Boyd goes on to say that she has a nice guest room which she and her husband like to have used. "For a job," Mary adds in a postscript, "I teach every morning in our little co-operative American school."

Laura Bope Horner, Thornburg, Pa., has two children in high school—Henry, seventeen, and Katherine, fourteen. "All I do," Laura says, "is to look after my family. Thornburg is a very small place, but we have our Woman's Club, of which I am Secretary."

Dorothy Ashton, Swarthmore, Pa.: "I don't know why I am always a little shy about admitting it, even to the police when stopped at 2 A. M. in a break-neck dash for a hospital for a delivery which has probably very expeditiously and comfortably completed itself, but I do practise medicine—mostly gynecology."

Jane Smith writes: "The Bryn Mawr Summer School and work as Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry keeps me busy winter and summer—in summer at Bryn Mawr with the hundred students who gather there from all over the country, and in winter at the New York office, and in traveling for finance and committee work. For the past two years the little Vineyard Shore School, in our home at West Park, N. J., has given a chance to thirty industrial workers to continue study for an eight months' course. Temporarily the school is closed, for lack of funds, but we are trying now to raise the necessary scholarships, in order that we may open in January. My aunt and I still live together, sometimes in New York, but during the

1912

school term I spend week-ends at Vineyard Shore." At the time of writing, Jane was about to start on a month's trip through the West; now she has been home for two months and the school at Vineyard Shore is open again.

Marion Kirk: "For five years I have been with the American Law Institute as a legal assistant in the preparation of the model Code of Criminal Procedure. At present we are at work on an immensely interesting topic, double jeopardy, which is the law in connection with the constitutional guaranties that no person shall be twice tried for the same offense. It sounds simple, but it is the most complicated theme possible, owing to our modern habit of making a thousand and one things offenses, so that a man by one act may be liable to be prosecuted in ten different ways. I have been in Maine all summer, first at Northeast Harbor and then in Castine, working for the Institute, and have just been appointed a Gowen fellow to do some research work on the early history of *autrefois acquit*, and am hoping in time to contribute to the learning of the world (which no one will ever read afterwards). The only other thing of interest I have to report is that I am a householder and live entirely alone in a twelve-room house, and had a burglary the first night I moved in. In spite of this bad beginning, I am extremely happy in owning my own home, and thoroughly enjoy planning for its beautification."

Florence Wilbur Wyckoff's five children are growing up, all in school now but the four year old. Last winter Florence served as Secretary for her local college club (Niagara Falls, N. Y.), which among its other activities co-operated in sending two factory workers from Niagara Falls to the Bryn Mawr summer school.

Charlotte Simonds Sage, South Dartmouth, Mass., gives this summary of her affairs: "Nat is fine and the children all tremendous, at least in energy and health. Polly is beginning her last year at Concord Academy. Daughter No. 2 is living with my sister in Boston and going to the Winsor School—the boy has just started in at Pomfret School, and I'm left with only a husband and two children to look after.

"Last summer we spent at Squam Lake again and had a surprise visit from Emily Storer. My own daily doings are very bread-and-butterish. We have an old house we are doing over bit by bit, and my chief hobby is removing paint. Reunion was news to me, but I'll begin at once putting pennies in the china pig."

Class Editor: GLADYS SPRY AUGUR

(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)

820 Camino Atalaya, Santa Fé, N. M.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt felt that she had to resign, but Gladys Spry Augus has consented to act as Class Editor. Marjorie Thompson had a long letter from her the other day in which she gave news of herself. This seems a good time to quote some of it, before she really takes the column over. Otherwise she might be too modest, and never tell us anything. She says that her husband is much better, and then continues: "We have left the sanitarium and now have a most attractive house in Santa Fé. I am a substitute courier for the Indian Detour. The sanitarium was an interesting experience for eighteen months, but I am so happy to be in my own home. Santa Fé and the country around Santa Fé are fascinating. I wish more classmates would come out and let me show them its charms. While I was in the sanitarium I had plenty of time for trips, so I became very well acquainted with all the Indian pueblos—attending all of their dances and really making friends with the Indians Santa Fé is only fifteen miles from Lamy, where all the trains for California stop, and I should be only too happy to go over any time for even five minutes' visit with friends passing through. The country is beautiful, and the life fascinating, but we do miss our friends out here Marion Scott Soames and her little daughter stopped here in December when they were motoring to Tucson Margaret Corwin was here this summer for a short time, but I think even in that time she fell under the spell. My courier work is fascinating. I love the country so that I never tire of showing its beauties For the first time in my life I have time; there is no hurry here. It has been a little hard for me to adjust myself, but now I am slipping into this easy-going life."

Pauline Clarke Gilbert has been having a difficult winter with sinus trouble, but reports that she is much better now, and promises sometimes to do book reviews for the BULLETIN. Her husband, Clinton Gilbert, writes those very interesting political articles on personalities and events in Washington, that are syndicated in a number of papers.

Mary Gertrude Fendall has been in Washington lately, doing organization work in connection with the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Mary Peirce has just put through a successful piece of work as Chairman of the Recital Committee for the Yehudi Menuhin concert that the Bryn Mawr Chinese Scholarship was arranging. It was the first time he had appeared in Philadelphia, so the whole undertaking was really tremendous. Now she is deep in reunion plans.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Ave.
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Caroline Allport Fleming has a daughter, Caroline Lane, born in Cincinnati, September 30th.

Katherine Huntington Annin and a friend are planning to open a boarding school for small children in Richmond, Mass. Most of us would consider ourselves overworked to bring up three daughters and help a husband run a successful day school, but Katherine is apparently thriving under it and anxious to undertake still more.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Helen Chase Rand has a sixth daughter, born this winter.

Anna Sears Davis has been giving all her spare time to the Junior League Economy Shop in Worcester. Her job is to round up volunteers to assist the one paid worker and it keeps her busy.

Eleanor Hill Carpenter expects to return to the U. S. A. in June. Dr. Carpenter will resume his teaching at Bryn Mawr and they have bought a farm near Downingtown where they will live.

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. P. E. Twitchell)
Setauket, L. I.

Emily Moores is heard from at last: "After having done medical social work for about nine years, six of them as director of social service in the Miami Valley Hospital, in Dayton, Ohio, I switched over into the field of mental hygiene in 1929, gave up my hospital job in June of that year, took the summer course at Smith College and helped launch the Dayton Mental Hygiene Clinic in September '29. Having weathered the storms of

starting a new project under the handicap of present economic conditions, we are sailing along, but complaining as all social agencies do, that we have too much 'case load.' Our clinic is the only thing of its kind in the city. My part is psychiatric social worker, which means interpreting the mental hygiene point of view to other social workers, planning with them for the best good of their clients, etc. My particular pride and joy is an ex-bandit of sixteen who has discovered this past year that he can get as much kick out of teaching little boys to swim as he could before out of breaking into stores.

"I have belonged to the Dayton Women's Press Club for four years by virtue of having two squibs in *The Survey* and a few publicity stunts to my credit. . . . Mother and I have a nice little house of which we are very proud."

Celia Oppenheimer writes: "When I see Dorothy Walton's picture in *The Tribune*, debonairly alighting from a plane in which she with her family crossed the continent; when I read Mary Scott's account of her venture with her progressive school; when I heard Catherine Taussig tell me of her stay in Russia (of which, incidentally, the class would like to hear more), then my ten years of teaching English in Washington's Public School system seems hardly worth reporting. But it's enjoyable work, nevertheless, and in spite of moments of drudgery it has as well its moments of great satisfaction. And teaching 146 youngsters of high school age in the course of each day leaves little time for pondering over the outcome of problems, personal, national, or international! And what a relief that is. Besides teaching in these last eleven and a half years I've been abroad twice, traveled a bit in this country, matriculated in several universities for an A.M. in Education."

On one of your secretary's weekly trips to lectures at the Metropolitan Museum, she met Marjorie Milne, 1917, had lunch with her, and at luncheon met Virginia Coombs Evans' sister who said that Virginia is managing a chain of automobile washing stores, an executive job for which Chuck is greatly fitted. Her children are Hilda, aged 6, and David, with red hair, aged 3. They returned in April from Italy where they spent last winter. Chuck's address is 7 Woodland Place, White Plains.

The class extends its sympathy to Liebe Lanier Bolling, whose grandmother, the wife of the poet, died about three months ago.

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)
433 East 51st St., New York City

Jean Justice Collins wrote: "This time I am sending you some news unsolicited. You were supposed to have had an announcement, but in the excitement my mother lost your address, consequently the 'news' is almost two months old. Richard Gilpin Collins arrived on November 11th, having decided he would like to have a holiday on his birthday. So far he is almost the perfect baby. Sleeps when he should, eats when he should, and very seldom cries. He is gaining fast and is already quite chubby. Just now he is at an age where his own fist is the greatest interest. He has a very jolly laugh and we think is going to have a good disposition. In other words, we are quite pleased with the new member of the family. Dickie is really my only piece of news, but I thought him worth writing about. I am always so interested in hearing about other people's babies."

And we certainly thank Evelyn Wight for the following: "Knowing what a lean time Class Editors have, I am responding—though with reluctance. I saw Margaret Hutchins Bishop last fall when she was here with her husband, and she looked as lovely as ever. She has three children—the last two twins, though for the life of me I couldn't tell you whether they are boys, girls or one of each. The oldest child is a boy, Jonathan. They have a lovely old house at Orgeval, France, where John writes, and they take an apartment in Paris in the winter. John, by the way, won the Scribner \$5,000 for the best long short story, 'Many Thousand Gone.' It is now published with a collection of others, and very good reading it is. They expect to come back to America when the children are old enough for some serious schooling."

"Helen (Humphrey) has a lovely home in La Jolla, California, and a house at Arrowhead Lake. I have visited her twice at La Jolla, and the view from her guest-room window is worth the long trip to see. It overlooks Point Loma and the Pacific. The last time mother and I drove out in the Buick roadster. Helen has three children, too—Billy, Desdy and Robby—and leads a very happy, busy life."

"My own life is busy and very interesting, although very strenuous. I am assistant to the general import buyer at Frederick Loeser and Company in Brooklyn. She buys almost everything the

store imports except furniture, china and rugs, and is in Europe about seven months out of the year. I am the home office when she is away. In addition we have a gift shop and an exclusive gown shop, so we find our time pretty well occupied."

Margaret Kinard wrote us on the back of a Christmas card: "I came down this fall to teach at the Garden Country Day School at Jackson Heights, and am living at 20 East 11th Street, New York City."

Our inquiries of Dorothy Jenkins brought forth the following: "There really is no news of a poor working girl. I pursue the elusive tutoring, but in this day and generation nobody can afford to have their 'young hopefuls' tutored, so it goes. I never see Darth. I did see E. Davis sitting grand and elegant in a box at the opera early in the winter."

We met Millicent Carey on the 49th Street crosstown bus, on her way to Macy's the Saturday before Christmas, and from her learned that Helene Zinsser Loening had been visiting this country. Also she told us that Dorothy Rogers Lyman had been very ill and spent many weeks in the medical center. We are glad to report that Dot is now home again and getting better.

Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth has in her apartment a very good pastel of her daughter Katherine, done by Margaret Train Samsonoff, and also photographs taken by Josephine Herrick.

1923

Editor: RUTH MCANENY LOUD

325 East 72nd St., New York City

Marian Bradley Stevens has a daughter, Sarah Marian, born on November 27th.

Lucy Kate Blanchard has spent a good part of the winter unsuccessfully hunting for deer, and ice-fishing with her twins, who apparently possess a more-than-six-year-old skill in the woods.

Dorothy Burr writes from the American School of Classical Studies in Athens: "The Carpenters have made a gorgeous garden for the school, ranging from eccentric cacti to engagingly nonchalant cyclamen. I am miscellaneously engaged at the moment, on this and that and queer Byzantine-looking terra cottas of the 4th and 5th Centuries, A.D. Off to Hymettos on a picnic in a luminous mist."

Augusta Howell Lovejoy has moved to a new house at 1427 Burns Avenue, Detroit, and is immersed in work for the State Birth Control League—otherwise "appallingly normal."

Delphine Fitz Darby is still Assistant Professor of Art at Smith College.

Nancy Fitzgerald's very generous account of her various activities warrants printing almost in full:

"I sympathize with you, because I run an as nearly as possible weekly column of Schnauzer Notes in *Popular Dogs*, which consumes much of my spare time and requires great ingenuity in the line of expansion when my correspondents fail me. This, however, is only a side issue. My real vocation in life is a full-time job at the Brookline Public Library, which is most interesting, though I have had no proper library training. The nearest I have come to the latter is a course of eight weekly lectures at the Boston Public Library, of which six are required for credit, and I have attended four to date. I was in New York for a flying visit last month—and paid a call upon the New York Public Library. Our whole building would go in one very small corner, but we have the great advantage of being small enough so that everyone gets a chance to do, or at least see done, everything that goes on, instead of being confined to one little pigeon-hole, and so one gets a very good idea of the work as a whole.

". . . Julia Henning and I were both very much interested in the exhibition of paintings by Francois Quelvée, a Frenchman with whom we both did some work in Paris in 1925, which was on at the Maurel Galleries in New York.

"My dog interests at the moment are Miniature Schnauzers and Scottish Terriers. If you don't know the former, Dot Stewart Pierson has a very superior specimen. I hope to show one of my pups at Madison Square Garden on February 10th, and shall be delighted to exhibit her to any Bryn Martyrs who are interested. She is farmed out in the country, as the family draw the line at one dog in town, so I have her dam, Nette v Mümlingtal, known as Pete, which I brought back with me from Germany last year. I also own half a Scottie which has just had a litter of five very nice pups. Her name is Gael Button Gwinnett (Gael is the kennel name), and she was raised by Mrs. Saunders, of '93, the mother of Sylvia and Olivia Saunders. Button (though the wrong gender) was named in honor of an autograph of the Signer of the Declaration, and one of the pups in this litter is named Anfiger Autograph.

"This seems to be about the extent of my news, except that I dined with Marion Lawrence in New York. Had

you heard that she has finished her Ph.D. in Fine Arts at Harvard?

"I am hoping to sell enough pups for Christmas to be able to make a large contribution to the Class Fund. I'm not sure what we are collecting for at present, but am sure there is something."

1926

Class Editor: HARRIOT HOPKINSON

154 East 61st Street, New York City

Your Editor very humbly apologizes for having left the class in such a state of ignorance so long, and hereby resolves that it shall positively probably never happen again. In return for which vow she begs to hope that members of the class, particularly those who are doing something that interests them especially—will send her news about themselves. In her somewhat underhand and round-about way, meanwhile, she has swept up the following crumbs of information.

Elizabeth Millspaugh is engaged (this is January, and she will be married by the time you read this) to Thomas Darlington, of Wilmington, Del., and California. He is with the Hercules Powder Co., of Wilmington, and they are to be married at Palm Beach early in February.

Jennie Green is still teaching at Foxcroft. We hear (and assume that her past talent in extracting figures and dollar signs from us, is responsible) that she has recently introduced two new mathematics courses into the curriculum.

Deirdre O'Shea Carr is living at 133 Manhattan Ave., New York, keeping house, and manufacturing weekly advertising radio broadcasts. Listen in on Thursday mornings, and guess which are hers. Further details here have been censored.

Grove Hanschka, in Newark, is doing some landscape architecture, and also putting on plays occasionally in the school where she used to teach.

Alice Long Goldsmith has a quite fat son (age two) named Johnny. Beginning with him as her subject, Alice has taken up photography, studying and practicing the art until she is now said to be almost a professional.

K. Hendrick has been going from degree to degree, and is worthy of our proudest awe. Among her resplendent welter of initials we find A.B., B.A. Oxford (automatically becoming M.A. in seven years) and J.D., New York University. She is at present serving a six months clerkship in her father's office before she is to be admitted to the bar.

Bobby Sindall is also in New York, living at Christodora House, and she is taking German courses at Columbia as well as tutoring Latin at Brearley School.

Other language students include Sophie Brown, who, continuing her work at Columbia, must know far more French than any Frenchman by now, and has an M.A. in the offing. Then there is H. Hopkinson, who has suddenly taken up Russian; why not? with extreme relief at learning that the alphabet has been simplified since the Revolution. Even Red writing still looks the same, however, whichever side up you hold the page. She is spending the winter in New York and doing work for the Educational Department of the League of Nations Association.

Jane Abbott Pratt and family have moved in to New York from the farm at Bridgewater for the winter. Helen and Anne are in the very early stages of the Brearley School.

Eleanor Follansbee von Erffa and her husband are in Cambridge, Mass. They have remarkable modernistic furniture—you know—glass and chromium bars and spirals, in their apartment, and Polly is doing some literary research connected with the Bible.

1927

Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

Now that spring is approaching this department is getting all ready to chronicle lots of engagements and weddings, and to start us off with a bang comes big news from the West! Mary Cruikshank is announcing her engagement to Lieutenant O. H. Kyster, Jr. She is now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and expects to be married there about the first of June, and she writes, may then be moved to the Philippines. Full details will appear in a later BULLETIN, for, barring a bigger and better depression, your editor expects to journey west and be on hand for the big occasion.

Bee Pitney Lamb writes that she is living in New York where her husband is practicing law, and that she keeps very busy writing pamphlets and short articles for the League of Women Voters, her line being international relations, which covers such interesting little topics as Disarmament, Reparations, League of Nations, World Court, etc. (which you can fill in yourselves). She also makes speeches, and, to quote, "aside from the fact that I believe New York City was never built to be lived in, I am thoroughly happy."

Marion Pilton Myers writes that after six months of travel in China, she and her husband who is a lieutenant on the *S.S. Bulmer*, are now stationed in Manila. As this goes to print the press informs us that the *Bulmer* is one of the destroyers ordered to Shanghai. I am sure that we all send Marion our good wishes for his speedy and safe return.

Jan Seeley has spent the first semester of the year finishing her courses at Columbia, and has got an M.A. in physical education. She is to help Miss Petts on the Green at May Day.

1928

Class Editor: ALICE BRUERE LOUNSBURY
(Mrs. Richard Lounsbury)
424 East 52nd St., New York City

The former Editor has now landed and is presumably on her way to Vienna. She can be reached care of The American Express Company, Vienna, Austria. Gail Sampson has also crossed the Atlantic for parts unknown. Polly McElwain is teaching at a nursery school in Jamaica and having a very interesting time, despite the limitations of society in those regions; the address is Lyndale, Haggate, Jamaica.

To return to our own shores, Puppy McKelvey and C. Smith had a delightful tea on January 14th at the Week End Book Shop. Mr. Frank H. Simonds was guest of honor. After tea he spoke briefly on the political situation in Europe. Bryn Mawr was well represented, Kay Simonds Thompson, Ruth Rickaby Darmstadt, and Corinne Chambers, '27; Ange Burrows, '31, and Darrall Riley Kidd, '30; Jo Young Case, Mary Fite, and Elinor Amram, '28. C., has recently been to visit Bozo Lewis. Puppy attended a book-sellers' conference at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Assisting them with their work is the daughter of Evelyn Fisk Gould, '01.

Helen Hook Richardson has moved from Radburn, N. J., and is living at 3D Gibson Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.

Leonore Hollander acquired her Ph.D. at the University of Illinois last June and is now Research Associate at the Graduate Medical School, University of Pennsylvania. Her address is 4025 Blakiston Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jo Young Case has recently returned from a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Shanghai, China. Several Saturdays ago she went to Albany to deliver a lecture on the present situation in China. On the same Saturday, Cay Field Cherry made a week-end trip to New York.

Evelyn Brooks is again in New York, after spending the summer with her family.

1929

Editor: ELIZABETH H. LINN
1357 East 56th St., Chicago

Your Editor has always excused the poverty of her contributions to these columns on the grounds that no members of the Class of '29 ever pass through Chicago. Now the unexpected has happened, and we have a new and fruitful source of news. Corrections of or additions to the following paragraphs may be addressed to us, but recriminations will please be sent to M. R. Lambert, care of the Gladstone Hotel, 62nd Street and Kenwood Avenue, Chicago.

Mary Lambert is in Chicago as a representative of the Charity Organization Society of New York, which has sent her out here to study Middle Western conditions of social service administration. She is taking courses at the University of Chicago, and doing medical social work at Billings Hospital, living on a salary of \$100 a month, of which \$40 goes for rent and the remainder is to be equally divided between food and the movies (or other forms of entertainment). She says our charity cases are better off than the circles she moved in in New York—but no doubt this is because the work is of a different kind. Otherwise, for the confidential information of former class-mates, she doesn't seem to have changed much. Thank heaven, say we.

Frances Hand, having achieved an M.A. in Abnormal Psychology, was so interested in the work that she has courageously started on the long road towards an M.D. She is now doing two years of pre-medical work and will be ready for medical school in the fall of 1933.

Louisa Jay, after a successful year as the secretary to the head of publicity of Bonwit Teller's, leaped into marriage (the phrase is not our own) with a young Hungarian, Imra de Vegh. Mr. de Vegh, whose father is a member of the Budapest Stock Exchange and whose mother is French, attended Oxford, Cambridge and the University of Berlin. He came to New York to work a year with the National City Bank, and is now selling insurance.

Virginia Fain Williams has a daughter, Joan, born January 3rd, 1932.

While on a nine days' visit to Europe, Mary Lambert met Grace DeRoo in the Rodin Museum. She (Grace) expected to be in Paris for a year.

Eliza Boyd paid a brief visit to New York recently. She has been doing volunteer work for the Children's Hospital in

Pittsburgh, and has lost weight. Which reminds us that Betty Fry, who, as we previously mentioned, is living in Oakmont, Pa., and teaching school in Pittsburgh, has seen Eliza several times, reported her unchanged.

Barbara Humphrey Richardson (we believe we did report that wedding) is living in Mt. Cisco. She had, we think, a baby in the fall, sex unknown.

Martha Rosalie Humphreys was "somewhere in Massachusetts" last summer, studying music. She is now living at home, in New York.

Kitty McVitty is in Vienna studying Persian art.

Peggy Patterson is teaching French in a school in Richmond for \$25 a week.

Ella King Poe has made a number of flying visits to New York. She is just a butterfly, having a high old time.

Ufford is doing biological research at Cornell Medical School.

Claire Parker is living abroad, studying painting and music.

Martha Pettus is at home in St. Louis, where she was in charge of the Speakers Committee for the Junior League.

Lenette Jeanes has taken up hunting on a horse named "Clown." The first time she went out on him she was thrown and suffered a concussion of the brain, but appears to have recovered with no ill effects.

Peggy Jay Hughes, with her two children, Jay (boy) and Jane (girl), spent last summer in England, where her husband had a parish.

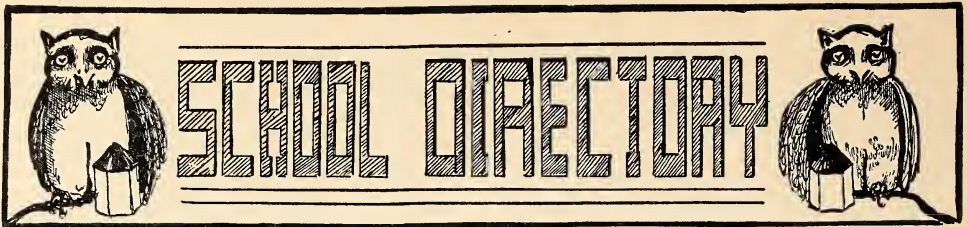
Alex Dalziel Kinloch vibrates between New York and London in truly cosmopolitan fashion. She has one daughter, Emily Lucy.

P. S.—Elizabeth Linn is still writing letters on the dictaphone for Lee, Higginson & Co. Has no opinion on whether the bottom has been reached.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

We offer our humble apologies to Phyllis Wiegand for having stated in our last issue that she was married. Our only excuse is that our informer must herself have been misinformed. In a letter drawing our attention to the mistake, Phyllis further states: "There isn't anything to say about me now, except that I'm not at Macy's—haven't been since Xmas—and am taking a secretarial course with a view to further profits in the future."



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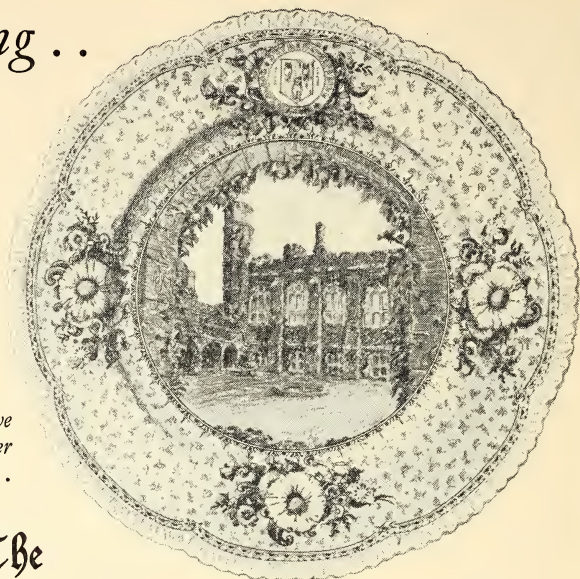
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No. 4

EDITORIAL

The printing of the Report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee always has a stimulating effect on one's interest in the whole subject of student aid. The scholars continue to seem almost fabulously good, and the supply of them, as a result of the efforts of the Alumnae in the different districts, is a steadily augmented stream. There are forty-five Regional Scholars this year, as compared with thirty-five last year, and the committees have made themselves responsible for \$3,800 more than they did last year. Certainly that seems to show that there is an increasing awareness that there is no more satisfactory gift than the gift which helps to fit some one to meet, adequately trained, the demands that will be made on her in an increasingly complex world. The scholars themselves make a very great contribution to the life of the College. The thing that makes one question, and question rather seriously, the increasing numbers, is what the Chairman has to say about the Loan Fund last spring. "We were literally overwhelmed by applications for far more than the Loan Fund could possibly manage to lend . . . Students whose parents had always been able to provide them with the extra \$100 or \$200 which they needed suddenly found that their parents could promise them nothing for the following year." During the past seven years the Loans made have increased from \$1,250 in 1925, to \$5,561 in 1931. This has resulted from the increasing financial stringency, and from the growing feeling that it is better for the students to borrow moderate sums, rather than to ask for gifts. The College is trying to meet the situation in a measure by having 95 rooms at \$100 instead of 45 rooms at \$75, and has made other adjustments in rents so that it can assist in some degree one-third of the students, instead of only one-seventh, as formerly. The Chairman of the Scholarships Committee has made heroic efforts and various Alumnae have responded generously, but the problem of having a fund adequate to meet the demands upon it is in no way solved. Under the Seven Year Plan the Loan Fund will be put on a sound basis; until then the Alumnae have as definite a responsibility to maintain it as they have to raise additional scholarships.

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Before beginning my report of the activities of this committee, I want to say a word about my predecessor. Miss Gilman, as you know, has been Chairman of this committee for three years, doing, during that time, invaluable constructive work for Scholarships and Loan Fund. Last spring, to the great regret of everyone, she felt that she must resign the Chairmanship, though fortunately for us she did not resign from the committee. I cannot thank her enough for her patience and forbearance as she tried to instruct me in the details of Scholarships and Loan Fund Work. Miss Gilman was Chairman until last April; so all the burden of preparing the recommendations for College Scholarships fell upon her. Miss Hawkins managed practically all the work connected with Regional Scholarships in the summer; so it is really the work of these two people which this report describes.

As for Regional Scholarships, always most interesting to the minds of Alumnae, the figures for this year show another astonishing increase. It seems almost incredible that for 1931-32 the Regional Committees have made themselves responsible for \$16,950, or \$3,800 more than last year. Of this amount, \$300 is a loan to the Loan Fund, \$16,650 is for Scholarships. In a time of the utmost financial stress for almost everybody this seems an extraordinary achievement for the Regional Committees, and we are full of admiration for such a gallant showing. That total means real work on the part of every member of the Regional Committees.

There is no need of my recapitulating facts about the Regional Scholars already given by the Councillors, but to sum up briefly, there are 45 Regional Scholars this year, as compared to 35 last year. There are 11 Freshmen; 7 have averages of over 80, and the others are in the upper half of their class. Eight Regional Scholars were awarded College Scholarships as well—the James E. Rhoads Junior and the James E. Rhoads Senior Scholarships are both being held by Regional Scholars. May I remind you of the remarkable record of the Class of 1934 in its first mid-year examinations, when of the first six students in the class, four were Regional Scholars, with averages of over 85? It is evident that Regional Scholars can be an inspiration and a spur to the other students.

One evidence of hard times is the fact that there are several special Regional Scholarships this year, raised when it was found that certain students could not return to College unless they had extra help. The Regional Committee met this emergency with the raising of special funds.

The Central Committee had its meetings in January, April, June, and October, the April meeting being the all-day one, working on recommendations to the Faculty Scholarships Committee for the College Scholarships. At that time the applications of 69 students (20 Juniors, 27 Sophomores, 22 Freshmen) were considered. Later a number of emergency cases arose which deserved assistance. When to these two groups we add the holders of scholarships which are automatically renewed, and the incoming Freshmen, we have a total of 116 students to whom financial aid for the academic year 1931-32 was given to the amount of \$32,035. With the Regional Scholarships, \$16,650, the total sum of \$48,685 was awarded. It seems as if this were an enormous sum to expend for scholarships, but even with these resources there are

always more applications than there are scholarships to award, and undoubtedly for next year there will be more demands than ever before.

Perhaps we are so concerned with our part in awarding scholarships to suitable persons that we lose sight of the other side of the picture—the feeling of the students themselves, and of their parents, when scholarship aid is given. That there is gratitude is very evident, but sometimes it is delightfully expressed, and here is an example of it, in a letter from the mother of one of the Regional Scholars. She says of the Regional Committee which raised a special scholarship for her daughter: “I don’t know whether it is characteristic of scholarships committees of all colleges to be considerate and generous and kind as you have been, but it seems to me that you have been particularly thoughtful and kind to us, and I appreciate the tactfulness and courtesy which has been a part of the kindness. The gift seems to be such a pleasure to the giver that it makes it easier to receive.”

So much for scholarships. The most startling thing which happened last spring, as far as this committee was concerned, was the way in which applications for loans poured into the Loan Fund. We were literally overwhelmed by applications for far more than the Loan Fund could possibly manage to lend, even if all its repayments were in hand. Students whose parents had always been able to provide them with the extra \$100 or \$200 which they needed suddenly found that their parents could promise them nothing for the coming year. These students turned to the Loan Fund, as it was perfectly proper they should, but the Loan Fund was not sufficient for the emergency. The applicants were all questioned carefully, and two or three students whose needs seemed not too apparent were refused loans. However, numbers of worthy applicants remained, whose requests had to be met if possible. You all remember the plan discussed at former meetings of asking Alumnae to help by “lending to the Loan Fund” the sum of \$200 for two years, without interest. That seemed one way out of our difficulties, and during the summer Miss Hawkins and I wrote to some interested Alumnae telling them of the situation, and asking whether they would come to the rescue of the Loan Fund with loans of \$200 each. Some of them responded most kindly, and by September there was enough money in the Fund, by means of repayments, loans from Alumnae, donations, and the \$1,000 from the Parents’ Fund, to take care of all the applications for the time being. That crisis was weathered, but another one will be at hand this spring, and there is practically no surplus in the Fund to meet it. The Loan Fund has really been kept going for several years by the allocation of the \$1,000 yearly from the Parents’ Fund, but the Parents’ Fund will surely be smaller than usual this year, and there may not be enough money for the Loan Fund to be given its \$1,000. It is an extremely serious situation, and the committee will be grateful for any suggestions or help that can be given.

The seemingly unfavorable total is explained by the fact that more money is being lent than ever before, and that the time for repayment is not yet due in many cases.

Some Alumnae have of their kindness lent to the Loan Fund \$500 in 1930, and \$1,800 in 1931. Next autumn we shall have to begin repaying these loans, and we must also repay District V. the \$300 which was so kindly lent us for this year. That means that \$1,000 must be repaid in the fall, and as our balance is \$1,219.59, it would appear that either the Loan Fund will have to refuse loans, or that more money must be raised.

The statement for the Loan Fund from January 1st, 1931, to January 1st, 1932, is as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Balance on hand January 1st, 1931 | \$558.07 |
| Receipts from January 1st, 1931, to December 31st, 1931: | |
| Payments on Loans | \$2,204.97 |
| Interest on Loans | 190.31 |
| Interest on Bank Balance..... | 12.82 |
| Donations | 2,014.50 |
| Loans to Loan Fund | 1,800.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6,222.60 |
| Total | <hr/> |
| | \$6,780.67 |
| Disbursements: | |
| Loans to Students, January 1st, 1931, to December 31st, 1931..... | 5,561.08 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance on hand, January 1st, 1932 | \$1,219.59 |

As for repayments: There are two distinct types of people who are behind, people who have paid nothing on either principal or interest for years, and who are to all appearances hopeless, and on the other hand there are those who, though behind, are evidently making an effort to keep up repayments. It is encouraging to find that the first class is very small, remarkably so when one considers that the Loan Fund has been in existence for forty-one years. There are five bad accounts which, including interest, amount to \$1,261.47. Since the New Plan went into effect in 1926, there have been no bad debts. Here is the statement:

| | <i>Students</i> | <i>Principal</i> | <i>Interest</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Past-due loans | 13 | \$1,652.15 | \$388.22 | \$2,040.37 |
| Active | 20 | 6,105.02 | 386.82 | 6,491.84 |
| Not due or still in College..... | 46 | 13,346.88 | | 13,346.88 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 79 | \$21,104.05 | \$775.04 | \$21,879.09 |
| The total of interest due and unpaid..... | | \$898.11 | | |
| The total of principal due and unpaid..... | | 2,318.37 | | |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | \$3,216.48 | | |

Here is a total of loans and repayments from the year 1925, which is interesting because it shows how astonishingly applications for loans have increased in the last seven years. It is, of course, the direct result of the policy of encouraging students to borrow, rather than ask that the necessary aid be given them:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Loans to Students</i> | <i>Repayments</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1925 | \$1,250.00 | \$1,605.00 |
| 1926 | 2,848.00 | 3,007.75 |
| 1927 | 3,066.25 | 2,187.00 |
| 1928 | 2,970.00 | 1,622.08 |
| 1929 | 3,666.25 | 2,268.00 |
| 1930 | 5,443.50 | 2,466.58 |
| 1931 | 5,561.08 | 2,204.97 |

These figures speak more eloquently than we can of the need for some means of making up the difference between repayments and loans. It is clear that the Loan Fund, to continue its usefulness, must have a larger principal than it now has. Miss Carey in her report will speak of a plan for putting the Loan Fund on a sound foundation, but this plan cannot go into operation for several years to come. Meanwhile, here is an emergency which must be met. Is it asking too much of the Alumnae to help with more loans or gifts to tide over the Loan Fund until it gets substantial aid? There must be many people to whom the problem of the student borrowing to complete her education will appeal, and we very much hope that those people will now come to the assistance of the Loan Fund.

To sum up, then, there is more money being given in scholarships and in grants than ever before in the history of the College. There is more money being lent by the Loan Fund than ever before. The Alumnae have, as usual, borne their part bravely in providing a great deal of this money for scholarships and loans. We hope that they will feel that their efforts have not been unrewarded.

ELIZABETH YARNALL MAGUIRE, 1913,

Chairman.

MAY DAY, 1932

"Pack clouds away
And welcome day."

On the first week-end of that traditionally merry month the students of Bryn Mawr will present once more their May Day celebration. Already schools are sending in inquiries about how many of their pupils can find standing room on the campus. Already ten heretofore unemployed sewing women are busy making costumes in the basement of the gym. Fifty at present unemployed musicians will be practicing soon, under the direction of Mr. Willoughby, such carefree tunes as *Sellenger's Round* and *Gathering Peascods*.

This year no salaries are being given and all services are volunteer, except those of the costumer who is not an alumna and who is having only a nominal fee. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins is the Director, with Mr. Samuel Arthur King in charge of all the plays, and Miss Josephine Petts, the head of the Physical Training Department, responsible for the green and all the dancing thereon. Miss Petts has studied dancing both here and in Europe, and while she is keeping all our traditional jigs and morrice dances she is bringing in something new, but perfectly Elizabethan in spirit. Her shepherds and shepherdesses in both dance and costume will strike that Arcadian note which was so admired at the court of Queen Bess.

A group of young Alumnae have been lured back solely by the fun of working on May Day, for of pecuniary gain they will have none. Janet Seeley, '27, who was in the '24 performance and worked under Miss Appleby in '28, is helping Miss Petts with the green. Marion Turner, '31, and Ethel Dyer, '31, are working under Mr. King and taking a large part in the casting and rehearsing of the plays. In the office under Mrs. Chadwick-Collins are Gertrude Bancroft, '30, Mary Oakford, '31, and Ellenor Morris, '27, helping with all those innumerable details that fall to the lot of the Director. As most of them are living in the halls, they are in close contact with the students and are able to discuss and explain and to smooth over situations that give promise of difficulties.

As for the plays, there are of course the famous version of *Robin Hood* by Elizabeth Daly, '01, *The Old Wives Tale* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. *The Masque of Flowers*, which was played in 1924 but omitted in 1928, is to be given again in the cloisters and for the first time we will have *As You Like It*, at the request of the students. *St. George and the Dragon* will be given as in 1928 upon the green. There was no lack of candidates for all the parts and Mr. King has said that he has never seen such an array of dramatic talent in college.

The oxen have been secured in Maryland and are said to be white and are guaranteed as being exceptionally worthy beasts. Of course, the best place to see the pageant will be from the grandstand, which will be erected by the end of Taylor facing Merion Green. Anyone who is lucky enough to have reserved a seat will be tempted to remain there all afternoon, as the green has a continuous program of dancing, singing and mummary.

The performance on Saturday, May 7th, will be given rain or shine, as the schools could not come to a postponed performance. Should it rain Friday, May 6th, the performance will be postponed until Monday, May 9th. A schedule showing where the plays will be given in case of rain will be sent out with the announcements.

The budget has been cut \$10,000, in which the outstanding savings are \$5,000 in salaries, \$1,000 in printing and in the omission of the patroness lists and \$500 each in publicity, office, grandstand and costumes.

The May Day Committee is composed of Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, Mr. King, and Miss Petts and Harriet Moore, the President of the Undergraduate Association. Miss Moore has proved herself, says Mrs. Collins, a tower of strength and no problem is too difficult for her to solve.

Of the sixty-three students who at first stood firm against May Day, only nine now remain. Of these, two took part in the 1928 May Day, and seven are too occupied with academic work. With the exception of these, the students as a body are most enthusiastic and eager to plunge into work. We feel certain that all we need to assure us of a successful May Day is fine weather.

ELLENOR MORRIS, 1927.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. Chadwick-Collins announces that the following arrangement has been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad:

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, on Saturday morning, May 7th, at 11 a. m., daylight saving time, running directly to Bryn Mawr, if 200 passengers are obtained, at the rate of

\$3.65 FOR RETURN FARE

This train will leave Bryn Mawr for New York at 7.15 daylight saving time. Pullmans and diners will be attached. Reservation can be made only through Mrs. Frederic Conger, c/o the Bryn Mawr Club, 213 East 61st Street. From Washington, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Pittsburgh, etc., return tickets will be issued at one and one-tenth of the usual round trip fare.



The May Queen

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ALUMNAE REPRESENTATION ON GOVERNING BOARDS OF COLLEGES

At the last annual meeting of the Alumnae Association certain aspects of our system of Alumnae Directors came up for discussion, and it was voted that the Executive Board of the Association be authorized to appoint a special committee to consider the "whole question of Alumnae representation on the governing boards of colleges, with special reference to the length of office."

The special committee, therefore, first obtained information as to existing procedure at the six other Eastern women's colleges for purposes of comparison with Bryn Mawr practice, covering length of term of Alumnae Directors, methods of nomination and election, special functions, etc. Members of the committee then interviewed present and former Alumnae Directors, both of Bryn Mawr and other colleges, to learn their opinions of the adequacy or inadequacy of their several systems.

Obviously, the arrangement of work on the College board, assignment of Alumnae Directors to committees, and similar management did not lie within the scope of this committee, though we may refer in passing to the evidence we have received as to the steady increase in the recognition of, and the responsibilities carried by the Alumnae members of the board.

Length of Term

At Bryn Mawr the term of office of the five Alumnae Directors is five years. This term is the same or longer than at three of the other women's colleges (Barnard, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar), shorter than at three other colleges (Radcliffe, Smith and Wellesley).

Term of Office at Other Colleges

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Barnard | 4 years | Smith | 8 years |
| Mt. Holyoke | 5 years | Vassar | 5 years |
| Radcliffe | 6 years | Wellesley | 6 years |

In proposing as has been done, that the five-year term of office be lengthened to ten years, it is urged that Alumnae Directors need sufficient time to orient themselves in the work of the board, and are not likely to be useful members for the first year or two. While there is undoubted truth in this argument, the disadvantages of so long a term seem to the committee to outweigh any advantages which may accrue. In particular we think that lengthening the term of office will increase the difficulty of obtaining the right type of Alumna to serve as Director. Besides the four regular annual meetings of the board, Directors are expected to give sufficient time to subcommittees to which they may be assigned. They find it desirable to spend time on the campus before or after meetings in order to be in touch with College affairs. Women of the calibre desired as Directors are usually busy and carry other responsibilities. Various Alumnae Directors, at other colleges beside Bryn Mawr, have stated that they would be less willing to serve for ten years than for five, or might indeed find it impossible to undertake the work for the longer period of time.

A definite advantage of the present five-year term is that it affords many different Alumnae an opportunity to participate in, and thus to become well acquainted with,

the work of the Board of Directors of the College. A larger number of alumnae have this experience than there would be if the term were ten years.

Also, in the event that an Alumnae Director is not a valuable member of the board we feel that it would be unfortunate to have the ten-year term. No other college has as long a tenure of office.

We, therefore, recommend that the present five-year term be retained.

Re-election

It has been suggested that the year's interval now required before re-election of an Alumnae Trustee be abandoned, so that a valuable member may be at once re-elected to a second term of office.

In our opinion the present requirement is desirable and should be retained. We think, again, that the advantages of requiring a year's interval are greater than the possible disadvantages. Experience proves that when the immediate renomination of a retiring official is allowed, it tends most inevitably to become an automatic practice. Any such stereotyped system of renomination, irrespective of the proven value of the retiring member, would obviously be unfortunate. None of the other colleges allows as short an interval as one year before renomination. At Mount Holyoke and Wellesley, no retiring Alumnae Trustee is eligible for re-election at all. While these stricter requirements at the other colleges are doubtless due to the larger number of alumnae eligible for office, our present requirement of one year's interval seems to us reasonable and adequate.

Methods of Nomination

The election of Alumnae Directors is obviously one of the most important functions and privileges of an Alumnae Association. Twenty years ago when the College first provided for alumnae representation on the board, it was due to the enthusiastic interest and indeed insistence of the alumnae to share in the direction of their College.

To provide a fifth of the board which formulates policies and procedure, to elect the members who are their spokesmen, is surely a matter of sufficient moment to enlist the participation of a large proportion of our membership.

Unfortunately, college elections have suffered from the indifference of electors, similar to that which is a matter of concern in elections for public office. In 1928 and 1929, less than 30 per cent of our membership took the trouble to vote. Under the single ballot introduced in 1930 a somewhat smaller percentage of persons voted.

Bryn Mawr differs from most of the other women's colleges in its method of nominating Alumnae Directors. That is, we throw upon the Nominating Committee the entire onus of finding desirable candidates, while at most of the other colleges candidates must be proposed by regional college clubs or college council. Various systems are in use whereby the number of candidates to be voted upon is then reduced to two or three names which appear on the printed ballot.

In no other Alumnae Association is the single slate of one candidate allowed.

Our Nominating Committee consults a large number of representative persons in our Association and has been untiring in its own inquiries and efforts. The question, however, arises whether some system similar to that used in some of the other women's colleges, to obtain a larger number of candidates through regional and club nominations, might not arouse greater interest and concern in the election of Alumnae Directors as well as reinforce the Nominating Committee in its difficult task of selection. In our system of regional divisions and in our Bryn Mawr clubs we have

already the machinery which might be used in such a system. Indeed, in our opinion, to know that, at a regular time, they are expected as a routine procedure to discuss and present nominees for Alumnae Directors might stimulate the work of the local clubs and branches.

One special point which is sometimes urged against having more than one name upon the ballot we would refer to at this time. This is the reputed unwillingness of a defeated candidate to run again. With our comparatively small number of Alumnae, such unwillingness would be most unfortunate. As a matter of fact, however, among our most valued Directors there have been, and are today, members who were defeated before being subsequently elected. Nomination to an important office has been felt to be in itself a considerable honor and often leads to subsequent election. Testimony to this effect comes from other colleges besides Bryn Mawr. Moreover, if the ballot had more than two names, according to earlier practice at Bryn Mawr, this possible objection might fall.

We recommend that a committee be appointed to continue our study of these matters and to report possible changes in methods of nomination to the next annual meeting of the Alumnae Association.

Date of Election of Directors

While we recommend at this time no change in the system of making nominations, we think it highly desirable that provision be made at once for a change in the *time* of electing Alumnae Directors. In the interest of centering special attention upon this office we recommend that a special election of Alumnae Directors be held in the spring, instead of including this election with the election of officers and board of the Alumnae Association in February. Since Directors do not take office until the following December, their election in April would also reduce the long interval intervening before taking office.

Type of Alumnae Desired

In our inquiries about procedure at other colleges, we included a question as to the desirability of having different sections of the country represented and different age groups. At most of the other colleges some effort seems to have been made in both directions.

At all the other colleges it has been customary to choose candidates who have been active in their Alumnae Associations or activities. This seems to us less important than to secure women of affairs, of wide outside interests, or of professional distinction.

In general, we believe that the personality and competence of the candidate must continue to be the deciding factor.

Diversity in age representation is obviously desirable. As to the geographical distribution of candidates, we believe that it should be aimed for, since persons from different parts of the country bring their separate contributions and they can do much to serve in the interests of the College in their own communities. Members of the board who live at a considerable distance from Bryn Mawr should be persons of sufficient leisure to be able to take time to stay at the College long enough to keep in touch with College affairs. Bryn Mawr has always paid the expenses of Directors, which helps to enlarge the number of persons eligible to the office. Other colleges with larger groups to choose from have not in the past had this policy of paying expenses, which appears, however, to be increasingly favored.

A certain number of members of standing in the educational world is undoubtedly valuable. For while the board is guided by the President and Faculty in academic matters, Alumnae Directors who can speak with authority on educational problems are a decided asset.

Alumnae Directors and the Alumnae Association

After considering the practice of other colleges on this point and our own procedure, we have come to the conclusion that closer relations between the Directors and the Association would be mutually helpful. Provision should be made for exchange of views and of information between the Executive Board of the Association and the Directors. It should not, for instance, be possible for a Director to learn, as recently happened, of important plans of the Association for the first time at a meeting of the College Board, at which she was to vote on the proposed measure. The Directors should clearly be informed in advance of proposed plans, so that they may act as intelligent advocates. On the other hand, if some regular time or times of meeting were provided, the Directors could transmit to the Association more news of the College and its plans, so far as they are to be reported upon.

Instead, for instance, of having only one annual report from the Alumnae Directors, informing members of the Association of matters often long past, and too often falling into a more or less routine account of the year's meetings, current news of the College Board would be far more interesting to the Alumnae and tend to stimulate a more intelligent participation in the concerns of the College.

We therefore recommend that some notice of each meeting of the board appear in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN and that the Alumnae Directors meet at some time or times during the year with the Executive Board of the Association.

SUMMARY

We recommend:

1. That the present term of office of five years for Alumnae Directors be retained, with the requirement of one year's interval before re-election.
2. That Alumnae Directors be elected at a separate election to be held in the spring, instead of in February (necessitating a change in the by-laws).
3. That some notice of each meeting of the Board of Directors of the College appear in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN and that the Alumnae Directors meet at some time or times during the year with the Executive Board of the Association.
4. That a committee be appointed to continue our study and report to the Association at its next annual meeting.

JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK, 1898,
Chairman.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETING ON MARCH 17TH

The following Alumnae Directors were present at the last meeting: Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901; Virginia McKenny Claiborne, 1908; Florance Waterbury, 1905.

The Alumna Directors-at-large who were present were France Fincke Hand, 1898; Susan Follansbee Hibbard, 1897; Caroline McCormick Slade, ex-1896.

THE FLEXNER LECTURER

Dr. Kirsopp Lake, Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Harvard University, came to Bryn Mawr in February of this year as Flexner Lecturer in the Departments of Biblical Literature and Latin. Under the arrangement which brings him to the College, a Flexner Lecturer conducts one graduate seminary in his own department and gives as many undergraduate lectures as his time, inclination and health permit. But Mr. Lake came under the auspices of two departments and treated both generously.

What does it mean to us who listen in the seminaries and classrooms to have as our teacher for six weeks a great historian whose field is primarily Biblical history and New Testament manuscripts? As far as subject matter is concerned, it means that we see Judaea and the early Christians as a chapter in the book of Roman history—a chapter which later grew into a book by itself but which earlier, it is illuminating to realize, counted with the other pages to make up Rome. Besides being privileged to view a portion of the scholarly world, as it were, from the inside looking out, and to know what will be said in books before they are published, we are, in one seminary, able to hear Mr. Lake discuss as well as lecture. He and Mr. Cadbury are in process of publishing a book together for which Miss Taylor and Mr. Broughton have also written notes. Lectures, therefore, with four professors present who know each other and have worked together, often become interesting discussions. We sometimes share in Vergil's prophecy: "He shall have the gift of divine life, shall see heroes mingled with gods and shall himself be seen of them." Yes, we must even open our lips now and then and "be heard of them."

The more casual life of the campus, of professors as well as students, centers about Mr. Lake, for when it is announced that he will speak in a special lecture or in a Journal Club, after a tea or dinner party, the college in general rather than merely the department especially interested, attends. The remark of a certain English student will perhaps show why we come. It had been announced that Mr. Lake would speak about matters of textual criticism in New Testament Manuscripts. The lecture would be rather technical, but those interested in the subject were invited. Room D of Taylor was filled. Afterward the student in English, an exceedingly reserved young woman not given to sudden or random enthusiasms, said with a sigh: "If only I knew Greek I could begin right away to study those Manuscripts."

Those of us with more frivolous minds take pleasure in watching Mr. Lake find his way across the campus from the College Inn to his numerous dinner engagements with the Faculty. Usually he has an escort, but occasionally, with a sudden independence, he starts off alone. His innocence about the direction in which his destination lies is only equaled by his cheerful confidence that any bystander can tell him. His route in consequence is rather devious, and merry parties sometimes scatter to find him.

Most of the College looks forward to hearing the Flexner Lecturer, not in classroom, seminary, or dinner party, but in the series of public lectures. It was decided that the first three of Mr. Lake's lectures, which concerned the Apostle Paul, should be given in Goodhart, since they would be of interest to people in surrounding towns as well as to the College. They were so well attended that the last two, also, on the text of the New Testament, were delivered there. The reason for this widespread interest lies in Mr. Lake's ability to make any subject he treats intelligible. Technically, he is an excellent speaker with very great charm and a winning confidence

that what interests him will interest other people. And it always does, for he does not trade upon that confidence as so many scholars do, but makes every point clear, treats only the significant details, and states problems in an illuminating fashion. When Mr. Lake says: "What I do not know and what I should like to know is—" so and so, we feel that it is vital to investigate the matter at once. Since to this clarity and power in exposition is added the gift for telling a story, it is not surprising that we should hear him with delight.

In his last lecture Mr. Lake, describing the changed point of view in textual matters of the New Testament, spoke of the idea to which Albert Schweitzer had come in "The Quest of the Historical Jesus." He said that truth, like the person of Jesus, fled before our search and was only to be found in a series of images of truth. The only progress was from image to image. The words remind us of Mr. Lake himself. He has given to Bryn Mawr very clearly that image which his life's study has thus far created. The work is by no means finished. We await with the expectation of informed friends his next publications.

FAITH BALDWIN,
Kirsopp Lake Fellow in Latin.

THE BRYN MAWR ROOM AT THE CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE

Applications for the Bryn Mawr room at the Cité Universitaire in Paris for the French academic year, November 15th, 1932-July 1st, 1933, should be made before May 1st to President Park.

The cost of a room including service amounts to approximately twelve dollars a month during the academic year. During the summer, the charge is from four to five dollars weekly. Breakfast and tea are served in the building on the cafeteria plan; and the tea has developed into a light supper, served until 7.30. Lunch and dinner may be obtained at a low rate at the Restaurant Provisoire of the Cité Universitaire. The minimum expenditure for food is fifteen francs daily, and the average between twenty and twenty-five.

The following classes of applicants will be considered in nominating the occupants of the Bryn Mawr room:

- (1) Holders of Bryn Mawr degrees (A.B., M.A., Ph.D.).
- (2) Other present and former students of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School.
- (3) Members of the Senior class.

A careful plan for the year's work should be submitted, and if the candidate is not at the time of application a student at Bryn Mawr College, at least three people competent to estimate her work should be referred to. Application may also be made before May 1st to President Park for the use of the Bryn Mawr room for a period of not less than two months during the summer. This application should be accompanied by a plan of work and academic references.

The American House is part of the great international system of student houses being established on the site of the old fortifications of Paris opposite the Parc Montsouris. It can accommodate two hundred and sixty students, one hundred and thirty men and one hundred and thirty women in separate wings. There are large common living-rooms and libraries, an auditorium and seventeen studios for students of art and music.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

Following the plan adopted last year the faculty will make no award of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship until after the completion of eight full semesters of work. On March 17th, however, President Park announced the following honors which had been won by present members of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School:

Fanny Bullock Workman Fellowship awarded to Elizabeth R. Foley, at present Grace Dodge Fellow in the Department of Social Economy.

Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship to Helen G. Stafford, now Scholar of the Society of the Pennsylvania Women in New York, studying under the Department of History.

Special European Fellowship to Mary Zelia Pease, 1927, now Fellow in Archaeology. (Miss Pease is the daughter of Laurette Potts Pease, 1894.)

Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship to Esther Metzenthin, now Scholar in German.

Franco-American Fellowship for work at the University of Paris awarded by the Institute of International Education to Constance Albrech, now Scholar in French.

Special Fellowship for work to be done at Johns Hopkins University awarded by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women, awarded to Faith Baldwin, now Fellow in Latin.

President Park read the names of 33 Seniors (one-third of the class) whose present averages make it seem almost certain that they will take their degrees *cum laude*. Among those of special interest to the alumnae are Helen Bell, daughter of Nathalie Fairbank, 1905; Alice Hardenbergh, daughter of Margaret Nichols, 1905; and Harriet Moore, daughter of Caroline Daniels, 1901. It is interesting to note that Miss Bell and Miss Moore have been Presidents of the Undergraduate Association and Miss Hardenbergh President of the Self-Government Association, while Josephine Graton, President of the Senior Class, is also on this Honor Roll. The list also contains the names of four Regional Scholars, Lucy Sanborn and Alice Rider from New England; Dorothy Perkins from New York; and Margaret Bradley from Chicago.

THE MICROSCOPES COME TO DALTON

The week of St. Patrick's day was a time of almost delirious joy on the second floor of Dalton. The Minor Biology Laboratory was knee deep in wrappings from which emerged one by one sixty-four beautiful cases containing sixty-four perfect Zeiss microscopes. Dr. Tennent and Mary Gardiner, 1918, Associate Professor of Biology, looked on with glistening eyes while the marvellous instruments were assembled, admiring the brass and chromium fittings, rejoicing in the ease and smoothness of the adjustments, taking workmanlike pride in the splendidly practical arrangements for keeping in each individual case the parts and slides for each microscope, pointing out the exquisite dovetailing and other details of the superexcellent cabinet work. As a slight reward for all their struggles to carry on their work with hideously inadequate equipment, they have at least had the satisfaction of seeing their wildest dreams come true.

In one of the little offices nearby is still to be seen the photograph of that first Biology class in the history of the College: Dr. Edmund W. Wilson, in the background; Miss Randolph busy in the middle of the room, while around the tables can be identified, among others, Margaret Thomas Carey and Emily Smith Putnam, all working with the selfsame microscopes which have done duty from that day until this March day when the ship came in with these sixty-four precious new ones. The purchase of these was made possible by gifts from alumnae and trustees of the College, and the entire sum needed is not yet in hand.

ON THE CAMPUS

By LUCY SANBORN, '32

I suppose my reports to you will sound increasingly of May Day until the climax of the seventh and eighth, and indeed, I suppose there is no subject which wakes the interest of Bryn Mawr alumnae more readily. To one who experienced May Day in '28, considerable change would be apparent, although Mrs. Collins and Mr. King and Jan Seely are still guiding spirits, with Miss Petts associated with them. The limiting of preparation to the second semester has resulted in activity on a truly grand scale. Mr. King has tried us out, regardless of dinner and recreation. Miss Grant has received folk dancers twice a day in the gym, and is now selecting dancers for more advanced figures. The deluge of crepe paper has begun, and the lure of pink and yellow roses is proving irresistible. Above all, the May Queens have walked, not in serpentine alleys as in '28, but emerging individually from between gray curtains to the applause of the galleries. The final vote, after a series of eliminations and the usual photographs, resulted in the selection of Cornelia Drake, '33, sister of Mary Drake, '31.

Mr. King, stealing time from a schedule overcrowded with tryouts and castings, gave us a Shakespeare recital last week. He included on his program, to our delight, "All the World's a Stage" and a witch scene from *Macbeth*, as well as excerpts from the *Merchant of Venice*, *Hamlet*, and others. Clarence's dream, from *Richard III* and the speech on sleep from *Henry IV* were particularly fine.

Ordinary college life has seemed to quicken its tempo even apart from May Day this month. The Hampton Quartet has paid its annual visit; the French play, *Knock*, won warm praise for its "originality, humor, and courage," and as well as its staging. Glee Club is busy rehearsing for its concert on March 12. The program is splendid, and I hope many of you will have heard it when you read this article. *Snow*, by Elgar, and two Hungarian folk songs are keeping the Glee Club on the alert, and there is a fine selection of religious music. Afterwards, the College is having a dance instead of the usual tea dance in the afternoon, and considerable interest is being shown in this new social departure. Many of you, too, will have heard the broadcast of the Choir, a fifteen-minute period on the seventh, for which Mr. Willoughby and the Choir have been working for many weeks.

The Freshmen made their debut this month in *Wrong Again*, a play whose fond title proved to be justified, as the Sophomores, in spite of all sorts of prying and even fisticuffs failed to discover the Phoenix before its formal appearance on the stage. The scene of Freshman show this year was Egypt, and the plot involved a "thweet young thing with a pathion for the patht." The damsel fell in love with a mummy who came alive and told her unpleasant things about the conveniences of ancient Egypt and then revealed himself as her twentieth century admirer masquerading. A soldiers' chorus, in which some twenty martial gentlemen with drooping moustachios, tramped the stage in white breeches and blue and red capes, was the hit of the evening, although the excitement of the Sophomores came to a head only when the spindle-legged feathered thing made his bow and was acclaimed as Phoenix. The auctioning of the posters was a cheerful event in a year of depression. The class of 1934 has adopted a group method and bids its class numerals. A clever Poster Song preceded the usual demonstrations of the auctioneer. The show was very success-

ful, and the Freshmen are already singing the Soldiers' Chorus in answer to the Seniors' Cavemen.

The climax of the academic year is perhaps reached during the weeks when the Mary Flexner Lecturer is with us. Dr. Lake, the father of Nan Lake, '30, has completed his public lectures on *The Predecessors, Contemporaries and Successors of Paul*, and is at the time this is written beginning his series on the texts of the New Testament. The broad background in which he set the life and experience of Paul brought new significance to the events themselves. The usual small discussions and lectures to specialized groups are taking place, and the undergraduates as a whole are feeling the reverberations of Dr. Lake's presence, whether or not they are in the group most intimately concerned with his field. The Mary Flexner Lectureship is a matter of great pride to us all, and the incumbents of the past, as well as the incumbent for next year, Dr. Ralph Vaughn Williams, justify our pride. We are delighted to learn that next year will see the establishment of a similar lectureship for the social sciences.

Our list of alumnae speakers was delightfully lengthened this month by Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, who told us the whys and hows of her career as a novelist, gave us an insight into the problems and difficulties of playwright and author, and advised us all to look on home life as an excellent preparation for the career of "lady of letters." The intimate psychological studies unavoidable in a family circle are excellent aids to understanding one's heroes and heroines.

This last advice of Mrs. Barnes apparently found favor with the College population, and particularly with the Seniors, as many of you may have learned from the headlines the "Bryn Mawr Students are Homebodies." The *News*, in order to throw light on the opinion of the student body regarding marriage, distributed a questionnaire on all its phases, from international marriage and divorce to the qualifications of the husband and the number of children desired. About 62 per cent. of the undergraduates answered, and of this number, 82 per cent. prefer marriage to a career and only 14 per cent. would insist on being economically self-supporting even though married. Companionate marriage and trial marriage received little and no support, respectively.

Companionship led as a basis of marriage, and 83 per cent. of those answering the questionnaire would choose a poor man whom they loved rather than a wealthy man of whom they were fond. Only 17 per cent. would require in a husband a college education, but the other 83 per cent. would require certain attributes, an artistic gift, for instance.

The Senior and Junior classes were, interestingly enough, at opposite poles in their answers, the Juniors being much less cautious in their replies. The *News*, hesitating to generalize from the data, suggests that "the idealism and the self-confidence of the Junior year matures to a broader and warier attitude," although "it may doubtless be said on the other side that the Seniors are yielding to, rather than developing with, economic pressure, are momentarily thwarted by the imminent pursuit of elusive jobs, and startled by the prospects of a new and independent life, are withdrawing to the protection of marriage."

Spring this year has made a tentative first appearance earlier than usual. The cardinals are back, forsythia is in bloom, and the balmy air makes studying difficult a whole month too soon. The grass is the subject of fond ministrations, and you who see it green and healthy on May Day will hardly guess its slender beginnings.

WHAT ARE YOUR VIEWS ON MARRIAGE ?

In an effort to determine the views of the Bryn Mawr student body, the *College News* made out and sent a questionnaire to every student member of the College. Sixty-two per cent. filled out the questionnaire and the final statement, analysis and comparison of the statistics obtained is based on the 62 per cent. The newspapers throughout the country have been very much interested in this result, with a marked contrast in the reaction of the different sections of the country, the large metropolitan newspapers of the East holding Bryn Mawr students to be most conservative "homebodies." The *Baltimore Sun* particularly made the point that only 55 per cent. of the students themselves favored companionate marriage and that 91 per cent. voted against trial marriage. It further characterized them as "just old-fashioned girls." The Far West on the contrary especially played up the question of companionate marriage without carrying the definition. The questionnaire follows:

1. Do you prefer marriage to a career?
2. Do you think marriage and a career are compatible?
3. If married, would you place marriage or career first in case of conflict?
4. Would you insist on being economically self-supporting after marriage?
5. Do you believe in independent vacations for husband and wife occasionally?
6. Do you believe in the same standard of morals for men and women?
7. Do you believe in divorce?
8. Do you believe in divorce on the grounds of incompatibility, infidelity, desertion, insanity, alcoholism?
9. Should divorces granted by the lax laws of certain states be binding throughout the country?
10. If you believe in divorce do you consider yourself justified in having a church marriage?
11. Would you accept alimony?
12. Do you believe in companionate marriage, i. e., legal marriage entered into with a view to permanence, but with knowledge of birth control and with acceptance of divorce by mutual consent where there are no children?
13. Do you believe in trial marriage, i. e., legal marriage entered into tentatively with a view to breaking it off later if it fails to bring satisfaction?
14. What is your ideal number of children?
15. How many boys and how many girls would you prefer?
16. How soon after marriage do you want children?
17. How far apart should they be in age?
18. Do you think that the basis of love is physical or is love based on companionship (mental, social and aesthetic compatibility)?
19. Do you believe in marrying against the wishes of your family?
20. Would you marry a man considered socially ineligible?
21. Would you marry a man without a college education?
22. Would you marry a wealthy man whom you liked in preference to a poor one whom you loved?
23. What do you consider should be the difference in ages between husband and wife?
24. What is the maximum age difference you would consider?
25. Would you marry a man younger than yourself?
26. Do you believe in international marriages?

MARRIAGE QUESTIONNAIRES BRING TO LIGHT SURPRISING CONSERVATISM IN STUDENT BODY

(Reprinted from the *College News*)

Approximately 62 per cent. of the graduate and undergraduate bodies responded to the questionnaire issued by the *News* February 10th, and on this proportion the statistics printed elsewhere in this issue have been estimated.

If 62 per cent. may be considered a representative majority, the most striking conclusion to be drawn is the extreme conservatism of the Bryn Mawr student body. For example, 83 per cent. prefer marriage to a career, and 94 per cent. would place marriage first in case of conflict. Trial marriage is overwhelmingly opposed by 91 per cent., and companionate marriage—defined as legal marriage entered into with a view to permanence, but with knowledge of birth control, and with acceptance of divorce by mutual consent where there are no children—is carried only by a scant 5 per cent. majority.

These figures do not indicate so much a narrow liberalism or an excessive domesticity, as they point to the reasoned acceptance of responsibility and the recognition of a mutual obligation. Although only 14 per cent. would insist on being economically self-supporting though married, and 69 per cent. declare they would accept alimony—almost all of this latter group limit their acceptance to conditions where adequate support of their children is lacking.

Desertion and insanity are considered grounds for divorce by 89 per cent.; in other words, by almost all those who believe in divorce at all. There are a few exceptions, where one or the other is admitted by non-believers in divorce, and denied, especially insanity, by others who support divorce in general. Only 72 per cent. of the Junior class, for example, would grant a divorce for insanity, while 80 per cent. find just cause in alcoholism. On the whole, however, opinion is fairly unanimous.

While such contingencies as desertion and drinking may perhaps be interpreted as acts of God, where the mutual physical and emotional element, that is, the personal quality, enters, the figures, though they change very little, become more significant taken in conjunction with those emphasizing companionship. Seventy-nine per cent. find sufficient grounds in incompatibility, while 30 per cent. condone infidelity, and 20 per cent. are willing to retain alcoholic husbands.

The preponderance of the element of companionship over the physical as the basis of marriage, though to a certain extent counterbalanced by the 83 per cent. who would marry a poor man they loved, is supported by the fact that 91 per cent. in voting for occasional leaves of absence, realize that each partner is entitled to a distinct cultivation of his and her own personality. These two percentages, coupled with an almost unanimous demand for the single standard, illustrate a conception of love and marriage materially different from the romantic idealism which once shrouded the marital state.

Also, contrary to expectation, the Bryn Mawr girl votes by only 17 per cent. for a college educated husband. The remaining 83 per cent. qualifies the vote heavily by demanding equivalent intellectual power—several insist that the non-college man be an artist, one that he be a musician.

ALUMNAE BOOKS

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN AND HOW IT CAME TO BE, by Gertrude Hartman. New York. The Macmillan Co., 1931. \$5.00.

The book for children which can be condemned neither for patronizing text nor shoddy illustrations is rare even in this day when an unprecedented amount of intelligence and ability is finding its way into the making of children's books. In this book, which the author calls *A Pictured Outline of Man's Progress from the Earliest Days to the Present*, an inherently interesting story is clearly and beautifully told and illustrated by a great wealth of reproductions of miniatures, woodcuts, engravings, etchings, paintings and photographs, many of them contemporary with the story of the text. The book may have been written with children of a specific age in mind but there is no reason why it should be so limited. The story told and the manner of telling are worthy of the attention of anyone who is interested in it and can read, whatever his age.

The past fifteen years have brought forth many outlines of history and civilization. Besides those of Wells, Van Loon, Robinson and Breasted, there have been outlines of history, geography and science written specifically for children. And there is much good in them. There was need of a more synthetic picture of man's development. Many of us were suffering from mental confusion due to having studied the history of the United States and the geography of Europe in the fifth grades and the geography of Africa and the history of Europe in the sixth with no attempt to interpret the underlying causes and effects of geography upon history. The trend in modern education is towards synthesis. However ridiculous the attempts of some educators to correlate everything with something else, it is a healthier tendency than the old system of air-tight compartments where geography was kept apart from history and literature mingled only with grammar.

There is always reason for doing again what has been done, if one can do it better, or at least from a different angle. Miss Hartman's experience as a teacher, her genuine understanding of the newer methods of education, her grasp of history, geography and natural science as interacting fields of knowledge, make her book far more than just another outline. In addition to other qualifications she is a gifted story teller who gives us myths, fancies, and romance along with names, dates, and facts, blending her knowledge of many fields as naturally and inevitably as forces are blended in man's development. The illustrations, too, differentiate this from other outlines. New sources have been tapped and tasteful discrimination used. There is a picture to nearly every page and they tell a continuous story, almost in themselves.

Starting with early man's picturesque fancies regarding the origin of the earth and its life, we are led on to his striving for knowledge and the emergence of the scientific spirit. The story of the forming earth and its developing life is told with great force and beauty, but without dogmatism. The response of primitive man to his environment is described as the only one a creature of such power could make. The contributions of Egypt, Greece, and Rome stand out in high relief. The Middle Ages are portrayed with both darkness and light discernible. The period of exploration and discovery becomes more than an exhibition of daring and greed. Almost half of the book is concerned with the industrial revolution and the subsequent discovery of the power of steam and electricity and the invention of the steam engine, the telegraph, the telephone, and the airplane.

One could wish that man's progress from the middle ages to the present had been told in terms other than the purely mechanical. Although the story told is primarily that of man's conquest of his physical environment, the scholarly discussion of the formation of the alphabet and the complete account of the invention of printing and the subsequent spread of learning, lead us to expect a broader treatment of modern civilization. Nothing is said of art or literature since the Renaissance. The emphasis is on England and the United States with only casual mention of discoveries made in France, Germany, and Italy. All suggestions of wars are omitted, wisely, no doubt.

The author's intent has been to picture man's constructive efforts. We have glimpses of his striving for beauty and spiritual satisfaction, but the emphasis is consistently on his practical masteries. There is, however, an implied idealism throughout which is openly expressed as a challenge to modern youth in the last chapter. Miss Hartman turns neither moralist nor propagandist, but after reviewing man's progress and totaling the results of the labor of past ages, merely asks, "How will you use them?"

An appendix containing a classified list of books of fact and fiction dealing with man's history is a valuable addition to the book, both for children and teachers.

MARY SCOTT SPILLER, 1920.

MORE POEMS FOR PETER, by *Lysbeth Boyd Borie*. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1931. \$1.75.

In her earlier book, *Poems for Peter*, Lysbeth Boyd Borie gave us a standard to judge her by. There was in those verses a freshness and simplicity and candour that perhaps could not be recaptured a second time, but what has been given us again is the same amusing sense of authenticity in the various experiences of a small boy. Peter in these poems is three years older and not too enthusiastic about the new baby that has been added to the ménage:

"They knew that I wanted
A train for my shed,
And the sort of pistol
That shoots real lead,
They knew that I'd even
Have taken a sled,
But they went and got me
A brother instead!"

We are given very cleverly the sense of this older and slight-disillusioned point of view, to be expected in a man of five. For Peter in all of his reactions is essentially masculine. He is very concerned with what he eats and what he wears and what he does, and his likes and dislikes are very definite. When he plays "dressing up" if he can't be the Indian, why then he'd rather

"Be the Doctor or the Traffic Cop
Or even be the Father."

But Peter has his whimsical side, too, and many of the poems are concerned with a make-believe that gives the woods and fields and sea a friendliness of their own. But always the range of imagination and the words in which it is expressed are

convincingly those of a small boy. Everything about Peter is convincing in fact, but perhaps the most amusingly authentic thing about him is his scorn. The new baby comes in for a goodly share of it.

“Maybe I was
Slower
And
Maybe I was
Dumber
But
I never said
‘Da Da’
To any old
Plumber.”

We won't discuss it as a poem, but as observation it is capital. Lisle Hummel has enhanced the poems and stressed their quality by the genuine humor and tenderness of her scissorcuts. A number of small Peters as well as grown-ups will welcome this second book warmly.

MARJORIE THOMPSON, 1912.

WRITERS AT WORK, *by Louise Morgan. London: Chatto & Windus, 1931. 2/.*

In her interviews with eight contemporary writers Miss Morgan succeeds in doing what she says in her preface she wishes to do: she records the writers' words and gives her impression of their personalities. The interviews are short and compact, making no pretence to being studies of any great depth. And they are lively and entertaining.

The conclusions drawn from the various replies made by the writers to much the same questions are necessarily so general as to be neither particularly new nor particularly illuminating: "Every author is a law unto himself . . . these authors write because they *must* . . . the practice and experience which bring perfection can only be gained by hard work . . ." But Miss Morgan does not insist upon her routine questions. Light of hand, quick to follow out the characteristic thought of the writer she creates in each case a sense of individuality. She conveys the unintentional irony of the words of Edgar Wallace, the integrity of Richard Aldington, the sentimentality of Sylvia Townsend Warner, the gay and pointed individualism of A. E. Coppard.

The awe and enthusiasm that pervade the first interview of the book, with Yeats, suggest that Miss Morgan approaches her subjects from a predetermined angle. But prejudice is less apparent in the other accounts. They are stamped as a series of fresh and authentic vignettes of photographic, meticulous clarity by her sense for characteristic detail. It is this flair for the significant that gives the book its value.

EDITH FINCH, 1922.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN POLICY OF ROOM RENTS NEXT YEAR

(The College News, February 24)

Speaking in chapel Thursday morning President Park outlined the policy which the College intends to follow in the matter of room rents for next year. This policy is of necessity closely linked with that of the finances of the Colleges as a whole. Bryn Mawr derives its income from two sources: interest on its investments and endowments, and tuition, which are used in general to support the academic side of the College; and board and room rent. The board money goes directly into food and service, while the room rent is devoted to the maintenance of the halls, an item which increases yearly, for, as the buildings age, more repairs are needed. In order for the College to maintain financial stability, the income must clearly balance the expenditures. This year the problem is made more difficult, for while the outgo has remained stable, the College income has necessarily decreased because of the financial depression. On the other hand, the College wishes to keep the cost of rooms down for as many students as possible. The aim of the College is to steer a middle course.

Bryn Mawr, in accordance with the policy of all endowed colleges, has never asked the students to pay the full cost of tuition. Over half of this cost is met by the endowment fund. However, many students need more aid than is provided by this cut in tuition. There are three ways in which the College may render such aid; scholarships, remission of tuition for present Juniors, and inexpensive rooms. In order to meet the increasing demand for inexpensive rooms and give aid to as many students as possible, the College has adopted a new system of room rents. Instead of the present forty-five scholarship rooms at \$75, the number will be raised to ninety-five, and the price increased to \$100. This number includes those rooms that are \$100 at the present time. This whole group is restricted to students on scholarships and will be assigned by the College arbitrarily. There will also be forty-four rooms at \$200, which will be assigned similarly. Besides these, thirty-one rooms will be kept at \$250; these will not be restricted, but are intended to provide for students who do not need aid, but who must limit expenses. In this way the College hopes to aid one-third of the students, where it can aid only one-seventh under the present system. There will be no increase over \$30 on any rooms in the halls, and some rents will be reduced.

It will take some time to put the system into effect, as some of the new "scholarship" rooms are at present occupied by those not holding scholarships. The College intends to take over the rooms and institute the new rates as fast as the rooms are vacated by their present occupants. In the meantime, provision will be made for those needing lower rents next year. Thus there will be relatively little change in rents; a slight increase in the minimum rate is being made in order to place one-half the total rooms at a lower rate. Miss Park especially requests all students not in need of financial assistance to choose rooms outside the area reserved by the College.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

BERLIN NOTES, JANUARY, 1932

No one knows what the economic or political future of Germany will be, and this uncertainty has increased for over a year. First came the September, 1930, Reichstag elections, which made it apparent that the National Socialist Workers' Party, led by Hitler, is no weak political group, and although its members, out of protest against the present government, will not sit in the Reichstag, it has made new gains in nearly every local election. Of course, by this time the Reichstag, as elected in 1930, by no means represents the voters; so there has been every method used to secure its position and also that of the present government as led by Brüning. We Americans would be in revolt if our personal affairs were settled by Emergency Decrees promulgated by our Cabinet and signed by our President. But the Germans have seen these decrees time after time reduce their salaries and wages, lessen their income from their unemployment or other State insurance, settle the price of food, close and open banks, keep depositors from obtaining more than a certain amount of money from their banks, open their letters to foreign countries, and even say when and how citizens could leave the country. The last Emergency Decree was the most far-reaching in its effect and reduced rents on certain types of houses, rates of interest, public utilities rates, and make a real cut in major food-stuff prices, as well as another general cut in State employees' salaries. On the top of this, each decree has added taxes that keep the learned members of the bar up late at night studying the new regulations for their clients. Often when you go to buy something, you find the price the same in spite of positive announcement that it has been lowered. The shopkeeper reminds you that the new tax on the article makes it cost as much as formerly—pretty hard on the small officials, teachers, and the multitude of people who must live on pensions because they lost all their savings in the "inflation" of 1923, when Germany stabilized the mark. And the amazing thing is that the Germans accept these hardships. They tighten their belts, wear imitation everything and hope for a good potato harvest.

Of course, this type of living does not put the Germans in a happy or creative mood, and the parties of the Right as well as the Communists take advantage of the situation. One thing not to be forgotten by us Americans is the psychology of defeat which is hard to kill. Think of the old South and how the Carpet-Baggers were fought by the Klan. Then don't be surprised if here in Germany the old aristocratic landowner or former officer sighs for a Kaiser who could put these people at the top of the social order, or that the young men who can't get jobs in spite of years of university training, wear the warm, natty suits and good boots of the Nazi Party. In Prussia, all political uniforms are forbidden, but elsewhere they are a common sight. The newspapers of the Right are sold everywhere and often it is hard to find a moderate paper on a station platform. Hitler's advisors know too well the appeal of a uniform and a written document to these people, and more than that they hold themselves somewhat aloof in elegantly equipped headquarters, appearing when necessary to keep up their reputation as a people's party. Just this week, the papers report that a former Prussian princeling may rent the Nazis his house in the famous Wilhelmstrasse, where all the government offices, including the President's palace, are located.

But I personally don't think Hitler's party would last more than a few months

in office if it got in. First of all, Hitler is not yet a German citizen, and could not hold a government office. He is an Austrian of a very simple background, and of limited education. His party has produced no able leaders, and no program that would bring any practical help to Germany. His captains seem to be hot-headed nobles or violent nationalists of a sort who would only arouse antagonism if they tried to fulfill the party's bombastic promises. Besides this, it has always been absolutely impossible for the Socialists and the Nationalists to co-operate for any length of time for the past century in Germany, so it stands to reason the Nazis, made up of these uncongenial elements would not long work together in a government. Although the Nazis talk about recreating the best of old Germany, they are basing their program on the past glories of military Germany, and race prejudice and dislike of foreigners and repudiation of the Versailles Treaty. All these are impossible planks for a constructive program. Military Germany died in 1918 and most sensible Germans are thankful it is a thing of the past, as it made a tool of the German people's love of pomp and circumstance and thwarted their ability to think for themselves politically. At home we know that the K. K. K. twice died, as all organizations founded on race bitterness do, and if the Germans can be kept a pure-blooded race as Hitler is trying to keep his members by expelling any who marry girls not of 100 per cent. German family, he will be taking a step towards the downfall of the party. The Versailles Treaty will be re-written only when such nonsense as appears over Hitler's signature stops. So some sensible people are beginning to say, "Let Hitler get in and see what he can do. He won't last long, and then we shall have an end of his boasting."

As to the Versailles Treaty, we are all deeply conscious of the injustice done Germany by parts of it. The Polish Corridor was a terrible psychological error, as now it is the handle for all complaining and the central theme for all Reconstructionists, just as the Alsace statue in the Place de la Concorde after 1870 was always draped in rusty crêpe to keep eternal revenge before the French people. But Germany will never create the proper diplomatic atmosphere that is a necessary preliminary to a revision of the Treaty, unless she learns somehow to make fewer tactless political moves. France makes coin of Germany's errors, such as the attempt at a Customs Union with Austria, however fine the idea is from the point of view of free trade. Hindenburg's references to the German victory at Tannenberg under his generalship in his New Year's speech set the French patriots boiling again, however noble the old field marshal's appeal for unity and faith in the face of trials may have been. The French press is expert at expecting the worst and so pacifist sentiment grows slowly among the French people, when the German government gives the papers so much fuel for jingoism.

Talk intimately with a German, war veterans and others included, and I am sorry to say, he usually tells you that he doesn't mind English and Americans, but he hates the French. I have had that happen so many times that I have decided that the French are the traditional Evil Spirit of everything to the Germans. There must be someone to blame for the state of the world, so in this case it is the French. We who live in comparative peace with our neighbors, Canada and Mexico (as long as everything is going our way), can't well picture the tenseness that exists here over what with us would be soon smoothed over. I can only pity the sufferings of the patient German people, and thereby hangs the tragedy of daily living with this situation facing us.

MARY GOODHUE CARY, 1915.

GRADUATE NOTES

Class Editor: MARY HANNA PARRISH
(Mrs. John Parrish)
Vandalia, Mo.

Edith Cumings, M.A., who has been teaching French at Mount Holyoke during the absence of Helen Patch, Ph.D., 1921, has been appointed Instructor in French at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. Miss Patch, who has been Director of Women Students of the Junior Year in France group under the University of Delaware Plan, will return to Mount Holyoke in the autumn.

Ida de Bobula sent some interesting footnotes to her letter printed in the BULLETIN last month. She gives more details about her work in connection with the dormitories for women students in Hungary:

"My first real work was done at Szeged, where the city gave to the university a former home of secondary-school students. The Ministry built over the place, put in central heating, plenty of bathrooms, toilets and even tea kitchens (in memory of Bryn Mawr). Wherever it was possible, we made smaller rooms out of the big ones. In a new wing added to the old building there are only small rooms for two students each, which is a progress, because in the old refugee times we had 60 students sleeping in one room. The girls' place was furnished with white furniture and there is one desk for each girl! The social rooms are also made as friendly as possible, with flowers and cheap peasant pottery.

"I used to go to the Szeged market and pick out on every market-day a few dozens of colorful peasant plates and hung them on the walls to the great distress of the servants, who used to tell me: 'Aren't you sorry, lady, to spoil this beautiful place with common peasant pottery?' But after a month the price of peasant pottery rose on the market of Szeged. Everybody bought it."

She gave an instance of what has been done in the struggle to better the condition of educated women:

"For example, there was an old rule in Hungary about the qualifications of university professors, which stated that 'a university professor may be any man who . . .' Three years ago Count Klebelsberg asked the four universities, did they not think that there was a necessity of changing the old rule, and as three of them said 'Yes,' it was changed in: 'A university professor may be anyone who . . .' In practice this means that a woman was already promoted in Debrecen to teach crystallography and many of them are preparing for this career."

In concluding this second letter she says:

"I used to get copies of the BULLETIN from Mrs. Butler Wright, wife of our former American Minister in Budapest, who was a Bryn Mawr Alumna, but now they have left—we have an old bachelor for American Minister and I do not get the BULLETIN any more."

CLASS NOTES

1902

Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

The class will read with regret and very real sympathy that Eleanor Wood Whitehead has lost her husband, John Jay Whitehead, Jr., after only two years of marriage. Mr. Whitehead died of pneumonia on December 30th, 1931, after a brief illness.

The class will be shocked to hear of the sudden death on March 22 of Elise Gignoux.

Jean Crawford was quoted recently in a Philadelphia paper to the extent of two columns, and to the effect that college girls prove their worth.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE KNOX SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Eunice Follansbee Hale sends this account of herself. "I have a boy in the Class of 1935 at Yale, an important fact in my life. Otherwise everything is much as usual—working somewhat at the Country Day School, Lying-in Hospital, and helping run the Friday Club."

1904

Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cora Baldauf Fohs has written a letter telling of her "Bryn Mawr Class of 1904 Book Fund," which was listed last month among "Gifts to the College":

"I have started the 'Bryn Mawr Class of 1904 Book Fund' with a donation of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. This gift, made as a memorial to my daughter, Ella Baldauf Fohs, was planned as a *class project*, rather than as a personal one, so that in the future members of the class might contribute to the fund in establishing memorials or providing therefore in their wills. I have had a plate made with the class seal of 1904, copy of which I enclose; it being understood that a copy of this bookmark shall go on the flyleaf of each book to be purchased from the income of the fund."

Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg's daughter Robin announced her engagement New Year's Day to Henry Adams, of New Bedford, Mass.

1906

Editor: RUTH ARCHEBALD LITTLE

(Mrs. Halsted Little)

285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Marion Mudge Prichard has a granddaughter, Joan Prichard, born on February 15th. As far as the Class Editor knows, this is the very first grandchild belonging to 1906.

Laura Boyer is now Vice-President in charge of education for the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. She has charge of over a hundred adult study groups.

Lou Fleischmann Maclay spent the last three weeks of February in Tallahassee.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS

Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A letter from Anna Haines from Pineville, Ky. (near the striking miners) shows that Jonesey, in spite of her Quaker ways, has a way of thriving in the midst of violence and rebellion. She says in part:

"To tell the truth, my protoplasm couldn't stand the high osmotic pressure of the cultural media of Boston. My mental reactions are so sluggish that I'm really happy only when I have to do my work on foot or over such roads that one travels in low at five miles the hour. I'm having a corking good time in Harlan County and I really feel useful, even if not intelligent about my work.

"Moreover, in Russia I got so used to being under police surveillance as a suspected 'white spy' that it feels entirely comfortable here to be under suspicion everywhere as a 'red.' 'After forty, live dangerously,' you know, and I must say my crude spirit enjoys the dangers of

life and limb as here exemplified, more than the darts and slings of Boston, although the latter are equally hazardous. Now, really, wouldn't you like to do a little visiting up 'Devil's Jump Holler' on 'Hell fer Certain Fork' of Red Bird Creek? That's a real place, though you'd scarcely believe it if you read it in a book.

* * *

"Of course, our committee's work is awfully interesting, but . . . we are not giving much publicity to affairs here, as the local officials are quite sensitive over the 'stench,' as they call it, already aroused. I'm stopping at the hotel where Dreiser lived while here, and where the famous toothpick episode took place. The adjacent county, Harlan, is much more beautiful and more removed from modern life and thinking, but we had arrived at feeding 1,000 school children and about 400 pre-school children there, and two younger people are carrying on there, while I start fresh here.

"For vacation week-ends I've visited Berea (which is very sophisticated), and the (to me more interesting but also more antiquated) settlement for mountain adolescents at Pine Mountain and Hindman. At the middle place they still do dyeing with home-made plant and earthen dyes before weaving their coverlids and blankets. The place is accessible only by a footpath of six miles over a 3800-foot mountain, or by a log train over the same, running once a week. To ride on the train you must sign a paper relieving the railroad of responsibility for your death.

"Can you blame me for choosing to come down here while my bones and muscles yet permit it, instead of staying in Boston?"

On February 11th our own Mrs. Pulitzer Barnes held a large group of undergraduates and their elders spell-bound while she sketched for them her meteoric career, and told something of her ideas and ideals in connection with writing novels. It will interest 1907 to know that she still admires Henry James enormously. Some of the questions hurled at her after the speech were a test of her equilibrium, as when one young person wanted to know whether she wrote in accordance with some Aristotelian canon, or just out of her head; another, what she was doing to improve her writing. Needless to say she emerged from the ordeal with flying colors. No wonder one now finds her earlier published works on the counter at Macy's, which bears the label "Standard Works," while her latest novel, "Westward Passage," is, of course,

much in evidence across the aisle under "Current Fiction."

Sometimes authors review their own books. In the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* for March 9th, the column "Of Making Many Books," by Harry Emerson Wildes, begins:

"Let's open the mail bag first. There are some interesting tid-bits for the curious. Here's a note from Margaret Ayer Barnes, whose "Westward Passage" is still fresh in mind, bewailing the fact that men just simply can't seem to understand women—at least not women like her Olivia.

"'Olivia never took ME in,' boasts Mrs. Barnes. 'I was showing her up, not showing her off, and I meant the book to be, as you saw, a study of two incompatible temperaments. I think your sex is wiser about the Olivias when it meets them between the covers of a book than when it meets them at dinner parties. At least, the Olivias that I know in real life always seem to get away with murder. They have their faithful Harrys and their infatuated Nicks, and they are charming and appealing and pretty—really charming and appealing and pretty—and they never see themselves for a moment as they really are. They go from the cradle to the grave in an egocentric daze.'"

Breaking her own rule about reporting diseases, the Class Editor feels that the class will want to express its sympathy to Margaret Reeve Cary, who is now ill with scarlet fever, which she contracted while nursing her youngest child, Comfort. Happily, both have light cases.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

"1909 will be reuning this spring, with 1910, 1911 and 1912 of our generation. Our headquarters will be in Denbigh, and we can have a class supper or picnic, according to the majority vote. There will be no costumes, and the College will make the board and room rate as reasonable as possible and provide us with a dinner or picnic at minimum cost. Please send suggestions for toastmistress and any desired arrangements or entertainment to Frances Browne, 100 Churchill's Lane, Milton, Mass. Probably Saturday, May 28th, will be the best time for the dinner. Get your friend and neighbor classmates to come and let's have a real gathering of the red clan!"—Frances Browne.

And if you can't come yourself, please be all the more particular in answering

the Chairman's request for the latest news of yourself, family and activities.

We learn from several sources that Sally Jacobs has resigned from her flourishing school, apparently just because it was flourishing and she wanted new worlds to conquer. At present she seems to be in Europe, but where and for how long we can't discover.

1910

Editor: KATHERINE R. DRINKER
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)
71 Rawson Road, Brookline.

Mary Agnes Irvine and her Scottie, Muff by name, have a room with a friend this winter on the twelfth floor of 25 East End Avenue, New York City, where they have a gorgeous view of the East River. Mary Ag still teaches at Miss Chapin's School, four blocks away.

Ethel Ladd writes from Philadelphia that the most interesting thing she has done lately—besides her school teaching, which she declares she enjoys more each year—was to pay a nine weeks' visit to Montpelier, Vermont, renewing acquaintance with old friends and with haunts of her childhood, unvisited for more than twenty years.

Lucie Reichenbach Sayler confesses to "no professional activities for several years, except occasional book reviews and the constant effort to keep up with my husband's literary activities." As her husband is to be away from home much of this winter and spring, Lucie and her small daughter Ida are spending the winter in California, Lucie and a friend having driven there cross-country in a Ford coupe from her home in Scarsdale, N. Y. "We had a wonderful trip, with mostly fair weather, stopping to visit in Indiana and for sightseeing along the Santa Fé trail in the Southwest, and covered 3560 miles in two weeks without mishap."

Emily Storer writes: "My father has been ill in Atlantic City for this past year, so I have been running back and forth between Washington, Atlantic City and Boston, trying to get a few things done in each place. I expect to do the same thing again this year, although we still live in hopes of being able to move him to Washington. Last summer I took a fascinating trip through Nova Scotia, spent a few weeks at a camp in Maine, and took a peek into the White Mountains. I also had a glimpse of Charlotte Simonds and her strenuous tribe of children at Squam Lake."

Margaret Shearer Kellogg Smith, Quaker Neck, Chestertown, Md.: "We run a farm to raise enough to provide

for ourselves and the cows and riding horses we keep for use in winter for ourselves, and in summer for the thirty children who comprise a sort of informal camp down here. We began with our own children and their friends, and the thing keeps growing. They sail and ride and swim, and go away on sailing and camping trips, and dance those nice old English Country and Morris and Sword dances, and have a horse show, and take part in two others and in one or two sailing regattas.

"Joan Kellogg Smith is over twelve and goes to the City and Country School in New York; Peter is eleven, has been to boarding school for three years until now. We also have twins, Barbara Hathaway and Donald Hartley, aged seven. This year they are all at home, plus six or seven others, and we have a school house on the place and a young tutor. We like living in the Chesapeake Bay country and can't bring ourselves to consider going anywhere else, though this delightful isolation brings serious educational difficulties.

"I still have an absorbing garden. At intervals we raise toy cockers, which we like doing so well that we manage to have a puppy or two always with us."

1911

Class Editor: MARY CASE PEVEAR
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear)
355 E. 50th St., New York City

News has only just been received that Marion Scott Soames lost her father last fall, but the class extends deep sympathy to her now. She is spending the winter with her mother and little daughter at 325 W. Franklin Street, Tucson, Arizona.

Other new addresses are: Helen Henderson Greene, 363 Washington Avenue, Oakmont, Pa. (near Pittsburgh); Amy Walker Field, 5642 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothy Thayer Noble and her husband are abroad and have just been to Egypt, but they must have missed Helen Parkhurst, who writes that she was also in Egypt and went up the Nile as far as Wadi Halfa to see the temple at Abu Simbel. Helen also writes: "I saw Norvelle's signature in many little hotel registers in Greece. My most recent excitements have been the Greek temples in Sicily and at Paestum, and the Byzantine mosaics in Sicily and Ravenna. I saw Lois Lehman last week and tried to catch up on 17 years of talk between 5.30 P. M. and 9.30 A. M., which meant staying up most of the night. Lois is in fine form. The rest of my sabbatical year

I shall be spending in France, and I'm hard at work on my next book. All good wishes to 1911."

Definite news about the reunion will reach you soon, and you are requested to fill out the blanks, etc., as soon as possible, especially the one saying that of course you're coming.

1912

Class Editor: GLADYS SPRY AUGUR
(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)
820 Camino Atalaya, Santa Fé, N. M.

Julia Houston's husband, Captain Hilton Bailey, is the manager of the Lusitania salvaging expedition.

Edith Mearkle Cleary is living in Minneapolis with her husband, two sons and a little daughter. She hopes to see Marion Brown, who has recently moved there, and renew the college friendship.

I hear Rosalie Day is spending her winters in Virginia and her summers in New York state, but that seems rather meager news.

Alice Stratton has had to give up her nursing because of ill health, and is afraid she cannot come to reunion.

Marion Brown MacLean sent the following letter to Mary Peirce, but all the class will be interested. Her address is 867 Lakeview Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

"It was terribly good to be hunted out by your letter and brought again into touch with '1912.' In spite of all our wanderings and samplings of life, I think often of the too-short year I spent with you all, and wonder much what life has done or you have done with life.

"Just before leaving Milwaukee we were guests at a birthday dinner party of Uchita San, a Japanese girl who was about to return to Japan. She reminded me so much of Ai that I loved her at once, and hope I may perhaps through her reach out to Ai again.

"Through these twenty years my job in life has been chiefly growing up along with my husband and three children, learning to make adjustments of all kinds more easily and wisely. The first three years teaching at Northwestern—one child; a year at Hedding College and Minnesota—second boy; then two years in Southern California editing an art journal, bumming with the artists and glimpsing the 'ologists.' Incidentally, we both broke under the strain of working 20 hours of every 24 in a country where men put everything off till tomorrow.

"Back to St. Paul and three years of newspaper work, a girl born 1924, then back again to teaching at Minnesota and a struggle for a Ph.D. for my husband,

secured in 1929. Then to Milwaukee as head of the English Department of the University of Wisconsin Extension Center—a grand promise of a real college. Last year, or rather this, Max was Assistant Director of this unit and was called back to Minnesota suddenly to be Dean of the New Junior College, which is to be a new variety of attempt to educate the ever on-coming students—a truly creative job. If it proves as good as we hope I shall become once more a college freshman and try to get educated all over again."

Watch for reunion notices and make your plans now so that you can be back for Commencement.

1913

Class Editor: HELEN EVANS LEWIS
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)

52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

Louisa Haydock Hackett has a lovely old place in Dedham with a big barn in which there is a badminton court where her friends and the friends of her five children enjoy themselves greatly.

Ellen Faulkner, as headmistress of Milton Academy Girls' School, is in touch with all the educational currents which flow unceasingly in New England.

Marian Irwin is doing distinguished research work at the Rockefeller Institute.

Marguerite Mellen was responsible for organizing a very successful lecture at the Boston Junior League at which Margaret Ayer Barnes spoke for the benefit of the New England Regional Scholarships Fund.

Katharine Page Loring is offering up her three children on the altar of progressive education. Results so far satisfactory.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Virginia Litchfield is "still in California, and quite devoted to this western landscape and country. I have my car still and enjoy the fine roads and open country. The main event in my life is a studio built for me, in an old olive grove, and on a hill. My north window looks toward the high mountains, which really are very near, and make a very wonderful picture. After a rain there is snow on their tops, and the pines that we can see are sometimes dressed in white. As I am teaching this year at Scripps College, I thought I would have time here to go on with some of my own work, but it seems very difficult. Something is always

interfering. I did get some work done this summer, though, for I went by myself to the ranch at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, and had all my time for painting. I was doing water colors of the gorge down there, the higher peaks, and a tributary creek and canyon to the Colorado River. It was a very happy month and the results were passable. They have been on exhibition in Los Angeles, and now they are being exhibited near here" (Claremont). "I made nineteen water colors in all. I want to go back again and do some more work."

Nats MacFaden Blanton's husband spoke at the bi-centennial celebration of the Philadelphia College of Physicians on the 8th of February. Nats came up with him, and they spent a night with Dor Shipley White.

Lovey Brown Lamarche is spending the winter in Sandwich, Mass.

Milly Willard Gardiner writes that she is a working lady now and that it's quite a rush in the mornings "getting the baby off to Nursery School, house settled, etc., in time to get in town myself by 9 A. M.!" Unfortunately she didn't mention what her job was.

Amie Dixon Bushman thinks four children are quite a handful, even though three of them are in school.

Mary Andrews Booth is working on the Board of the Child Training Association in New York. (This may not be the exact name.) Dor Shipley White reports her as looking excellently well. Mary spent a week-end with her in February.

Libby Granger Brown entertained Dor Shipley White in her apartment on 88th Street, New York, for a day not long ago.

Caroline Stevens Rogers' daughter, Lucia, fell and broke a vertebra, but was getting on all right when the news came to your editor on February 20th.

Thalia Smith Dole, accompanied by her husband and two daughters, stopped at Greenie Greenough's house for luncheon the end of January, en route to a week-end in Bristol, R. I. The compliment was returned some weeks later, when Greenie spent the week-end with them in the adorable little house they have in Sherborn this winter. Jennifer, the baby, is as happy and good as Thalia claims she is, and Diana, age 12, the picture of health and a great help to her mother. Incidentally she is very bright and shows considerable aptitude for drawing.

Eleanor Dulles, as you have all seen in last month's BULLETIN, spoke brilliantly at the dinner before the annual Alumnae meeting and is teaching at College this semester.

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. P. E. Twitchell)
Setauket, N. Y.

Clara Hollis Kirk and Sarah Hind (1917) are broadcasting over a local station in Chicago. They have a skit which they write, called "Barbara and Betty."

Corinne Mendinhall Catty has moved from Chicago to Torreon, Mexico, where her husband has been stationed by his company, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co.

Tip Thurman has been in Boston, but has returned to Bryn Mawr.

Conny Worcester has only one of her kennels of forty dogs left.

Elizabeth Carus flew to Boston with her brother this fall. Conny speaks of "her 'Open Court Magazine,' which is most interesting." Elizabeth, won't you tell the class about it?

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine Green)
433 E. 51st St., New York City

Polly Chase Boyden sends this account of her work with the Independent Miners' Relief Committee:

"Well, quite a lot of water has gone over the dam since I helped hang bath-towels in place of the Senior Flag on the ramparts of the Bryn Mawr gym. Ever since then, and in the same spirit of muddle-headed iconoclasm, I have been rushing merrily around pulling down flags from every gym I could lay my hands on.

"That is, until this last fall I have done these things. But in November I was among those 'Friends of the Soviet Union' who heard the inspiring report on Russia of men including Waldo Frank, all of them fresh from Moscow. In December I participated in the Hunger March to Washington. (I went with Communist organizers in the vanguard of the march. The mass meeting of the marchers in Washington remains for me the most violently illuminating experience of my life.) In January I attended the Lenin Memorial Mass Meeting of workers at the New York Coliseum. . . . 15,000 voices singing the Communist International . . . 30,000 eyes watching with great intentness the Revolutionary Dancers presenting their symbolic dances.

"In February I went to Kentucky with the Second Writers' Committee, of which Waldo Frank was Chairman. Our naive intention in undertaking this trip was to 'open up relief for striking miners and to test the fundamental, constitutional

rights of free speech and free assembly.'

"We were, as you may have heard, 'escorted' from Pineville by 50 coal operators, hired gun-thugs, and citizens parasitical on the coal industry. They 'took us for a ride' at midnight to the Kentucky-Tennessee line on the saddle of Cumberland Gap. Here Waldo Frank and Allen Taub (lawyer for the striking miners) were beaten up. A gun-thug got Waldo Frank in the neck with a 'piece of iron.' The wound bled profusely at first. In fact, this blow might easily have killed him or impaired the functioning of the nerves at the base of his brain, thereby dooming to a fate far worse than death a man of great intellectual brilliance.

"One fine young strike organizer named Harry Simms did meet his death that day. He was shot in the stomach by a hired gun-thug while he was walking up the Brush Creek railroad tracks at dawn to collect a bunch of striking miners and march down with them to Pineville to welcome our committee and to receive the relief we were distributing. I saw Simms at a little 'enemy' hospital where he was dying. The kid had fought his last fight. We could only stand helplessly by his bedside and let the realization sink into our minds of what the terror really meant.

"Miners are dying of starvation in Kentucky. I lived a week with them up Straight Creek in December, and so I am in a position to assure you of this fact. One man (at Roth's mine), dying of typhoid fever, had nothing to eat but the ground corn his wife could beg, day by day, from the farmers. When I visited his shack there was no flour there, no lard, not even salt. Soap was an unheard-of luxury.

"This ghastly state of affairs had been brought about by the fact that the coal companies give no compensation whatever to sick employees. When the miners, starving and dying of the 'bloody flux,' went on strike January 1st, the Terror was introduced into this region. Now the class warfare in Belle as well as Harlan County is open and unashamed. There machine guns are trained on suspicious visitors from the upper windows of the Pineville Courthouse. There hired murderer and judge sit side by side in the courtroom; there organizers are shot at sight and sympathizers with the striking miners beaten up.

"But the miners are still fighting. The W. I. R. is getting in relief. Our committee co-operates with them."

From Marjorie Canby Taylor: "I am leading a very busy and satisfying life,

trying to bring up three very active young ladies, but, unfortunately, saying that one takes one's daughter to and from school, dancing class, an occasional play or orchestra concert and does considerable housework is not interesting material for the BULLETIN. I am doing some work once a week, investigating cases for the Unemployment Committee, and find it very interesting. I wish I could give more time to it. Am also Chairman again this year of the Regional Scholarship Committee for this district—also very interesting work. Edie is in the 5th grade at school and has been in the upper fourth of her class right along, and has a burning desire to go to Bryn Mawr. For the last two summers we have spent six weeks in a shack on the shores of Lake Champlain. It had no plumbing, but did have a piano and Victrola and twenty-seven steps that led into the lake. We all had a glorious time turning primitive and exploring the Green Mountains. Martha Chase and I made a flying visit to Montreal over night from Burlington. Eleanor Davis is sailing today for Peru to visit her sister for two months, whose husband is in the consular service at Lima. Last summer she went to Hungary, then Germany, and flew from Berlin to Moscow, and then to Leningrad. Martha Chase has been giving lectures on old silver and porcelain this winter at Miss Sacker's school in Boston, and is getting very learned on the subject."

1921

Editor: KATHARINE WALKER BRADFORD
(Mrs. Lindsay Bradford)
47 E. 88th St., New York City.

The *New York Evening Post* for February 12th had the following exciting item about Barbara Schurman:

"The Haardt-Citroen expedition reached Peiping after an 8,000-mile trek across Asia, and revealed the romance of Miss Barbara Schurman, daughter of the American diplomat, Jacob Gould Schurman, and Vladimir Petropavlosky, Russian member of the expedition.

"Miss Schurman, who arrived from the United States several days ago, met her fiancé on his arrival. The couple were married the following day at the American Legation after a separation of almost a year.

"Members of the expedition told a thrilling tale of how the love affair almost came to a disastrous end in Chinese Turkestan. Petropavlosky, who helped organize an auxiliary unit which went

from Peiping into Chinese Turkestan to meet the main body of explorers, was held in virtual captivity for three months in Hami, Chinese Turkestan.

"The Russian had gone there to guard expedition supplies and shortly there began a siege by Mohammedan rebels. The Russian was faced with the prospect of placing himself at the mercy of the besieger or remaining in Hami, but finally succeeded in escaping by automobile into an unknown section of the Taklamakan Desert with a Chinese officer.

"There followed much traveling, but Petropavlosky finally succeeded in reaching Urumchi just in time to meet the main expedition on its arrival from Aksu.

"The adventurers, with the Frenchman, George-Marie Haardt, as their leader, left Beirut, Syria, April 4th, 1931. They followed the trail roughly blazed centuries ago by Marco Polo, but had modern tractor-driven automobiles to get them through the unknown areas of the continent."

Silvine Marbury Harrold is living at 575 Orange Street, Macon, Georgia. She is running a Baby Milk Station Clinic and helping in the Macon Hospital Clinic. She has two daughters, Silvine and Frances, aged three and fourteen months.

Helen Stone McColl reports a son, Archibald Stone McColl, born last June.

Katharine Cowen sailed on February 6th to Europe, where she will stay until the end of the summer, mostly in Germany.

Marynia Foot Farnham is practicing medicine and doing field work on maternal mortality in New York City. She reports her main interests to be the changing status of women, first editions, music, and Soviet Russia. She has one son and is living at 3 Washington Square, North.

Anne Page John is editing a twenty-page magazine monthly for the Junior League of Richmond, Virginia, known as *The Leaguer*. She has had three of her poems published in national magazines. Besides this, she is the mother of four children—a son, Thomas Nelson Page John, aged nine; and three daughters, Patsy, six; Ruth, two and a half, and Anne Rosewell, one.

Your editor reports a prospective trip to the West Indies, sailing on February 10th, the purpose being to take a rest from work for the Unemployment Relief and the Charity Organization Society in New York. The Class Baby, Priscilla, eight, is in the third class at Brearley.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
106 E. 85th St., New York City.

DECENNIAL DATA

Anna Rupert Biggs was married in 1925. Her husband is a lawyer and they live in Wilmington. There are three little Biggs—John, Charles and Anna.

Malvina Glasner Bloom was married in 1925. Her husband is a Social Worker and General Secretary of the Jewish Community Center Association. They have two children, Lucilla and Allan. During the past ten years Malvina has been a court worker for the Bureau for Jewish Children in Philadelphia; Committee Secretary for the Council of Social Agencies in Indianapolis. She has acquired no more degrees, but has taken courses at the Pennsylvania School for Social and Health Work, and a few courses in History in the Extension Division of Indiana University. She and her family live in Indianapolis.

Harriet Gibbs Bowdoin was married in 1930 to George Bowdoin. Her husband is a manufacturer and they live in New York. Harriet has a daughter and leaves to our imagination what she has been doing during the last ten years and what she intends doing during the next ten.

Barbara Clarke is living in Providence and is a landscape architect. During the last ten years she has had the following jobs: In the office of H. H. Blossom in Boston; in the office of Rose Greely in Washington, D. C.; in the office of Mrs. Beatrix Farrand in New York. She is now working on her own at home.

Isabel Coleman Cutler was married in 1931. Her husband is working for the State of New York on the liquidation of real estate holdings of the Bank of the United States. She is principal of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union. During the past ten years she has had one other job besides her present one, at the Bobbs Merrill Publishing Company, where she was an information clerk for six months. After leaving college she says "I traveled in Europe for a half a year and then settled in Paris for a year, where I lived with a French family and studied at the Sorbonne. Then I spent a year in Milwaukee and studied Domestic Science."

Edith Healea Everett was married in 1923 to Vergil C. Everett, whose occupation is farming. They live in Gnadenhutten, Ohio, and have one daughter,

Mildred. From 1922-1924 Edith taught school. She writes: "I live the quiet, busy life of the average farm-homemaker. I am a member of the local Parents and Teachers' Association, teacher of a Sunday School class of girls, and sole lady member of the Executive Board of the Tuscarawas County Farm Bureau. Such tasks as these are not for ten years, but for a lifetime.

Elizabeth Williams Clark was married in 1927 to Peter Douglas Clark. They live in Dallas, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clark is connected with McCreery and Co., of Philadelphia, where he sells stocks and bonds. They have two children, Peter and Barbara. For four years after leaving college, E. taught French, Latin, History, and basketball in the Luzerne High School.

Louise Mearns Graves was married in 1926 to George Graves, who is an investment banker. They have a son, George, who is four and a half. Louise got an M.S. from Columbia in 1925, and taught there as Instructor in Business Statistics from 1925-1926.

Katherine Stiles Harrington was married in 1924 to Carroll Harrington, who is a Director of the Howard Realty Company, of Providence. She has two children, Robert and Katherine. From 1922-1924 Trina taught Latin at the Wykeham Rise School.

Nancy Jay Harvey was married in 1928 to Alexander Harvey, who is a manager of the Nash Engineering Co., which makes pumps. Rabbit has a daughter, Dereke, and she and her family live in New Canaan, Conn. During the past ten years she has had the following jobs: Secretary in the Russell Sage Foundation; Shipping Department of the Marlis Frocks; Beaux Arts Ball Secretary; confidential file clerk and switchboard operator in the Bureau for Prevention of Frauds.

Henrietta Jennings is now Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology at Wheaton College. During the past ten years she has acquired from Bryn Mawr the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. In 1926-1928 she was warden of Denbigh; 1927-1928 she was Instructor in Economics and Political Science at Bryn Mawr; 1928-1931, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Peggy Kennard has an M.D. from the Cornell Medical School in New York. She interned last year in a hospital in Rochester, New York. She is now a Fellow in Physiology at Yale.

Marion Garrison King was married in 1930 to Byron King, who is a teacher.

They have a son, Byron, born last June. Since leaving College Garry has held the following jobs: Head of the Science Departments of Oldfields School, Briarcliff, and Rosemary Hall. She has no further degrees, but she has done graduate work at Columbia.

1923

Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

Some fifteen or twenty of us are playing basketball every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Brearley School. Socially and athletically this is proving so successful that we should be delighted to have any join us. 1923 is represented by Laura Crease Bunch, Helen Rice, and Ruth McAneny Loud.

As you see, I have now exhausted the news culled last autumn. Won't you please write me any recent excitements, summer plans, etc.?

1925

Editor: ELIZABETH MALLETT CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City

This month we are swiveling back in our chair, our thumbs in the armholes of our vest. We couldn't be better. For years, watching our notes creep back to the middle of the BULLETIN, we've been feeling guilty about the way we didn't collect news, and this month we sent out a raft of pleading postcards—which only two (2) people answered! That proves you're no better than we are. We gave the staff a bonus for efficiency and we're going to write to a lot more incinerators just to keep us feeling superior.

Crit Coney D'Arms sent news of Tibby Lawrence Mendell, whose husband, Dean Mendell, of Yale, has been appointed the Annual Professor at the American Academy at Rome for next winter. The Mendells will sail in July and are planning to climb every peak and Monadnock between Cherbourg and Rome.

And Dorry Fiske sent a fine account of several classmates:

"May Morrill Dunn is planning to study the teaching of Music in Chicago or New York, having spent last summer digging up relics on an Indian reservation on the borders of New Mexico and Arizona, her companions one other woman and nine men! She is now living in Grosse Pointe Village, Michigan.

"Virginia Lomas spent last summer abroad in Bruxelles, Rome and France, and is now living partly in New York and partly outside.

"For myself, I am secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Harper and Brothers, Publishers, and it is probably one of the grandest jobs ever!"

Elaine Lomas is working under Mr. Ogburn on questions of international finance (debts and things) in the firm of Alley, Geer and Robert (which is a very nice short name for a law office).

Elaine says she gets a great thrill out of walking on Wall Street every day, eating in the Seaman's Building and watching the sun set over the harbor. She says the profession of law is a leisurely one, which we as a lawyer's wife have always suspected. (No case ever comes on for trial until all the witnesses are dead.)

Sylvia Saunders is studying English at Radcliffe and lives with Mary Lou White at 32 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

This month Crit and Dorry both get A plus, and we hope you'll all do your homework next time.

1928

Class Editor: ALICE BRUERE LOUNSBURY
(Mrs. Richard Lounsbury)
424 E. 52nd St., New York City

Maly Hopkinson Gibbon has a daughter, born February 28th, almost a leap-year child.

Marjorie Young was married to Charles T. Otto on Saturday, January 30th. They planned to make a trip to Florida in an autogiro piloted by Mr. Otto.

Pol Pettit has gotten an internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital for next year. Helen Tuttle has had two pictures exhibited at the annual exhibit of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts—"December" and "Rue Braca." Pam Burr sailed for Egypt, February 23rd, with her mother, to be gone several months. Jinny Atmore recently spent a week in Chicago at a general convention of canners and wholesale grocers. Mary Fite spent a week at Bryn Mawr.

Babs Rose seems to have had a thrilling experience in Berlin; she has had tea several times with Frances Bethel Rowan. She writes that Frances is now expert in German.

Katherine Hepburn Smith opened Friday, March 11th, in the leading role of "The Warrior's Husband" at the Morosco Theatre.

Your editor would be delighted to receive any bits of news of your doings or events in your lives, or is the well-known depression affecting even the Gossip Exchange?

1929

Editor: ELIZABETH H. LINN

1357 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

The engagement has been announced of Elizabeth Howland Linn to John Bolton Allen, born in the Philippines and now a resident of Chicago. Mr. Allen attended Trinity College, Connecticut, and the University of California. He is 26 years old and is in the advertising and publicity business. We (and this is not an editorial we, for once) plan to be married in June and expect to be very happy.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Adele Merrill has a son, Charles MacVeagh, 3rd, who was born on February 14th. Are we right in believing that this still leaves us without a genuine Class Baby, i. e., daughter of a real member of the class, and not an ex-member?

Incidentally, the birth of young Charles is one of the few bits of unsolicited information we have received. We wish others would follow Adele's lead and send us any news they may have, even if it be not as exciting as the birth of a son.

We hear that Mary Liz Edwards is very busy with the Junior League Thrift Shop in Oklahoma City, and that her sister-in-law, Stanley Gordon Edwards, is building a house on the outskirts of the city.

Sylvia Knox has a job as literary secretary to an eminent German diplomat and statesmen, whose name, as near as we can read it, is Dr. Richard von Kirhmann, and who is here writing articles for magazines.

1931

Editor: EVELYN WAPLES

214 Windermere Ave., Wayne, Pa.

Dorothy Wright and Barbara Kirk are studying art in the Philadelphia Academy.

Toutes Dyer and Marion Turner are at Bryn Mawr helping with May Day.

Katherine Thurber has gotten a job in an insurance office beginning April 1st.

The Class of 1931 wishes to express their sincere sympathy to Celia Darlington on the death of her father.

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The rest of the party, to whom, however, the years have brought the philosophic mind, follow along at a moderate pace. One collects mushrooms, one mosses, and one names all the trees or ferns. All are inclined to talk or be silent as seems best. A trail makes group conversation difficult, but the wildness and the stillness beget confidence. The whole gamut is ranged. Here is a rabid socialist, so we uncover the seaminess of our social order; almost inevitably religion creeps in; then come books and the theatre. Meanwhile we have stopped several times for round table conferences. At last we catch distant hailings, and arrive at the shore of a tiny lake, our objective. The advance guard has lunch all ready and we fall to. And so home again to a swim, a dinner fit for the gods, and an early sleep.

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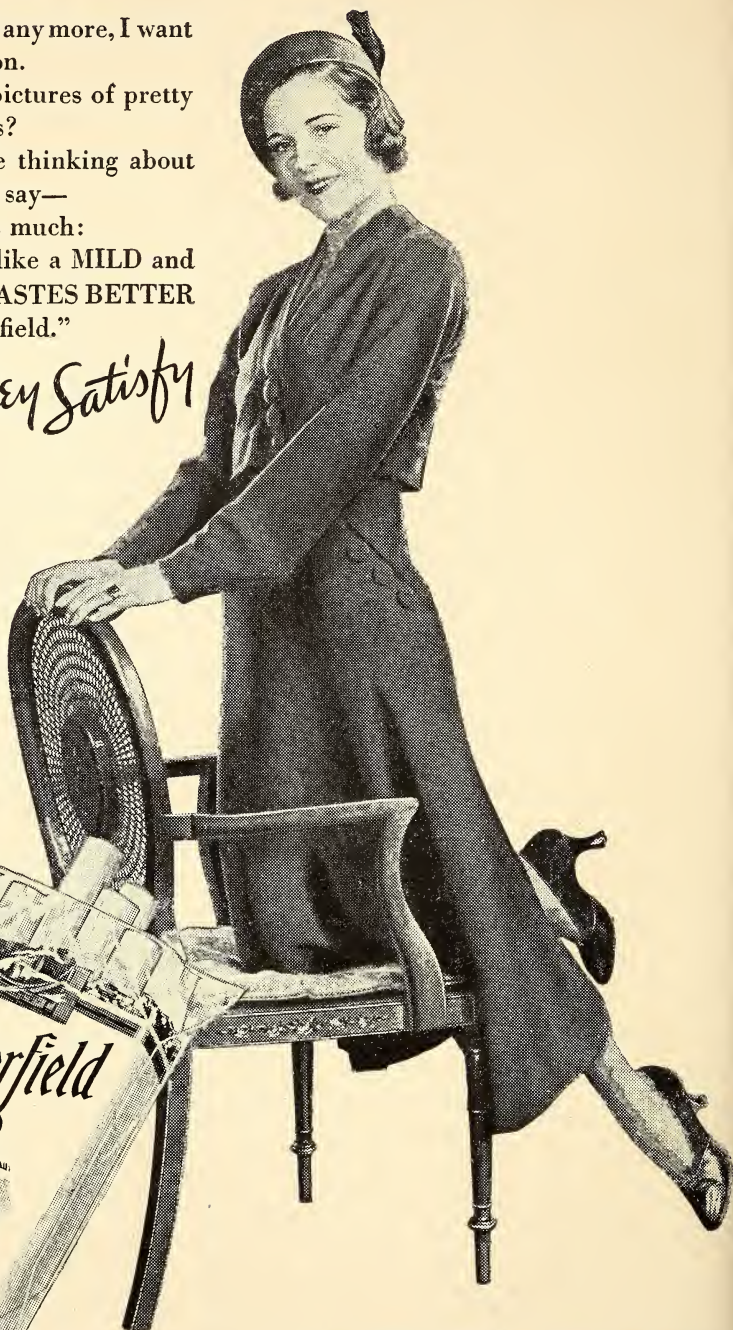
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May, 1932

Vol. XII

No. 5

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VOL. XII

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No. 5

EDITORIAL

Whenever the BULLETIN Board stops to take stock of the BULLETIN and to formulate to itself what it feels the aim of the BULLETIN should be, it unfailingly arrives at the conclusion that primarily such a magazine should give the alumnae, scattered up and down the earth, as vivid and accurate a picture of the college as is possible. This picture is made up of many elements. The undergraduates are certainly a very important part and for that reason the department *On the Campus* was started. The undergraduate editor, who has served the BULLETIN faithfully for two years, graduates in June, but already her successor has been chosen, and even if the readers of the BULLETIN do not know perhaps what the undergraduates look like—on gala occasions in Goodhart they are really lovely in gay and charming evening clothes—and if they do not know what the undergraduates think about—and who does know—at least they know what the undergraduates do and what the college offers them in the way of interest and entertainment. The Report on the Graduate School carried earlier in the year built up another part of the picture. Miss Swindler's report at the Council filled in a number of important details for every one who is really interested in seeing the college as a whole. This month there is another aspect given in Margaret Henderson Bailie's article which she wrote especially for the BULLETIN, about the campus planting. President Park has watched these various pieces gradually fit into some kind of design, and this month has herself filled in the background. Furthermore she has generously offered to give colour and form to the whole picture by contributing each month *The President's Page*. Her discussions of the college as she sees it are always the high points of the Council and of the Annual Meeting, and it is with pride and pleasure and interest that we all look forward to this new department which will keep every one in close and intimate touch with the academic life of the college, and which we hope President Park will find will repay her for the extra labour involved in fitting one more thing into her busy days, by giving her, nine times a year, a direct and intimate means of communicating with the alumnae.

THOUGHTS ON STATISTICS

PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK

I think that alumnae may follow my interest in a set of facts which have accumulated quietly in the President's office for the last ten years. I stirred the dust on these registrar's and dean's reports because a rather startling change in the size of Bryn Mawr has been proposed. The two committees which have drawn up the "Seven Year Plan" have agreed that the college should eventually increase its numbers by 100 undergraduate students. For whom shall we throw our new bait? I have spread out the ten yearly records since 1922 to see what we know of the present student body. Where do our present students come from, what academic preparation do they have for Bryn Mawr College and Bryn Mawr life? In adding students do we wish to change the character of the undergraduates and can we change it if we wish to?

I have tried to make a clear distinction between the *facts* which the records establish and the *comment* which starts up in my mind as I read them through. These facts are open to every alumna for similar or dissimilar comment and conclusion. I think they will seem to others as provocative as they do to me.

You will perhaps remember that at the beginning of each college year I have tried to analyze briefly the incoming class. But the whole undergraduate body is so small that in a single set of statistics slight changes in geographical distribution or in the list of schools where the freshmen have studied are conspicuous out of all proportion to their real importance. These vagaries can be corrected by examining the statistics for a series of years and reflecting not on a single entering class but on the 1181 students of the ten classes who have entered the college since I have been at Bryn Mawr. The tenth year has not run its course and though the statistics of the entering class and the October roster of the whole college can be presented the other data for 1931-32 are not yet in.

Number of Undergraduate Students

In the last ten years the college has registered a body of undergraduates varying in number from 364 to 411, but after 1922 averaging 391.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| *1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
| 364 | 384 | 396 | 399 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 411 | 396 | 392 |

This number is made up of resident and non-resident students.

RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Between 360 and 365 students out of this 391 can be housed in the five present undergraduate halls of residence. In 1923 a house off the campus (East House) was rented and seventeen students were put there; East House was later replaced by Wyndham, and the increased number of students has maintained itself since. In 1929 and 1930 a second house holding eight students (Betws-y-Coed) was rented and the total number of students again increased. This house is not used in 1931.

NON-RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

The proportion of non-resident students to the total number has varied slightly but has averaged 6% of the whole number and never risen above 8%.

* "1922," "1923," etc., represents the "academic year 1922-23," "1923-24," etc.

Such figures show how overwhelmingly Bryn Mawr is a residence college. The tradition is so strong that great outcry was made when in years of a large number of applications for admission such as 1929 the entrance committee attempted to persuade students of the immediate neighborhood to live at home. And although it is obvious that without adding additional residence quarters the total number of students can be increased by increasing the number of non-resident students, I believe there is value in the custom of the college which allows nearby students who wish to do so to live in residence. The give and take of the halls is as good for them as for the students who come from a greater distance. In theory additional quarters therefore seem to be advisable even if relatively few students are to be added to the college. For the proposed addition of a hundred students a new hall of residence is of course demanded.

Geographical Distribution

The majority of the students come from a limited district. Of the 1181 students who have entered Bryn Mawr in the last ten years about 775, an average of 65 out of every 100, hail from a comparatively small strip bounded on the north by New York, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Paoli. There is a further localization. About 20 girls out of every 100 come from Philadelphia and its immediate suburbs, compared with 24 from all Pennsylvania; about 20 from New York City and its immediate suburbs, compared with 23 from New York State.

From New England an average 12 out of each 100 students come, and a high proportion of New England's contributory current is from the city of Boston or nearby. The Middle West has sent about 14 out of every 100 students each year. It is noticeable that the percentages of students from the Middle West rose steadily from 14% to 21% in the first eight years, and dropped last year and this to 10% and 11% respectively. From the Far West and again from the South an average of 4 out of each 100 students has come.

Except in the slow increase of middle western students from 1922 to 1929 there has been in no series of years any marked trend. This year represents a fair average, 66 out of each 100 students have entered from the Middle Atlantic States against a ten year average of 65; 11 against an average of 12 from New England; 11 against an average of 12 from the Middle West; 5 against an average of 4 from the South; and 4 against an average of 4 from the Far West.

The conclusion seems clear that the hitherto mild attempts of the college to draw from a wider or a different geographical range have not been successful. Perhaps to accomplish this, like Dartmouth and many of the men's colleges, we shall have to offer some special advantage to students from a distance. It may be, for instance, that in the new scholarship machinery scholarships increased in amount or number can be offered for students from the Far and Middle West and from the South. In the states of the Atlantic seaboard with many college preparatory schools and direct connection with the College Entrance Board Examinations all colleges for men and women have a certain advantage; but it will probably never be possible to deflect toward them a large number of students from western and far western schools which have established immediate relations with the state universities and which do not prepare many students for entrance examinations. Bryn Mawr has perhaps had a special disadvantage because of its small size and its correspondingly few alumnae in the west and south. Indeed I believe that a high percentage of the students now coming from these regions are themselves daughters of alumnae or girls who have come into personal connection with alumnae. On the other hand the mid-western and far-western group as a whole is one that we should like very much to increase for its contribution both in scholarship and in executive work in the college is high.

Age

The students continue to enter college at about eighteen. In fact the average age in five out of ten years just past has been eighteen years and three months; and in the other five years it has varied only between eighteen and one month to eighteen and four months!

The schools have evidently not succeeded in cutting down the time of preparation for college as the Thorne School set out to do. The college itself should perhaps make a special effort to induce the younger girl who is well prepared to enter college immediately. The average age of the senior graduating from Bryn Mawr is twenty-two and a few months; and in the case of students going on to professional schools it would be a great advantage certainly if this age could be lowered by a year.

Preparation

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The great majority of students entering Bryn Mawr are prepared by private schools. The average for the last ten years have been 87 out of every hundred and the annual proportions do not vary much.

| 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| *84% | 85% | 90% | 88% | 90% | 88% | 88% | 82% | 86% | 85% |

This continued high percentage of private school graduates entering Bryn Mawr is in face of the valiant attempt of the alumnae in many sections to reach the good public high schools with statements of Bryn Mawr scholarships and advantages. The public school proportion varies, of course, in relation to the figures for the private schools and averages about 13 out of every 100.

I do not need to add perhaps to what I constantly say about the desirability of bringing to Bryn Mawr more *good* high school students. When they are good they are very good indeed. They tend to have greater independence in their work; they are persistent and frankly interested. An unexpectedly high proportion of them invariably appear in the upper reaches of each class. If we could in any way increase the number of these handpicked high school students we should strengthen an interesting group at Bryn Mawr, connect ourselves more directly with the great body of American education, and add considerably to the group of alumnae who do excellent professional work.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

What is perhaps as important in determining the kind of girl who studies at Bryn Mawr and contributes to its life is the fact that 55 out of each 100, more than half the whole number, have been prepared for college by two or more years at a boarding school.

I have spoken of the outstanding record in scholarship made by the small group of selected high school students. The academic record of the student from the private school is as far as I can see unaffected by her residence or non-residence in school. On the other hand the day school student, whether from a private or public school, comes with a fresher interest in those responsibilities in the college itself which Bryn Mawr students have always shouldered. There are in each senior class six students who carry the brunt of such responsibility: the presidents of the Senior Class, the Self Government Association, the Undergraduate Association, the Athletic Association, the Bryn Mawr League, and the editor of the *College News*. There have been 58 such officers of the student body in the last ten years, and they have formed the backbone of the "College Council" out of which much of the change in college affairs, academic

* The figures include the school or schools giving the student her last three years of preparation for college.

as well as extra-curricular, has come. There are a few more boarding school graduates than day school graduates in the college, and we might expect the same proportion in the college offices. As a matter of fact, 18 only of the 58 have been graduates of boarding schools and 40 of day schools; the last number includes 3 high school graduates.

In the last ten years the undergraduates at Bryn Mawr have repeated themselves without any marked variation, whether one examines the region from which they came or their preparation for college work. In this relatively persistent current which has flowed into the college, there has been, however, one change. The same student entering from the same school year by year is a little better prepared or is growing a little cleverer! And I think we can fairly claim a gradual improvement in the records of the students who are carrying college work.

Academic Records

ENTRANCE RECORDS

The only record of the students' preparatory work which has been standardized is the examination average. The records of the Scholastic Aptitude Test are only four years old. There is as yet no way of definitely estimating a series of school reports, of statements from the schools, or of interviews with a college officer, and there probably never will be. A comparison of the examination average from year to year, however, shows certain gratifying facts. Of the students entering in 1922, the greater number by Board examinations, the minority by the more difficult Bryn Mawr examinations, 6% had an average of 80 or more. This proportion has risen:

| 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 6% | 8% | 6% | 9% | 10% | 14% | 16% | 27% | 25% | 20% |

Side by side with this increase in the number of students entering with high examination grades is a decrease in those entering with low examination grades (below 70).

| 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 54% | 42% | 28% | 11% | 17% | 27% | 18% | 4% | 12% | 12% |

COLLEGE RECORDS

The improvement in school preparation is confirmed by the records of the four years of college work. The percentage of the students graduating with a record of 80 or over in their college courses follows:

| 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 25% | 25% | 21% | 34% | 32% | 28% | 32% | 27% | 35% | 38% |

The average per cent for the first five years of the period is 27.4; the average for the second five years is 32.

A corresponding decrease is shown at the other end of the list, among the two groups of students who come before the college Senate at the close of each semester on account of unsatisfactory work. One group is reported primarily because of failures in the college courses of the semester; the second group because the students have failed to secure a grade of at least 70 in half of all college work done up to the end of that particular semester. There is of course duplication between the two lists; a majority of the students who have heavy conditions in a single semester have also poor general records.

Percentage of all students reported to Senate:

*First Group—reported because of 5 hours or more of conditions.**

| 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| 9.6% | 7.9% | 7.4% | 8.7% | 6.4% | 6.3% | 6.9% | 5.3% | 5.6% | Record incomplete. |

*Second Group—reported because average of college work is low.**

| 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| 14.7% | 12% | 7.5% | 6.9% | 6.3% | 6.9% | 6.9% | 6.6% | 4.8% | Record incomplete. |

* To simplify results the average of two semesters has been taken.

The record for the first semester of 1932 is a lower percentage of students reported than for any single semester since 1927.

I have not attempted to pick up and weave firmly together the several threads of this report. Their connections with each other are clear, and the consideration of the relation of the present fabric of the college to our future plans is fundamental.

In general, Bryn Mawr cannot expect, I believe, to add greatly to the variety of its student body. On the other hand the college must never cease to try to reach certain groups of girls, first, pupils of all schools out of its own neighborhood, and, second, good students at high schools nearby and at a distance who do not apply for admission without a hand stretched out by the college. This hand is usually not that of a college official but of an alumna. Among the regular clientele of the college it must continue by the close relation of the college to the schools and by the help of alumnae to try to find the best pupils in the schools, later it must satisfy them by good college work and keep their interest until they carry through the more independent work of the last years of its courses.

And these principles I am ready to believe must be applied in the choice of the additional students which the report of the two committees has recommended.

REUNION PLANS

| <i>Class</i> | <i>Reunion Headquarters</i> | <i>Reunion Manager</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1909..... | Denbigh | Frances Browne |
| 1910..... | Pembroke West | Edith Murphy |
| 1911..... | Rockefeller | Louise Russell |
| 1912..... | Pembroke East | Mary Peirce |
| 1928..... | Merion | Virginia Atmore |
| 1929..... | Denbigh | Martha Humphrey |
| 1930..... | Wyndham | Constance Jones |
| 1931..... | Pembroke West | Virginia Shryock |

All class suppers or picnics are planned for Saturday evening, May 28th. On Sunday, May 29th, there will be an Alumnae Luncheon instead of the Alumnae Supper usually held on Monday of Commencement Week. At this President Park will speak to the alumnae on events of the past college year. Sunday morning President Park has invited members of 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931 to a Buffet Breakfast. On the afternoon of Monday, May 30th, the Alumnae Association will have a tea in the Common Room to meet the members of the Class of 1932. Garden party will be held on Tuesday, May 31st. At 6 p. m. a concert group headed by Estelle Dennis (formerly of the Denishawn Dancers) will give a series of dances.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached on Sunday evening, May 29th, by the Reverend Arthur Kinsolving, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. The Commencement address will be delivered on Wednesday, June 1st, by Mr. Gerard Swope, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company. Mr. Swope is the husband of Mary Hill, 1896.

DAUGHTERS OF ALUMNAE IN MAY DAY PLAYS

Robin Hood

| <i>Part</i> | <i>Daughter</i> | <i>Mother</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Little John..... | Anita Fouilhoux, '34..... | Jean Clark, '99 |
| Robin Hood..... | Margaret Righter, '34..... | Renée Mitchell, '00 |
| Merry Men | { Eleanor Chalfant, '33..... | Minnie List, '07 |
| | { Alice Hardenbergh, '32..... | Margaret Nichols, '05 |
| | { Helen Baldwin, '34..... | Helen Smitheman, '07 |
| | { Elizabeth Bates, '35..... | Anne Green, '05 |
| | { Emmeline Carson, '33..... | Agnes Gillinder, '04 |
| | Mary Grant, '33..... | Kittie Stone, '06 |

Old Wives' Tales

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| Fantastic..... | Honour Dickerman, '34..... | Alice Carter, '99 |
| Brothers..... | { Janet Woods, '32 Margaret Woods, '32 } | Fanny Sinclair, '01 |
| Corebus..... | Katharine Gribbel, '34..... | Margaret Latta, '09 |
| A Fury..... | Julia Gardner, '34..... | Julia Streeter, '00 |

Midsummer Night's Dream

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Oberon..... | Elizabeth Thomas, '32..... | Elizabeth Utley, '03 |
| Lysander..... | Carolyn Lombardi, '32..... | Ethel Peck, '04 |
| Attendant..... | Gabriel Church, '34..... | Brooke Peters, '07 |

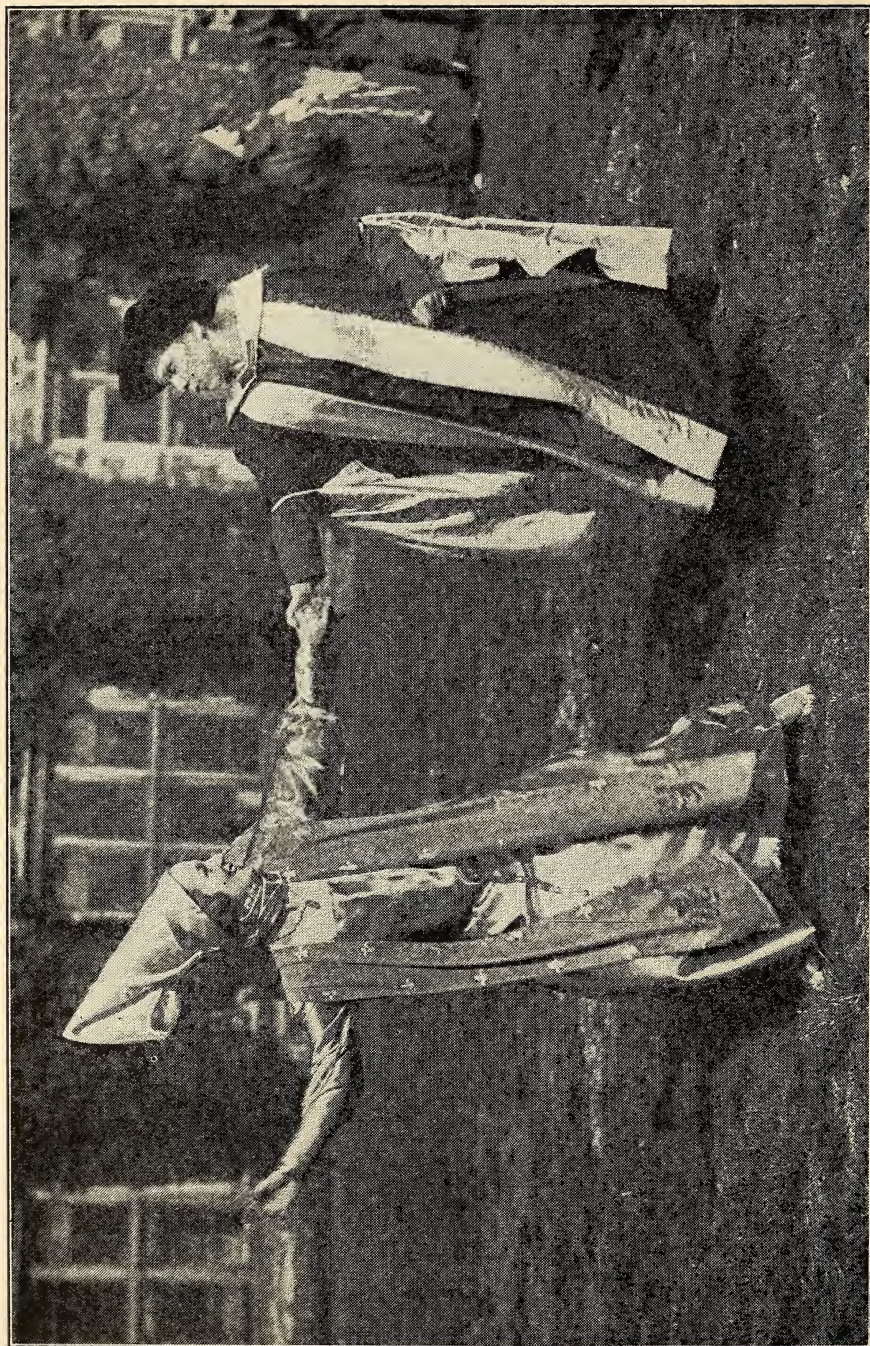
As You Like It

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Touchstone..... | Olivia Jarrett, '34..... | Cora Hardy, '99 |
| William..... | Susan Daniels, '34..... | Grace Brownell, '07 |

Masque of Flowers

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gallus..... | Janet Barber, '33..... | Lucy Lombardi, '04 |
| Followers of Kawasha..... | { Marian Worthington, '35..... | Mary Spencer, '05 |
| | { Grace Dewes, '32..... | Grace Wooldridge, '09 |

The above list was correct when the BULLETIN went to press, but is subject to change without notice up to the last minute. Most of the other alumnae daughters may be found among the Tumblers, Morris Dancers and other groups sporting on the Green. Barbara Korff, '33, daughter of Alletta van Reypen, '00, is a Herald.



CHARLOTTE TYLER, 1932 (SISTER OF MARY TYLER ZABRISKIE, 1919, AND MARGARET TYLER PAUL, 1922), AS THE QUEEN, AND MARY TAUSSIG, 1934, AS THE DOCTOR IN "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON"

SOME OF THE ROLES TO BE PLAYED BY SISTERS OR NIECES OF ALUMNAE

Robin Hood

| <i>Part</i> | <i>Undergraduate</i> | <i>Alumnae</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Maid Marian..... (May Queen) | Cornelia Drake, '33..... | sister of Mary Drake, '23 |
| Alan-a-Dale..... | Clara Frances Grant, '34..... | sister of Edith Grant, '30 |
| King Richard..... | Yvonne Cameron, '32..... | sister of Constance Cameron Ludington, '22 |
| Sir Richard of the Lea..... | Molly Atmore, '32..... | sister of Virginia Atmore, '28 |
| Merry Men..... | { Emily Grace, '33..... | Virginia Richardson, '33.....sister of Laura Richardson, '30 |
| | | Janet Grace McPhedron, '17 |
| | | Virginia Grace, '22 |
| | | Mary Grace Menaker, '29 |

Old Wives' Tale

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| Antick..... | Elizabeth Fain, '34..... | sister of Virginia Fain Williams, '29 |
| Erestus..... | Patricia Putnam, '32..... | sister of Frances Putnam Fritchman, '28 |
| Oliver..... | Sally Hupfel, '35..... | sister of Magdalen Hupfel, '28 |

St. George

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Queen..... | Charlotte Tyler, '32..... | sister of { Mary Tyler Zabriskie, '19 |
| Guard..... | Emily Cross, '35..... | niece of { Margaret Tyler Paul, '22 |
| | | Emily Cross, '01 |

As You Like It

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Phoebe..... | Betty Lord, '35..... | niece of { Katharine Lord, '01 |
| | | Frances Lord Robins, '10 |
| | | Elizabeth Lord, '14 |
| Forester..... | Frederica Oldach, '33..... | niece of { Minnie Ehlers, '04 |
| | | Bertha Ehlers, '09 |

Midsummer Night's Dream

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Snout..... | Joan Hopkinson, '35..... | sister of { Harriot Hopkinson, '26 |
| | | Isabella Hopkinson Halsted, '30 |
| | | Mary Hopkinson Gibbon, '28 |

Masque of Flowers

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Silenus..... | Lucy Fairbank, '35..... | niece of Nathalie Fairbank Bell, '05 |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|



CORNELIA DRAKE, 1933, AS MAID MARIAN AND MARGARET RIGHTER, 1934 (DAUGHTER OF RENÉE MITCHELL RIGHTER, 1900), AS ROBIN HOOD

NOTES FROM THE DIRECTOR

Our greatest piece of news is that Cornelia Otis Skinner, 1922, is going to be Queen Elizabeth. She will wear the beautiful costume which Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, had made for herself and wore in the 1928 May Day and afterwards gave to May Day.

The oxen are white with long curling horns and come from Virginia. The desire for white oxen has precipitated a search covering three states.

Harriet Moore, the President of the Undergraduate Association, has been able to get a noble appearing set of court gentlemen and ladies. Miss Ferguson, the manager of Pembroke and known to all the younger alumnae, will be the Countess of Pembroke, and Magdalen Hupfel, 1928, will be the Lady Magdalen Herbert.

Mr. Willoughby, acting Director of the Music Department in Mr. Alwyne's absence on a semi-sabbatical, is not only training more than thirty formerly unemployed musicians but is also going to conduct them himself in the procession and on the Green. The band this year is not only to be composed of brass instruments but is to have some woodwind instruments as well, which will be a distinct improvement.

Janet Barber, 1934, the daughter of Lucy Lombardi Barber, 1904, has designed the costumes for the *Masque of Flowers* as well as taking one of the principal parts. She spent a summer studying dancing at Salzburg and the winter of 1930-31 at Vienna studying under Chizek. *The Masque of Flowers* promises to be one of the highlights of May Day. In addition to Janet Barber two other students, Phyllis Simms, 1932, and Florence Taggart, 1932, who will have leading parts in the masque, studied at Salzburg last summer. Miss Josephine Petts, Director of the Green, also has spent the last two summers at Salzburg. Miss Isabel Cooper, who is assisting Miss Petts and directing the dancing in the masque, is taking the part of the North Wind.

Mrs. Nelson and Marian Black, her assistant, reduced the costume from one for a five-foot eleven dragon in 1924 to one for a small dragon in 1932. The small dragon's roaring voice makes up for her lack of inches. Mrs. Nelson has done costuming for a dramatic club in Brookline, and Miss Black is the daughter of the hall manager in Rock. Miss Black goes from the Bryn Mawr May Day to put on *Henry V.* at Rosemary Hall.

The little scholars from the Thorne School are being greatly missed in the pageant and to take the place of the little cupids of the *Arraignment of Paris* the following enchanting young offspring of the members of the Faculty are to be drawn in a flower bedecked wagon by a student. They are Jean François Canu of the French Department, Frieda Wagoner of the Health Department, and Elsa Wells of the Department of Economics and to represent the alumnae, the famous A and B twins of Emily Kimbrough Wrench.

The record of the 1932 May Day has been achieved by the undergraduates addressing in one day seven thousand two hundred envelopes for the May Day announcement folder. The addressing was in charge of Gertrude Bancroft, 1931, with Ellenor Morris, 1927, Mary Oakford, 1931, and Peggy Patterson, 1929, as her able assistants.

The drawings for the programme are being done again by Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott. Those which have already been seen arouse the greatest enthusiasm. She is doing four new full page drawings in addition to the cover and the frontispiece and many small devices. One of the full page drawings is of Robin Hood and another of the pageant with the oxen coming through Pembroke Arch.



JANET AND MARGARET WOODS (TWIN DAUGHTERS OF FANNY SINCLAIR WOODS, 1901),
AS THE BROTHERS IN THE *Old Wives' Tale*

CAMPUS PLANTING

MARGARET HENDERSON BAILIE, 1917

Mrs. Bailie is a practicing landscape architect, with an office in New York, but gives her services to the college for a purely nominal sum.

When I was first given the opportunity of superintending the planting on the Bryn Mawr College campus, now just three and a half years ago, there were so many things working to help me in the beauty of the buildings, the situation, the surrounding country, the variety and beauty of the actual plant material already growing on the campus, that I felt very safe that no matter what I did I could not really do much harm. Added to this, I have been helped so much on the one hand by President Park's constant support and encouragement and her patient belief that small sticks would eventually grow large and beautiful, and on the other hand by Mr. Daly, the head gardener, in his very real interest and day-to-day effort to carry out my suggestions.

One of the first problems to present itself was of course how much could be done without too much extra expense. Here, I think, we have been very fairly successful. Through Miss Park's kindness, we were given \$300 with which to get new plant material and start a small nursery.

The tree and shrub material on the grounds was particularly good. There were very beautiful specimens and great variety, with one drawback, however, that a great many of the trees were beyond their prime and there were very few young trees ready to take their place. This presented and still presents a very real problem. The wall plant material on the other hand was extremely lacking in variety. There was only English Ivy and *Ampelopsis veitchii*, or Boston Ivy.

The problem of paths and grass is common to all universities and colleges and has never, I think, met with any real solution. It is perfectly obvious that many more paths, or different paths, are needed on the campus before the undergraduates can be expected not to walk on the grass. Unfortunately the college neither has money to put in paths now, nor would it do it if it had until the positions of future buildings and general future plans of the campus are decided. The main thing, however, which I have tried to accomplish in these past three and a half years has been an effort at giving the buildings a proper setting. I very strongly believe that with buildings the size of those at Bryn Mawr, single shrubs such as are suited to private houses are totally out of place. Buildings of this size should be set in trees with patterns against walls, and for this purpose I have endeavored to remove the odds and ends of shrubs sprinkled about the campus and have trained others against the walls as vines, so that these plants become a real part of the buildings. The first example of this treatment which has grown large enough for a non-professional eye to see is the forsythia, at Rockefeller. In this wall planting, a great deal of the *Ampelopsis* has been taken away. I have done this because in the first place it grows so rapidly that it kills the English Ivy, and in the second place because it is beautiful at only one time of the year—when it turns in the fall. Of course we want to continue some of this, but there are other plants and vines which can be effective at more seasons of the year. Not only do we want something with autumn color, but something that makes patterns during the winter, texture in the summer, and bloom at different periods of the spring. This I have tried very hard to accomplish although as yet most of the plants are still too small for any but a devoted eye to appreciate.

In the matter of the ground cover we have made some slight progress, as at Pembroke Arch with the planting of honeysuckle. Honeysuckle is not an ideal ground cover as it grows somewhat too rampantly, but it happens to be one of which we had a supply on the campus, and such ground covers as myrtle, nepeta glauca, and various other small plants that will grow in the shade are very expensive. We have, however, made a start with the myrtle and hope soon to have enough in the nursery to use on the campus.

Our hopes for the future are many. We hope eventually to have the hemlocks in the front of Pembroke Arch a solid, clipped mass suitable to the dignity of the building. We hope, too, to have the lovely valley running down from Goodhart Hall filled with many tall pines and oaks, fronted by masses of crab apples and hawthorn. This, needless to say, needs a particular amount of imagination as nobody who sees the little miseries growing there now can think them very handsome. I fear moreover that they will be worse before they are better, but the start must be made some time. We hope to have this part of the campus more or less wild with broad paths running down to the little stream and with wild flowers along its banks. We had a delightful gift of daffodils last fall which have been planted down by the stream, as have a large mass of native asters which were left over from the Tiffany Memorial Garden. We hope, too, when the future plans of the college are decided that we may have the new, needed paths and that these may not be of cement, but rather of pleasant colored flagging. In our wildest moments we even hope that some of the present cement walks may be taken up and flagging be put in their stead.

NOTICE

The Committee for the Katrina Ely Tiffany Garden wish to announce that the garden is now completed and that ample endowment funds are on hand. They feel that all that is now needed is time to mellow it to beauty.

ON THE CAMPUS

LUCY SANBORN, 1932

The month of March saw the first formal dance at Bryn Mawr aside from the entertainment of the Princeton Glee Club last year and the event proved to be a great success. After the Glee Club concert, the men were piloted to the gymnasium, which was gay with balloons and crepe paper. A good orchestra, a slippery floor and innumerable girl stags kept things moving briskly, and the Whittaker brothers added to the general delight by clogging. With dinner before and supper after the dance, the college was very much astir. The *News* expresses the hope of many of the undergraduates that "a precedent rather than an exception has been established." The Glee Club concert which preceded the dance was ambitious and well executed. The emphasis was largely on religious music, selected from Bach, Palestrina, Byrd and others, but the varied character, even of these selections, and the gaiety of Hungarian and Russian folk songs and English madrigals lent the necessary interest. The Beethoven *Hallelujah*, which was sung at Baccalaureate in 1930, and the Handel *Hallelujah Amen* ended parts of a program to which Elgar's *Snow* and Brahms' *Song from Ossian's Fingal* brought depth of feeling.

May Day activities this month have taken the form of final casting of plays, tryouts for dancing and further rehearsals and work on paper flowers. The college continues in greater or less numbers to grapple once a week with *Sellenger's Round*,

Peascod and *Twenty-ninth of May*, and if there is virtue in overlearning, May Day should find us perfect. Gertrude Bancroft, '30; Ethel Dyer, '31, and Marion Turner, '31, are back as assistants, and are adding to the interest of college life as much as ever. The basement of the gymnasium has become a bower of paper flowers and gay costumes. The dragon curls his tail on a table and the May Queen's robe hangs above him. The gentle ass's head for Bottom tempts every undergraduate to learn the art of manipulating facial expressions by pulling the strings.

We are still managing to attend lectures and discussions, in spite of the present piling up of reports and quizzes in order that we may be less burdened after Easter. Mr. Jones, noted for the stage designs of *Green Pastures* and *Mourning Becomes Electra*, spoke on basic artistic principles and gave an intimate personal account of the ideals and feelings which animate the finest work of play-writing as well as of designing. His conception of a room as "full of human patterns," each chair with its necessary place and every object with its story, will bring added understanding of the theatre to those who heard him.

Dr. Lake completed his series with a final lecture on the text of the New Testament. Again the value to the college of the Mary Flexner Lectureship has been proven. Dr. Kuhnemann, whose subject was *Goethe as a Modern Man*, and Dr. Northrup of Yale, who discussed *Science and the Contemporary Intellectual Outlook*, were also serious lecturers of the month, while the very attractive Jennie Lee, former Labor M. P., gave a very practical turn to our thought by setting forth the problems besetting Westminster. When I add Stuart Chase, who came immediately after vacation to lecture on the *End of an Epoch*, I shall complete a list of speakers whose eminence in a variety of fields is truly impressive. To minister to our more pressing vocational needs, the Common Room teas have continued, Dr. Rembaugh discussing law as a profession, as Dr. Smith, of Beaver Country Day School, discussed teaching the month before.

Sports have been unusually interesting this past month. The Swarthmore swimming meet, which has been commanding a larger group of spectators each year, drew a crowd above the capacity of the pool room. The meet was closely contested, the relay giving Swarthmore the victory. Three records were broken in the course of the afternoon. While the diving suffered in interest from the loss of Molly Frothingham and Bobsey Totten, both '31, Bryn Mawr was victorious there. The meet was followed this year by an exhibition of formation swimming by Swarthmore and of life-saving by Bryn Mawr.

Bryn Mawr had better luck in the basketball games with Swarthmore, both first and second teams winning their match and thus capping with success an unusually good season. The faculty basketball game drew a record crowd this year, and the feats of the faculty, in spite of their loss, 30-37, were warmly applauded. The scoring was divided neatly into two halves, varsity meeting success when girls' rules were in order, and the faculty staging a phenomenal recovery under men's rules in the last half. The Science contingent particularly distinguished itself.

That spring and the end of another academic year are approaching has been borne in on us recently by tryouts and elections. M. Collier, '33, was chosen for president of Self-Government next year. The first academic awards were made in the Chapel for the Graduate Fellowships on the 18th of March. The announcement of the five Graduate Fellows was read, as well as the list of the thirty-three seniors in line for *Cum Laude* and the sophomores who are eligible for the junior year in France, although only a few can be chosen.

During the vacation week, the usual spring transformation, so eagerly greeted by us all, has been under way. Robins and song sparrows have become a commonplace, and the grass has begun to respond to the urge of spring and our own tender consideration in skirting the corners during the past months. The college workmen have raked the old grass into little piles, and have been diligently sowing seed and fertilizer. The most barren spots have been turfed over, so we begin to hope that in spite of drought, winter, and irreverent students there will be grass. The undergraduates, too, have undergone a much-needed renovation, and still have the glow and added exuberance of a week of change. Some of them, indeed, have returned with sunburns and tales of tennis and the beaches, while two of the seniors took the opportunity to announce their engagements. With spring about us and the lure of the outdoors becoming irresistible each day, we already look ahead two months to the end of classes and examinations.

MORE CAMPUS NOTES

JANET MARSHALL, 1933

One of the chief subjects of conversation and controversy on the campus at this time is the quota system which imposes the equal distribution of classes in the halls of residence. For some time this system has been the cause of much dissatisfaction because it makes it almost impossible for a girl to change her hall, or to room with anyone not already in her hall. For example, a freshman living in Merion finds it impossible ever to move to any other hall because the quota for her class in the other halls is full. If this same freshman wants to room with a sophomore from Rock it cannot be done, because neither can move. It is situations such as these that are the cause of the present unrest. The majority of the students favor abolition of the quota for all classes except the freshmen. Under the proposed system any girl might retain her old room, or draw in a room-mate, but all others would have to enter general draw for their class, with seniors having first draw, etc. The purpose in retaining freshman quota would be to prevent one hall turning into a freshman hall, and to scatter the incoming class among the upperclassmen. This system, everyone feels, would at least partially remedy the present situation, and give everyone an opportunity to live where, and with whom she chose, a privilege which is now non-existent.

The annual *News* elections have just taken place, and have resulted in a situation not unprecedented, but unusual. Sallie Jones, '34, has been elected to the editorship in her sophomore year, after one year of experience on the board. Her distinguished predecessor in this is Lucy Sanborn, '32, who also took the position toward the end of her second year. The retiring editor, Rose Hatfield, '32, was elected at the end of her junior year.

Robert Edmond Jones, prominent stage designer, spoke just before vacation as the Anna Sheble Memorial Lecturer, and caused a minor schism in campus opinion. There are those who feel strongly that, despite his unusually impromptu delivery, he said something important, and there are those who feel strongly that he should have been hissed to silence. At the reception after the lecture he delighted Mr. King by attributing the success of Edith Evans to her care of vowels and consonants. Hence, perhaps, some of the bitterness.



LUCY FAIRBANK (NIECE OF NATALIE FAIRBANK BELL, 1905), AS SILENUS IN THE
Masque of Flowers

CHINESE ANGLES

RETROSPECT: INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

By JOSEPHINE YOUNG CASE, 1928

Every day in October we rode in our rickshaws up and down Nanking Road, through the heart of Shanghai; several miles of this highway of the International Settlement separated our hotel and the meeting place of the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The streets overflowed with the pushing Chinese crowd which, endlessly varied and endlessly active, is never absent night or day. Here and there among them moved a Sikh policeman, a Highlander in kilts, an American marine. All busy, all peaceful; there was no war in Shanghai in October; but there were the makings of war. Every day we saw new posters on the walls, new placards in the shop windows. Posters depicting a great wooden clog, the characteristic footwear of Japan, crushing the life out of Chinese men and women on a background of the map of Manchuria; and others of more violent type. Some were printed in English; but we did not need to read to understand their meaning; we have all-too-vivid memories of such pictures on our own walls not so many years ago. Each morning's paper brought news of some new anti-Japanese demonstration—Japanese shops wrecked, shopkeepers roughly treated and goods destroyed, all in furtherance of the boycott which had already a stranglehold on Japanese trade with China. One of the members of the Conference was an unwilling onlooker of the riot which resulted from a Chinese crowd mistaking a party of Italian sailors for Japanese. For it was only a few weeks since the "Manchurian Incident" of September 19th, when Chinese and Japanese forces met in Mukden, and now every eye was turned toward the north. All the air of Shanghai seemed permeated by some fine gas of bitter feeling, inflammable, explosive, dangerous.

In this atmosphere our conference met. That it met at all was a tribute to the spirit of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It was dangerous for the Japanese members to come to China; it was dangerous for the Chinese members to receive them. But it was argued, and justly, that this was the very time to bring the Institute into play; to inject into a heated situation the cool spirit of examination and discussion, to look at the picture painted not in the colors of prejudice but in the black and white of facts. If the Conference failed to meet for this purpose it was not worth its salt. And to this point of view all members eventually turned. The Japanese delegation came to China; we sailed with many of them on the same boat from Kobe to Shanghai, and could not but admire their courage and calmness. And they were most cordially received and entertained by their Chinese hosts.

The atmosphere of the following days of discussion was, for the most part, fair minded. For this much credit must be given to Dr. Hu Shih, the President of the Conference. Quiet, soft-spoken, not very old, not very tall, he is one of the foremost scholars and philosophers of China, a man well known to many Americans. He made his detached yet sympathetic spirit felt in every meeting over which he presided.

The Institute, its field the Pacific area in every aspect, is confronted with innumerable problems for work. At the Shanghai Conference, China was our subject—China political, economic, and social. But we soon found that in many a round table the discussion turned like a compass needle, always to the north. Sooner or later someone would say "Now in Manchuria—". Where there is passionate feeling, attention will always turn.

And what did we decide at the end of our weeks of conference? The Institute decides nothing. It is an organization for discussion, for study, for research. "Its function is one of diagnosis rather than prescription." Sun Yat Sen said—and it is one of the dearest phrases of new China—"Action is easy; understanding is difficult." If that be true, the Institute has taken the more difficult course.

We pursued understanding eagerly, so that when we finally left Shanghai we felt that at least we had made a beginning on one of the most involved and complicated problems of the Orient, the relations of China and Japan. A knot of a problem, economic and political and racial, which Japan has recently tried to cut with the sword—though many of her people know, our friends of the Conference among them, that the sword is a poor tool for such purposes.

We went northward toward the theatre where, at that time, was being produced the play which we had been criticizing. Once beyond modern Shanghai, we saw something of old China, in her immensity, her age. On the way to Nanking we saw the ravages of the flood—poor little farmhouse roofs sticking up forlornly in a sea of water, the families paddling about in great round tubs, or camped in confusion and squalor along the railway embankment. In Nanking itself we saw the contrasts of the day; the great area within the walls of the old city, devastated years ago by rebels, is now being partially filled by the attempt of the new government to make a capital. There are new buildings, and wide, straight streets. And on the mountain-side, not far from the tombs of the old emperors, is the new shrine of China, the tomb of Sun Yat Sen, white stone with blue tiled roof in Chinese style; an impressive monument to the man who most of all is responsible for the new wine of ideas in the old bottle of China.

In Nanking we saw Chiang Kai Shek, at that time the head of the government of China; an upright figure in a gray gown, with most extraordinary brilliant and commanding eyes—a soldier, a strong man. We had an impression that the government, weak as it might be in the face of its multitudinous and overwhelming difficulties, was yet on the way to accomplish something. Since then there has been a series of political changes, a succession of dismissals, resignations, reinstatements, such as is common in Chinese government. What will come of it we cannot tell. But Chiang Kai Shek is still in the picture.

Northward we continued, to Peking; a city now deprived of royal rank, but beautiful as a queen without a crown, sitting with dishevelled hair among her deserted palaces. There is a China of another day, the antiquity and loveliness of a city as fascinating as Rome, and stranger. But even in Peking martial law was declared, because in Tientsin, eighty miles away, rioting had broken out; curfew was ordered at 6 o'clock, and we were liable to police inspection on venturing out to a dinner engagement. But for all the fears and rumors that ran the streets, the city was quiet, and at the American Legation they told us, with the calm of long experience in China, that they would telephone us if the city was captured.

At his mansion in Peking we saw Chang Hsueh Liang, the Young Marshal, once ruler of Manchuria, where he inherited the power from his father, Chang Tso Lin, one of the most famous of the warlords of China. The Young Marshal has retired from his uncomfortably disturbed inheritance, and lives in Peking; his day would seem to be over. But he still has money, and an army—factors always to be reckoned with.

At last we came to Manchuria itself. It is a big place, a great pioneer country of timber-covered hills and fertile plains, very hot in summer, very cold in winter—a land like much of our own West. Rich in minerals, in timber, most of all in agricultural products, lying in an important position strategically, Manchuria has been the subject of controversy for years. Politically part of the territory of China and inhabited by nearly thirty million Chinese, it has been developed economically by Japan. In snow-covered Mukden, where the Japanese railways come in from three directions, we saw both Chinese and Japanese uniforms; the former in the crowded Chinese city, the latter guarding—with sandbags, barbed wire, and fixed bayonets—the handsome modern buildings of the South Manchurian Railway. The jealousy of the two countries, facing each other at close quarters in this desirable land, has resulted in a fierce contest; on the one side the vested interests of Japan, standing on their legal rights, on the other the nationalistic aspirations of a newly awakened people—aspirations which tend to disregard actual facts, which may be abhorrent to them. A thousand factors have aggravated this dispute; the internal disorganization of China, the militaristic spirit of Japan, the world depression, have all contributed their share. East of the narrow Yellow Sea we have a modern industrialized nation of capable administrators, west of it an ancient people living in ancient ways, who place in their social scale—except as the West teaches them otherwise—the scholar first and the soldier last. What fierce heat can be engendered by friction between two such opposed cultures the last few months have shown. But what may result from shell-fire over Shanghai we have yet to see.

REALITY

The following letter from Margaret Bates Porterfield, '05, has just been received by the Editor. It was written February 22nd at St. John's University, Shanghai, where her husband is professor of Biology. . . . "The whole place is a mass of barbed-wire entanglement, and outside our gates by the railroad the British have elaborate posts with small artillery, etc., that command a big bit of country. There is an outer line of defense beyond. From our windows we can see the Chinese motor road from Chapei—where the brunt of fighting and ruin has been—and we can watch the lines of lorries bringing out refugees and wounded. The Settlement is jammed with Chinese. In one bank building on the Nanking Road there are 2300 Chinese, and plenty of other buildings are filled, as well as temples and every 'back lot.' Added to this, the Chinese shops and department stores are closed, so most of their staffs are on the streets gaping around and swapping rumors. The town is, naturally, alive with these, and some are of the wildest variety.

My job has been to help house the foreign members of our diocese who have been ordered in from outlying cities by the Consul. No sooner were they all billeted than we heard that our hospital in the heart of the war area of Shanghai would have to be evacuated. The establishment had had a good share of stray shots, shells breaking just outside it, Japanese search parties forcing their way in to hunt for snipers, panic of servants, cooks ready to flee; they had been cut off from getting food at one time and dependent upon what we could take in past the Japanese sentries, who would not let Chinese pass. Bill and I happened to be in the hospital office when the evacuation orders came, so we turned to with the rest. A college dormitory at St. John's was got ready by the efforts of everyone available on the Compound; and while the college people cleared rooms and bundled out dining-tables and stools, started hot water and

food kitchens for over 200 persons, we in town got the patients, beds, etc., ready. Like lightning we had 8 fire brigade ambulances, 4 U. S. Marine trucks, Board of Health vans, 20 private cars and the college bus lined up along the narrow streets. The cooks salvaged their rice-bowls and chop-sticks in shallow round covered trays, took the kettles of steaming rice off the Chinese brick stoves and into the lorries along with themselves, their bedding and personal treasures. All sorts of equipment—hypodermic trays, screens, bedside tables, mattresses, etc., were disposed of. The 130 patients, including serious gun-shot cases and such, were carefully removed and in three hours the buildings were empty and echoing. The U. S. Consular seal was affixed so that no officious persons of any nationality might disturb the valuable things left behind or the caretaking coolies, who were all too scared anyway. At 7.30, when I went over to the new quarters, it was wonderful to see order emerging. Of course, the patients were on mattresses on the floor, a few wards—my old English class-room among them—were established, charts had been connected with their owners, the Chinese nurse-boys were on duty, and just then, with a flourish, an army canteen drove through the archway into the moonlit courtyard and began dispensing hot drinks and food to all involved."

THE GENERAL SITUATION

By JANE WARD, 1905

Miss Ward is on the staff of the Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai.

The following outline seems to me to represent some of the framework beneath this present situation.

It is worth while to go back in one's mind far enough to remember that there was a time when Korea was an independent country, poorly developed, not very well governed, gradually and exceedingly slowly showing signs of becoming a part of a modern world. In Korea was much Japanese capital. There arose "incidents." Japan undertook to help "stabilize" the situation. A "revolution" took place in which Japan helped to place in positions of power selected Koreans, frequently men of no particular standing or ability. With each Korean official was closely associated a capable, brilliant and strongly backed Japanese. Gradually the Koreans sank into the background, the Japanese took more and more control, and eventually the Korean Government, one might almost say, turned itself over to Japan. This procedure is almost exactly paralleled, so far, by events in Manchuria.

In 1915, while much of the world was at war and while China's government was in the confusion following her revolution of 1911, Japan presented what was known as the "Twenty-one Demands." The document was not accepted *in toto*, but a part of these demands (a number of which dealt with the status and rights of Japan in Manchuria) were signed by a government which China soon after repudiated. Ever since this experience there has been an under-current of resentment in both countries because of disagreement regarding the status of the concessions made by a repudiated government, and consequently of Japan's rights and privileges, especially in Manchuria.

Meanwhile, there is Japan's point of view. More and more of the world is excluding her citizens. Tariff walls have made it increasingly difficult for her to be as successful industrially as her fine, scientific equipment and hard-working industrial population might make possible.

Japan is apparently convinced that a nation cannot take and keep its place in the world unless it is provided with a large fighting machine and uses it when opportunity offers. To provide this army and navy she must be rich and populous. Her people need room to expand, as well as her industries.

For this purpose Manchuria is obviously excellent. It is strategically situated between the Pacific and Europe. It is rich in coal, iron, agricultural land, grazing country, and provides a large part of the world's soy bean crop, and is free from the earthquakes which threaten the Islands.

Meanwhile, China, with her nation in confusion, has not been able to develop Manchuria and, as recent events there show, finds it difficult to protect it from seizure for a strong, well-armed and highly organized modern fighting machine.

It is desirable to recognize the peculiar government situation which exists in Japan. You will all have seen it referred to. The civil authorities instead of controlling the military are parallel to them. That is, the army and navy are able to plan and conduct a campaign, so to speak, "on their own." In the sudden and violent steps taken in Manchuria and Shanghai, it is being said by many friends of Japan and by some Japanese themselves that the military party have proceeded with the Manchuria and Shanghai offensives without full consultation with or consent from the civil government. . . .

And here we are, caught in a deadly tangle. Japanese militarists and diplomats behaving as militarists and diplomats do more or less the world over, working for the power and development of their own empire, and especially of their economic interests; China not strong enough to declare war and fight the thing out along the whole battlefield which would develop, but determined now to fight as long as she can, more as a matter of honor than with the hope of a complete victory. . . .

I believe, however, that Japan is terribly mistaken in feeling that she can do what she is doing here and hope that her empire will gain in the long run thereby. Perhaps it will, but the hatred and bitterness that is being developed will take long and long to sink into forgetfulness. And the brutality and ruthlessness which goes with this kind of warfare will, one cannot but believe, leave its mark upon both nations.

For long many of us who care for China have recognized that it will take her some tens of years yet to build up a strong and experienced government. But we have believed and said that if her progress is not stopped by the selfish and ruthless pressure of other nations who wish to profit by her weakness and exploit her rich possibilities, she will develop into a great, stable and creative modern state.

But this will take time. The stronger modern nations of which Japan is only one, tend to be predatory, self-seeking and ruthless in their own interests, and the world is here faced with a test case. Shall a nation not provided with a large, modern equipped army and navy fighting machine be subject to seizure, invasion and forced submission at the will of any nation strong enough to exert the necessary pressure? . . .

If Japan's present use of military power proves effective and successful and can continue unchecked, a disarmament conference must remain a pitiful travesty. The result for China, and eventually for the world as a whole, will be a deepening of the cynicism regarding the reality of any "peace" conferences or organizations, and a deep and hate-inspired determination to get an army and navy, to train all their fighting force, to major in military development until they can stand in this sort of world and hold their own. . . .

THE ALUMNAE BOOK SHELF

MAKING WATER COLOR BEHAVE, by Eliot O'Hara. Minton, Balch & Co., 1932.

Bryn Mawr alumnae will be interested in this work from the personal standpoint because Shirley Putnam, 1909, is married to Mr. O'Hara and helped in making the book.

"The best training for walking alone is walking alone." This is a very reassuring point of view for an author to take who entitles his book, as does Mr. O'Hara, *Making Water Color Behave*, because it fills the student with a sense of power and independence at the same time giving him definite instructions.

The book affords a person interested in water color the same sort of stimulus that he would receive in talking over his problems with a fellow craftsman. It speaks of tools, methods, difficulties. Furthermore, even the novice will find experimentation both easy and delightful because of the practical suggestions which Mr. O'Hara makes. For he has included in this book useful advice as to materials, paper, brushes and paints, setting forth the advantages of individual commercial products. Thus he explains the uses of three sample palettes, the first selected for permanence of color, the second for brilliance, the third also brilliant but less permanent and less expensive.

Another interesting feature of this book is a series of photographs of the author's hand engaged in different stages of picture making according to his technique, building up from the lightest tones to the deepest. Besides his own method, he describes three other techniques or systems used by eminent living water colorists. Also he explains in detail certain ingenious devices which will be of interest to other technicians and even to lay persons with a flair for painting. Four full pages of illustrations are devoted to brush strokes for rendering special types of trees.

Yet for all its detailed instructions the book escapes being hidebound. Mr. O'Hara himself recognizes that there are no hard and fast rules for the water colorist. On page 68, after giving technical advice on different ways to attain an end, he concludes with the broad-minded observation, "Anything is ethical in the mechanism of art—if the result justifies the means."

Light and easy to handle, this cheery looking little volume contains entertaining and well-packed information in its comparatively few pages. Besides many technical illustrations it has as frontispiece a reproduction in full color of one of Mr. O'Hara's most charming originals which was awarded the Irving Brokaw Prize at the combined exhibition of the American Water Color Society and the New York Water Color Club in 1930.

EDITH LONGSTRETH WOOD, 1905.

KATHARINE HEPBURN, 1928, STARS IN "THE WARRIOR'S HUSBAND"

In the New York *World-Telegram* Robert Garland has this fine bouquet to toss Miss Hepburn's way: "Miss Katharine Hepburn comes into her own as Antiope, the royal Amazon Theseus falls in love with. Ever since she supported Miss Jane Cowl in *Art and Mrs. Bottle* I've been waiting for Miss Hepburn to fall heir to a role worthy of her talent and her beauty. Antiope is that role, and Miss Hepburn makes the most of it, bringing out its tenderness, its humor, its bite. It's been many a night since so glowing a performance has brightened the Broadway scene. If I lose my standing as one of Dr. Sirovich's destructive critics I still insist I like it."

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

Kay Fowler Lunn, 1925, writes from Sierra Leone:

"Last year I was sent up to the northern part of Sierra Leone by the government to investigate a deposit of iron ore and map it, since I was on the spot. After two months of trekking and moving camp continually, the iron deposit was found to be rather tremendous, and unexpectedly high in iron—that is, richer, or as rich, as exists anywhere. The iron beds lie in the back of beyond—I didn't see a white man for two months! Consequently, the native life was at its best, although I do get tired of being regarded as a museum curiosity. Most of the natives had never seen a white woman; so I had to get used to being stared at everywhere. The work was most difficult and strenuous, as I had to have straight lines cut for me through the jungle in order to see any rock at all. Once I got the clue to the geology, things were easier. But it was hot work. My greatest hardship was from scratches and cuts, as everything has thorns on it—and immediately, even with application of iodine, many of these sores become septic.

"The natives become a trial at times, because they do such ridiculously foolish things, although they try their best. The other day, for instance, I was hunting for a cement beacon (it weighs 100 pounds, and is put in as a permanent marker by a government surveyor, to establish some definite point). I had a dozen boys scouring around in the dense bush which had grown up since the beacon had been put in. Suddenly a native appeared, dripping with perspiration, grinning broadly, staggering under the weight of the cement beacon which he had extracted with great labor and patience!

"When I finished my job last year, I joined my husband in his geological work on the Gold Coast, and had two months of struggle through swamp jungles, swimming rivers, and constant rain—in the pursuit of diamonds, incidentally. We were glad to return to England!

"Our few months in England were capped by a trip to Czecho-Slovakia, which we geologized fairly thoroughly, having gone to Prague direct from London by aeroplane—eight hours of steady flying, descending for short intervals at Rotterdam, Ersen and Leipzig. We came back by aeroplane, too, stopping a few days in Vienna, Munich and Paris, without having been in a train outside of Czecho-Slovakia. It is so easy to travel in Europe by air that we will never travel any other way. It is clean, direct, with no customs bothers, and cheap.

"As a result of my work in hunting iron, I was given a job with a gold mining company in Sierra Leone, as geologist—rather unprecedented, I fear; but I am bearing up. I feel a bit like a good old 'Forty-niner' at the moment, chasing up gold reefs. Gold is abundant in places, and this company is pulling out alluvial gold in astounding quantities. I am concerned with the source of the gold. Since outcrops don't show on the surface, I have to have the boys dig trenches, sometimes twenty feet deep, before they get to the bedrock. Then I sample any of the possible gold lodes.

"At one of the camps, the menagerie consists of a leopard, a young chimpanzee, a monkey, a tame (?) python, and semi-tame cats and dogs. At this camp 700 natives are employed, and three white men make up the staff.

"I may be able to hit the same boat my husband gets from the Gold Coast in the spring; but he is off in the wilds somewhere, and neither of us knows when we return, at the moment."

CLASS NOTES

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Lydia Boring, after a silence of several years, writes: "I keep busy with the job that still occupies me—teaching in our largest city high school—and my leisure time seems to be filled with an interest in club and city activities and in keeping in touch with a very scattered 'Freundschaft.' . . . But I will add that I have had two interesting trips since my adventures in China and Japan, Siberia, and Russia. My sister Alice, of the Class of 1904, spent the winter of 1928-29 with me, and the summer of 1929 was devoted to a family reunion in Maine just before she returned to China. In 1930 a friend and I spent the summer in the Scandinavian lands and attended the celebration of the 900th year since the introduction of Christianity into that land. It was quite off the tourists' path. Most of the other Americans there were Norwegian Americans who had come to celebrate. Stockholm we liked a great deal, but the Exposition of 1930 disappointed us.

"Last summer I made up for my former sins of omission in my own land. I went to California and was cool and comfortable in Berkeley through July. In August I visited in Los Angeles in the midst of torrid heat, but cooled off again in the Canadian Rockies on the way home. We did a mild amount of tramping there—fifteen miles in one day being our only real record."

Leonie Gilmour's son, Isamu Noguchi, held an exhibition of brush drawings at the Demotte Galleries, New York, in February and March. These were large kakemonos done in India ink with free, flowing movements of the brush, apparently with great rapidity and sureness. They were made in China from human models of that country. An artist was overheard to say of them that no one outside of Picasso or Matisse could draw like that. At the same time the John Becker Gallery exhibited some of Isamu's sculptures.

Leonie's daughter, Ailes, is one of Martha Graham's dance group and has appeared with them on various occasions this season. Leonie says of herself: "I am endeavoring to carry on what appears to be a 'frozen business.' I expect to go to Bar Harbor again this summer, if I can raise the fare, and open my little shop at 83 Mt. Desert Street."

Mary Gleim, stimulated by the notice of her connection with the Cas' Alta School, volunteers the additional information about herself that she has been active in work for the Tsuda College, Tokyo, is on the Board of Managers of the Pasadena Browning Society, a member by courtesy of the old Dickens Fellowship in Sierra Madre, and teacher of an adult Bible class. She has fully recovered from her serious illness of several years ago.

Mary Hill Swope spent several weeks this winter in Arizona and the West, with Gerard and their daughter Henrietta.

The members of '96 attending the Alumnae meeting were Pauline Goldmark, Gertrude Heritage Green, Dora Keen Handy, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Hilda Justice, Georgiana King, Charlotte MacLean, Mary Mendinghall Mullin, Tirzah Nichols, and Clara Colton Worthington.

1897

Class Editor: FRIEDRIKA HEYL
Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Few of us, perhaps, knew of Gertrude Goff's deep interest in the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, where as Treasurer of a very active committee, running a large and efficient department, she did a splendid piece of work. The annual report of the hospital contains the following beautiful tribute: "The Social Service Staff has sorrowed this year, as has our whole hospital, in the going away from us of our sincere friend, our careful adviser, our wise counsellor, Miss Gertrude A. Goff. Her interest in us was always keen, her planning for us of unusual wisdom, and her personal contact with us an inspiration. Even now we find ourselves using her methods, and building upon many foundations which she has laid. It is quite fitting that our new department should be called 'The Gertrude A. Goff Memorial.' May we ever be true to and ever make live the principles for which Miss Goff stood."

Anne Lawther came east early in March and has been visiting lucky nephews and nieces in Williamstown, Boston and Bryn Mawr, and friends everywhere along the way. Her Spring visits always seem to bring us the tonic and refreshment that we all need.

After mid-years, Bertha Rembaugh came to Bryn Mawr at the invitation of the Bureau of Recommendations and gave an intensely interesting talk on law as a

profession for women, in the Common Room of Goodhart Hall. There was tea and she spoke informally but with such force and clearness and intelligence that it is easy to understand why she is such a success as a lawyer.

The Common Room, by the way, is being used more and more as a delightful place for informal gatherings where tea is usually served before talks, or coffee after evening lectures in the Auditorium. The furnishings continue to be a satisfaction. Through the help and encouragement of Sue Follansbee Hibbard, students who are especially interested in art have arranged for loan exhibits of modern paintings which are hung in the Common Room from time to time. Most enthusiastic groups have gathered at tea, when members of the Art Department have talked about the pictures.

If you are especially interested in science or religion or both, be on the lookout for articles by Sue Avis Blake, who is among the contributors to *Applied Religion*, and who has had an article, "The Dance of Energy," accepted by *School Science and Mathematics*.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson is in Egypt meeting her older son, who is returning from a trip around the world. She hopes to be back in time for her younger daughter's graduation from the Winsor School, and for commencement at Bryn Mawr.

Margaret Dyer's niece, Ethel Dyer, who graduated last June, has come back to help on the dramatic side of May Day. She reports that Margaret is still keen about her teaching in Mary Institute in St. Louis. The school has recently become a country day school, and Margaret is reveling in the beautiful buildings and the clean, fresh air.

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke)
328 Brookway, Merion, Pa.

The Philadelphia members of the Class of '98 are delighted to have Betty Bancroft in our neighborhood again, for she and her husband have just moved into a little house on Railroad Avenue, Haverford, very near Haverford College. Their daughter, Gertrude, is helping Mrs. Chadwick-Collins very efficiently with May Day preparations.

An extract from a letter from Lydia Boring, '96, written to Abba Dimon, '96, gives us the following news of Sophie Olsen Bertelsen, '98:

"In 1930 a friend and I spent the summer in the Scandinavian lands. The high

spot of the summer was a visit to Sophie Olsen Bertelsen, of '98, in her seaside cottage near Copenhagen. We had a delightful drive with her along the coast, saw her roomy apartment in Copenhagen, and met her interesting family of two daughters and a son, not to mention her distinguished husband, Dr. Henrik Bertelsen, who held an important position in Denmark's educational system until his health gave out two years ago. The older daughter, Charlotte, who is a graduate in medicine, is married and now has a little daughter. Charlotte is '98's class baby. We had a long talk with Sophie on the respective merits and demerits of Denmark and America, with the scale of merits tipping, I fear, in the opinion of all of us toward Denmark's side. That visit was the most delightful memory of a pleasant summer."

1900

Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
Haverford, Pa.

All the members of the class will sympathize with Mary Kilpatrick in the death of her mother.

The class will all sympathize with Dorothea Cross and Edith Gregson in the death of their husbands during the past month.

Edna Gellhorn was one of Dean Manning's hostesses on her recent visit in St. Louis. Edna writes most glowingly of Dean Manning and the impression Bryn Mawr is still making in St. Louis.

The Class Editor has just learned from Louise Norcross Lucas' undergraduate niece that Louise has raised a flock of peacocks. They strut majestically about the lawn and are a joy to behold. When Louise has a guest whom she wishes particularly to honor, she sacrifices one of the peacocks to the feast. The flavor is said to be decidedly gamey, but very delicious, particularly the white meat.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Marcia Bready Jacobs is again teaching part time in the May School, Boston. This year she has a class in Sociology for Seniors who are not going to college, and she finds it both amusing and profitable.

Alice Day McLaren and her husband are still in Santa Barbara. They are keeping house, and Alice has taken up gardening and is getting a big thrill. Her address now is 269 Cold Spring Road.

Theo Bates writes: "I am still a 'Field Promotion and Publicity Executive,' but have graduated from 'One of America's Greatest Stores' to the 'Fastest Growing Store in New Jersey.' I am now working for the Kresge Department Store in Newark—not to be confused with the Five-and-Tens! It is a fine store and I am having a grand time putting through a project I've visioned for years—a 'serial' art exhibition representing the art centres and artists of Northern New Jersey. It has been received with great enthusiasm (so far!) by the store, the artists and—most important of all—the customers. You will see by the enclosed literature that we have some artists of really good professional standing. The original of last week's *Literary Digest* cover, Mr. Eddy's 'Salisbury Gate,' was exhibited in the Westfield Week Exhibit at Kresge's. Oils, water colors, pastels and black-and-white are submitted, there are prizes awarded, and sales made whenever possible. The current exhibit is from Montclair, next week's will be Bergen, and so on. I have some splendid chairmen running the different weeks, but you see what a tremendous amount of detail is connected with each exhibit and I find it like managing an eight-ring circus! I have also all the write-ups to do for the newspapers, and have regular days in the Galleries for 'consultations.'"

Jane Ward adds this P. S. to her discussion of the general situation: (See page 21.)

"P. S.—About our own lives and safety. A good many of the Y. W. C. A. staff, both western and Chinese, live in Hongkew, which area has been unsafe, both because for a while machine guns were raking the streets and both Japanese and Chinese snipers were active, and also because stray bullets and pieces of shells threatened. I, myself, as many of you know, have a room on Nanking Road, the business centre of the Settlement, a part in which there has been no fighting and probably will not be. I am one of the few who has not had to "refugee." At the request of the National Committee and also at the dictates of our own common sense we are avoiding any risks that can be avoided and are ourselves under no danger whatever except the faint possibility of a shell or stray bullet. For a few days Japanese aeroplanes dropped bombs not only in the Chapei area, but also in the Settlement—

whether by intention or mistake we do not know. This has now largely ceased and I understand they have promised not to fly their bombing planes over the Settlement area. It seems likely that in the Central Settlement area, however, we shall remain and continue to work. Certainly all the work we can do will be needed, for here, as elsewhere, the Y. W. C. A. has a very special place and function at times such as these."

1906

Class Editor: RUTH ARCHBALD LITTLE
(Mrs. Halsted Little)
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

The class will take a personal interest in the following news. Mary Richardson Walcott wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter Molly—our class baby—to Henry M. Keyes, of Concord, Mass. Mr. Keyes graduated from Harvard in 1928, and is now in the cotton business in Boston.

Beth Harrington Brooks recently held a meeting of the Boston Bryn Mawr Club. Miss Balch spoke, and it was a very successful affair.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

One big piece of news is now ready for publication. That well-known author-ess, Cornelia Lynde Meigs, is going to teach in the English Department at Bryn Mawr next year. A recent article on books for children referred to Tink's works as in a class with those of Louisa Alcott and Maria Edgeworth and Mrs. Ewing, and said that the constant demand for Tink's books was a reassuring sign that most children do not want unwholesome thrillers, but prefer to read about the kind of people they might know themselves.

They don't call them readers any more, but still you may think of Tink as doing somewhat the same job as Katharine Fullerton (Gerould) did in our day. It seems odd to think that future undergraduates could ever think of Tink with the same feeling of awe which overcame some of us when Miss Fullerton chaperoned us to see Mansfield play *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Of course, there are no chaperones now, but the supply of awe in connection with the faculty is still unlimited, in spite of much evidence to the contrary. By the way, who accompanied the Class Editor and K. F. G. to *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*? My principal recollection is that on the way home Miss Fullerton told us that in her opinion

"food should never be pink or light blue." As we had just treated the whole party to the best fresh strawberry ice cream available, we felt that we had committed a frightful solecism, although Miss Fullerton had eaten all on her plate. Still, we worried a good deal, and we are still looking for the light blue concoction, meaning to avoid it.

The class wishes to extend its sympathy to the family of Katherine Huey, who died suddenly on April 20th, in Rochester, N. Y.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Shirley Putnam O'Hara and her husband Eliot plan to return for the third season to Goose Rocks Beach, near Kennebunkport, Maine. This year they will be in their own cottage, while Mr. O'Hara expects to have a school of water color painting in the studio that he is now building. From July 1 for six weeks the studio will also house an exhibition of water colors by well-known painters from different parts of the country. As the beach is only a hundred miles from Boston, the O'Haras hope that many of their Bryn Mawr friends will drop by. Mr. O'Hara has just brought out a book called "Making Water Color Behave," a copy of which he has presented to the college library. (See page 22.)

1910

Class Editor: KATHERINE R. DRINKER
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)
71 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

1910's reunion headquarters will be in Pembroke West, and our dinner or picnic on Saturday evening, May 28th. Write as soon as possible to Edith Murphy, 4211 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, for room reservations, and send to her without fail, whether you are planning to come to reunion or not, a recent photograph or kodak of yourself, or, if you are married, a group picture including yourself, your husband, and your children, if you have any. We are planning a 1910 picture gallery, but its success will depend wholly on everybody's contributing.

We are glad to report that Nellie Bley Pope has completely recovered from her five-year illness in Greece. Nellie writes that she has "a Latin-Greek position" in

Brooklyn College, and that she is greatly absorbed in the New Thought religion.

Frances Lord Robins is now living in Canton, N. Y., where her husband teaches philosophy in St. Lawrence University. Frances boasts proudly of a new baby last May, the fifth child in the Robins household.

Constance Deming Lewis' verses have been appearing more frequently in magazines these last two years. The Driftwood Press has just brought out twenty-five of her verses for children, and a book of hers for children, "My Friendly Garden," is on the way to being published. Constance has three children, a freshman son at Harvard, a 15-year-old daughter at boarding school, and an 8-year-old son at home. Her husband is Vice-President of a large jute mill in Georgia, where the Lewises live. Besides her literary interests and activities, Constance occupies herself with housekeeping and gardening.

Lillie James' job is that of headmistress of the Hill School of Middleburg, Va.—great hunting country. Lillie writes that last year she received the degree of Master of Education from the Harvard Graduate School, her thesis dealing with the comprehensive English examination of the College Entrance Board.

1912

Class Editor: GLADYS SPRY AUGUR
(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)
820 Camino Atalaya,
Santa Fé, New Mexico.

The class send love and sympathy to Mary Peirce whose father died April 12th after a short illness. Every one who has been a guest of the Peirces remembers his kindness and interest in the class and feels a sense of loss.

1917

Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Mary Andrews Booth, whose younger daughter, Emilie Harding Mason, died on March 20th of meningitis. She would have been ten on her next birthday.

1917 was represented at a Bryn Mawr luncheon in Pittsburgh early in March by Betty Seelye Crandall, Heloise Carroll Handcock, Hildegard Kendig Simboli, and Carrie Shaw Tatom.

Heloise Carroll Handcock is County Supervisor for the Pittsburgh Housing Association.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON
TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell)
Setauket, N. Y.

Marjorie Ewen Simpson, her husband, and her eldest, Grace, went to the Bicentennial Celebration in Washington in February.

Hazel Collins Hainsworth's husband is working in Chicago now, most of the time. Hazel and Joletta are there with him.

Marjorie Remington Twitchell is Vice-President of the Suffolk Society of the Arts, which takes in the whole of Suffolk County, Long Island. Musicales, art exhibits and theatrical performances are being given often.

Edith Howes visited her two sisters on Long Island, as well as her mother in Philadelphia, during Easter vacation. She finds Cleveland a very pleasant place and expects to continue teaching in the Park School there next winter. She had an article in the May number of *Modern Education*, called "Learning From the Greeks," which is an account of a play dramatizing the Olympic Games, written by the children of the 5th grade of Park School and directed by Edith. This play includes singing *Pallas Athena Thea* behind the scenes (as if coming from some nearby Greek temple).

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)
433 East 51st St., New York City

From the *New York Herald-Tribune*, March 28, comes the following notice:

"Mrs. A. Morris Carey, of Baltimore, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Millicent Carey, to Dr. Rustin McIntosh.

"Dr. McIntosh was graduated from Harvard College in the Class of 1914 and is Carpenter professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and physician-in-chief of the Babies' Hospital.

"The wedding will take place in June. Miss Carey plans to resume her work at the Brearley School in the autumn."

1921

Editor: KATHARINE WALKER BRADFORD
(Mrs. Lindsay Bradford)
47 E. 88th St., New York City

The 14-months-old son of Margaret Taylor MacIntosh, John Alexander, died of pneumonia last December. Our class extends to Margaret our deep sympathy.

Margaret Morton Creese has a new red-haired daughter, Elizabeth Kirkbride Creese, born last December 12th. She has a nursery school of five pupils, of whom her son Jimmy, 5, is one, in her house.

Ellen Jay Garrison has just returned from a short visit to Bermuda. She and her husband will move to Madison, Wis., next August, where he will be Dean of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
106 East 85th St., New York City

Contie La Boiteaux Buttrick writes that "the last ten years have been a bit kaleidoscopic, as I have moved several times, have been married, divorced, married again, produced four children, done some painting, a good deal of gardening, and have filled in various odd jobs of helping with a nursery school, a day nursery, the Welfare Campaign, etc. The activities of the next decade may very well continue much as at present, with only slight variations, such as opportunities for travel (I hope), and more expeditions into the woods and country with the children, either on horseback or on foot." Contie lives in Bryn Mawr and her husband is President of the National Personnel Service, Inc. He is a specialist in industrial engineering and personnel work.

Emily Anderson Farr was married in 1931. Her husband is in the firm of Estabrook & Co., in New York, where he does investment supervision. Em is an Associate Editor of the *Junior League Magazine* and during the past ten years has had the following jobs: Placement Secretary in the Y. W. C. A. Employment Bureau; Registration Secretary on the magazine *Life*; Research and Investigation in the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Company; Secretary in the N. Y. City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid; Field Secretary of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, and Executive Secretary of this same organization. She writes further: "If I knew what I was going to do in the next ten years, it would be an admission of middle age."

Anne Gabel writes that she is engaged, but she withholds the name of her fiancé. She expects to be married this June. She is head of the English department of the Louisville Collegiate School in Louisville,

Ky. From 1923-1927 she was head of this same department at the Moorestown Friends' School in Moorestown, N. J. Anne acquired an M.A. from Bryn Mawr in Psychology in 1923.

Constance Cameron Ludington was married in 1922. She has three daughters, and her husband, Townsend, is in commercial aviation and is one of the Directors of the Ludington Air Line. She writes: "I have done nothing during the past ten years, but I have thoroughly enjoyed them."

Custis Bennett McGrory's husband is an Episcopal clergyman. She was married in 1929 and has one son. In 1924 Custis had a job with the Curtis Publishing Co., and from 1925-1929 she was with the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Co. She says that her job for the next ten years is "plainly marked as a parson's wife and child-trainer." She lives in Philadelphia.

Ray Neel is unmarried and has had the same job for ten years at Miss Walker's School in Simsbury, Conn. She teaches Geometry, Logic and Ethics, Physiology, and, in addition to all this, Athletics.

Audrey Fountain Porter was married in 1930, and lives in Chicago. Her husband is in real estate and they have no children. Audrey's activities during the past ten years and her prospects for the next ten she leaves to our imagination.

Marion Rawson is unmarried and lives in Cincinnati. She is an Archaeologist, though from 1923-1926 she was a laboratory assistant in the Psychological Laboratory of the Vocational Bureau of the Cincinnati public schools. In 1931 she acquired a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Cincinnati. She writes: "For the last five years studying Architecture has occupied every moment, with a few courses in Archaeology thrown in. Went abroad for five or six months in 1922-1923, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1930. In 1928 was assistant at excavations at the Argive Heraeum in Greece under Dr. Carl Blegen. In 1929 returned to Athens to work in the museum on the Heraeum finds. In 1930 my sister, Dorothy Cox, ex-'14, and I took a Ford abroad from here and motored across the continent down through the Balkans to Greece, and back. Am sailing for Greece on the 23rd of February, where I'll work in Athens for six weeks before joining the Cincinnati excavations at Troy. May some day get my M.A. in Archaeology and hope to go on digging whenever given an opportunity. Trust there will be campaigns at Troy for several years to come."

Evelyn Rogers is unmarried and lives in New York. She is Assistant Bacteriologist at the N. Y. Post-Graduate Hospital. In 1925 she received the degree of M.A. from Columbia, and in 1930 the degree of M.D. from Cornell University.

Grace Rhoads writes: "After teaching English for four years at Rosemary Hall and at the Friends' School in Wilmington, Del., I went abroad and studied International Relations and Economics in Geneva for a year. Came back to Bryn Mawr as Assistant Warden of Pembroke and Graduate Student. By the end of the next ten years may have a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr, but don't count on it. Hope to go into International work, either working for the League of Nations here or under the American Friends' Service Committee here or abroad. This year working on thesis on the amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Sadie Baron Raskind was married in 1927. Her husband is a physician and so is she. She is a neuropsychiatrist. She has one child, a daughter. She writes: "I am now practicing medicine, keeping house, rearing a child, intending to study and specialize in Neuropsychiatry. Have several hospital appointments, county medical committee work, etc. In the next ten years I hope to have one or two more children and paradoxically more time for study in my special field."

Harriet Stevens Robey was married in 1923. Her husband is a wool manufacturer and they have three sons. Happy writes that she has done nothing "but bring up children and trying to do it decently, so they will be good citizens—which is no mean task."

Jane Yeatman Savage was married in 1922. Her husband is an insurance broker and they live in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. They have two daughters and a son.

Marnie Speer is now the head of the English Department of Yenching University in Peiping, China. In 1923-1924 she taught English at Sweetbriar College; in 1924-1925 she was a Warden at Bryn Mawr, and she has been in Peiping from 1926-1930. Last year she came home for a furlough, and during the winter in New York she studied for an M.A. at Columbia, which she received last June. She returned to China in August, 1931, and she expects to stay there for the next five years.

Caro Stillwell lives in Washington, D. C. She is Supervisor of the Photographic Library of the National Geographic Society. She has held this job

since 1923. She writes that "if nothing better turns up I should like to keep on with my present work and do some more studying, and take a long-planned trip around the world."

Frances Bliss Tyson lives in New Haven, where her husband is a surgeon at the New Haven Hospital. Next year he will be surgeon of the Louisville City Hospital, in Louisville, Ky. Frances herself is Secretary to the Malignancy Clinic of the New Haven Hospital. She writes that she has held various teaching jobs before matrimony, and since then she has done odd jobs in various hospitals. "I have enjoyed all jobs since I gave up teaching—probably by contrast. We hope eventually to live in Vermont."

Mildred Voorhees does Psychiatric Social Work at the N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute Hospital and at the Vanderbilt Clinic at the Medical Centre. From 1925-1930 she did Psychiatric Social Work at the N. Y. Neurological Centre.

Cornelia Baird Voorhis was married in February, 1926. Her husband is in investment banking and they have three children, two sons and a daughter. From 1922-1926 she was Advertising Manager of the *Woman's Press*.

June Warder lives in Germantown, Philadelphia. From 1922-1924 she was instructor in English at Stephens College, in Columbia, Missouri. In 1928 she became an Instructor in English at Temple University, and this is her present job. In 1926 she received the degree of M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1931 a Ph.D. from the same university. June adds: "The Summer of 1930 I spent in London working at the British Museum on my thesis, which was the editing of a perfectly delightful early 17th century play called *Dicke of Devonshire*. For the present I shall remain at Temple University; for next year I have the promise of an almost exclusive roster of advanced literature courses, perhaps one of them graduate work."

May Day is on the 6th and 7th of May. Will anybody who plans to come back drop a line to this effect to K. Peek, who is Warden of Pembroke? Plan to come if possible, and we will arrange a very informal and delightful Tenth Reunion. So far those who will definitely be at B. M. the 7th of May are: Em Anderson Farr, Margie Tyler Paul, and Serena Hand Savage.

Out of 98 questionnaires sent out we have received 51 answers! Please send in your life story, however average it may seem to you. We want the vital statistics!

1923

Class Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD
(Mrs. Sherman Loud)
325 East 72nd St., New York City

Frieda Selligman took a new job last September, in Cleveland, Ohio (Fenway Hall—101). She is working with the Cleveland Humane Society as supervisor of those students from the Western Reserve School of Applied Social Sciences, who are doing their field work in her agency—and finding it wonderfully interesting and stimulating. Before that she had a winter at the School of Social Work, in New York, and did her field work at the Medical Centre. And going back one year more, she worked in Indianapolis on a demonstration and survey of the city orphan asylum under the auspices of the Child Welfare League of America. All of this has been leavened with two trips to Europe.

Laura Crease Bunch has just started on a two months' trip to Charleston, with attendant golf and country-clubbing; Miami and a flight to Havana; and then, if the flying proves salubrious, more of that over the Gulf of Mexico and the northern part of South America—then, perhaps even California before getting home around the middle of May.

Dorothy Stewart Pierson and her husband have just finished building a very delightful Normandy house at Cold Spring Harbor, on Long Island.

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET
CONGER (Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 East 72nd St., New York City

Maybe it's just Spring—anyway, there is a perceptible thaw in the atmosphere and people seem more inclined to throw out a few leaders about themselves. After the long boycott this sudden kindness quite overwhelms us and we can hardly keep back our editorial tears of joy.

Kay Fowler Lunn will be in England this summer, as usual, and can always be reached at the Chase National Bank, 10 Moorgate, London. (See page 24.)

On March 16th Helen Chisholm Tomkins had a son at the Harbor. His name is Richard Chisholm Tomkins.

And through hospital rumors (one nurse knew another nurse who took care of some one), we hear that Betty Voorhees Kimball had a second baby in March.

Libby Wilson Jackson, like a saint, wrote to tell us of her little daughter—who is nearly grown up by this time.

Charlotte Marshall Jackson was a year old on January 6th. Libby herself seems to have completely filled the twenty-four hours of each day—what with housekeeping, the baby, and traveling occasionally with her “traveling salesman husband.”

Mayo Castleman crashed through with a wonderful letter. She lives at 107 East 35th Street with her mother and two alluring dogs and walks to work. She says: “Six days a week I labor at *The New York Times Annex* on West 43rd Street. Telephone Lackawanna 4-1000, Extension 238, if anyone is interested. As to what I do, well, it’s a long story. First, open, endeavor to sort and subsequently answer, return or file letters to the editor. (If anyone wants a cross-section of human nature I recommend them to that job!) Secondly, do a little of everything for the editor of Section 3 (Editorial Section) in the Sunday paper. Inasmuch as he handles mail copy, foreign and domestic, Watch Tower copy and cable copy from abroad, as well as selecting pictures to be made into cuts for the section, etc., my job is somewhat varied. I’ve read some copy, done a little rewrite, written a few captions and what have you.

“Third, once every month I endeavor to produce *The Little Time*, which is a house organ of 8 or 12 pages, often used for promotion work. This involves knowing something about every department in the building, snaring reluctant photographers into taking pictures, digging information out of busy department heads, tactfully discouraging publicity hounds, and so on.

“In my leisure moments I hammer out filler for the Sunday Department and filler to be used in early editions.”

Mayo says she really had to give up a little part-time job she had of helping to get out a 40-odd-page magazine monthly, *The Shepherd Dog*.

From Libby Boyd Borie we hear: “It is terribly nice to know that some one wants to hear about one’s humble doings! As for me, I am sailing along on top of the world, as usual. My two sons, Henry Peter Borie and David Boyd Borie, are seven and three, respectively, both strong, strenuous and snub-nosed, and wholly absorbing—although I must confess that I have neglected them somewhat during the past two years, as I have been President of the Philadelphia Junior League.

“Seriously, though, you ask about the *Poems*—they are getting along nicely, too. The first little book is in its seventh American printing and first English edition, through Harrap Bros., London. The

second humble venture, “More Poems for Peter,” was launched this past October. The modest little poems are always bringing me the most amusing experiences, the latest being a reception at the White House to meet the President and Mrs. Hoover *just* before he stopped shaking hands with *hoi polloi*.”

The class sends its love and sympathy to Eleanor Baldwin, who lost her mother in February.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES
2408 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D. C.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Dorothea Cross and to Rosamond Cross, '29, on the death of their father on March 26th. Mr. Cross, who had been in poor health for several years, was greatly beloved by all who visited the family.

Dot Cross is doing routine blood analysis in the children’s part of Johns Hopkins Hospital and starts Medical School there next year. She writes that “Tommy Hancock is enlightening Cincinnati society by night, and doing Archaeology and helping in a baby clinic by day.”

Edith Baxter is still a Joint Fellow of the C. O. S. in New York, and is at present contemplating a thesis on the subject of Family Case Work Recording. For her three months in another agency she has worked with the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association and found it most interesting. She writes that Audrey Lewisohn turned up as a volunteer in her C. O. S. district and proved to be a very good one.

Patty Speer Barlow, we are told, has been neglected by both '29 and '30, so we are taking the liberty of announcing the birth last fall of her daughter Joan, and of adding that Patty is living in Baltimore, where her husband, Bob, is interning in psychiatry at Johns Hopkins.

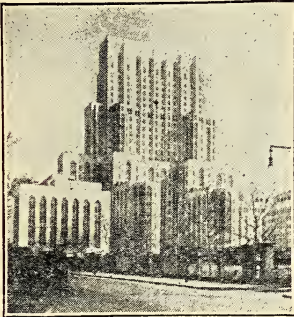
Mary Durfee is living at Fall River and writes that she manages “to keep busy with Junior League work and an economics course at Brown University.” She adds that she had a letter from Lois David Stevenson at Christmas in which Lois “raved about her husband, her son, and life in China.”

Tootie Johnston Olmsted is living in Chicago and enjoying matrimony.

Content Peckam is selling advertising for *Tide*, an advertising magazine, of which Mary McDermott is an Associate Editor.

Martha Stevenson has been since September, 1930, in the Department of Statistics and Research at the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia. There she is "concerned with such interesting phases of the business and banking world as employment and wages (in 2000 industries in our Federal Reserve District), retail and wholesale trade production, and many others. Over Thanksgiving I had a fascinating trip to Port au Prince, Haiti to see Helen, Salty and their 3-months-old baby—Kenneth Maxwell."

Peggy Burch, ex-'30, eloped a short time ago and married Dr. Raymond T. Holden, of Washington.



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The rest of the party, to whom, however, the years have brought the philosophic mind, follow along at a moderate pace. One collects mushrooms, one mosses, and one names all the trees or ferns. All are inclined to talk or be silent as seems best. A trail makes group conversation difficult, but the wildness and the stillness beget confidence. The whole gamut is ranged. Here is a rabid socialist, so we uncover the seaminess of our social order; almost inevitably religion creeps in; then come books and the theatre. Meanwhile we have stopped several times for round table conferences. At last we catch distant hailings, and arrive at the shore of a tiny lake, our objective. The advance guard has lunch all ready and we fall to. And so home again to a swim, a dinner fit for the gods, and an early sleep.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



MAY DAY: RETROSPECT

June, 1932

Vol. XII

No. 6

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
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No. 6

EDITORIAL

Each of the eight times that May Day has been given, it has seemed something unique and lovely and with a quality of magic that would elude capture and repetition. The whole effect is so joyous and spontaneous that one completely forgets how definite the pattern is. The first May Day sprang as it were, full grown, and although there have been changes here and modifications there, the frame work is the same. The thing that is extraordinary, however, is that the spirit should be the same. One realizes the cruelly hard work, the difficulties, the drudgery, that go into it, but from these component parts is distilled a joyous magic, and no one can fail to catch the emotion that is the lot of every one taking part in it, the surprised delight that even the most reluctant undergraduate feels when she discovers herself a part of the perfect whole. May Day this year was undertaken with heart-searchings, and was done as a labour of love. Everyone who had part in it in any way, from the smallest fairy, and some of them were very small indeed, to the Director herself, gave something of great value not only to the college but to every one who saw it. Nearly everyone who came would inevitably this year have anxieties and worries that would seem inescapable, and yet everyone fell under a kind of joyous enchantment. The Spring wind blew across the campus, the young leaves threw their broken shade on the pageant as it swung along, making the colour more intense, the villagers danced by, preceding the fabulous white oxen, the wagons from the Pike became lumbering wains driven by Ethiopes, and Elizabeth the Queen, lovely and aloof, borne high on the shoulders of her courtiers, so dominated the scene that one small boy, hastily provided with a costume at the last moment and told that he might join the crowd, instinctively dropped down on one knee at sight of her. Everyone who was there was caught up, even as he was, into another age and another joyous world. It was the Comptroller of the college who exclaimed: "What does it matter how much money we made, if we made that many people happy."

IMPRESSIONS OF MAY DAY

JOHN MASON BROWN, DRAMATIC CRITIC, PRAISES REVELS

(New York Evening Post, May 9, 1932)

A sky which had been threatening during the greater part of the morning cleared up by the time the first fanfare of trumpets announced the arrival of Gloriana at the field. Tudor flags fluttered from Elizabethan towers; sunlight poured down on the central green and filtered joyfully through the maples and flowering apple trees in the background. And the Revels were ready to begin.

They were simple Revels, if you will, which had little or nothing to do with the theatre-gone-indoors as we now know it, or the sophisticated make-believe we are supposed to have "grown up" to admire. But—as needs no saying—their simplicity was their greatest charm.

They boasted all those gleeful, naive, carefree virtues which modern professionalism so seldom captures and which a later-day civilization tastes all too rarely. They had youth, natural high spirits, beauty and "sweet innocence" to offer.

It was not only the year, but the drama as well, that these Revels disclosed at the springtime. Their five hundred players belonged to the same happy season. Accordingly, they succeeded in turning time back and in making real once more the merriment of an England that was really merry.

The best feature of the afternoon was not the plays * * * they proved to be mere details in a general impression which mattered much more. That general impression was to be had in the pageant which paraded colorfully past the grandstand at the beginning of the afternoon, and then took possession of the green for the raising of the maypole and the morris dances.

First came the Queen's Champion, riding alone; next six heralds "most gorgeously apparalled in black and gold"; the Queen Archers; some lean but fierce looking Beef-eaters; then the beruffed Lords of the Faculty carrying Cornelia Otis Skinner as a most haughty and regal Elizabeth; next some horses bearing Robin Hood and Maid Marian (the rightful Lord and Lady of the May); then a gigantic maypole "all gayly deckt with Bowers and drawn by the finest snow white oxen in the Lande and around about dancers and attendants with the crown for her who shall be Queene of the May"; then the characters from the plays which were to be acted later on; not to mention the Nine Worthies, innumerable morris dancers with kerchiefs fluttering, tumblers, jugglers, sword dancers, human bears, hobby horses and shepherds and shepherdesses.

So well timed was this gay parade that when the last revelers had come into view before the grandstand, the Queen's Champion had already ridden around the course and was entering the green at a far corner. When once Elizabeth was seated on her open-air throne and had given the signal to start, her subjects were ready to begin the Revels in earnest.

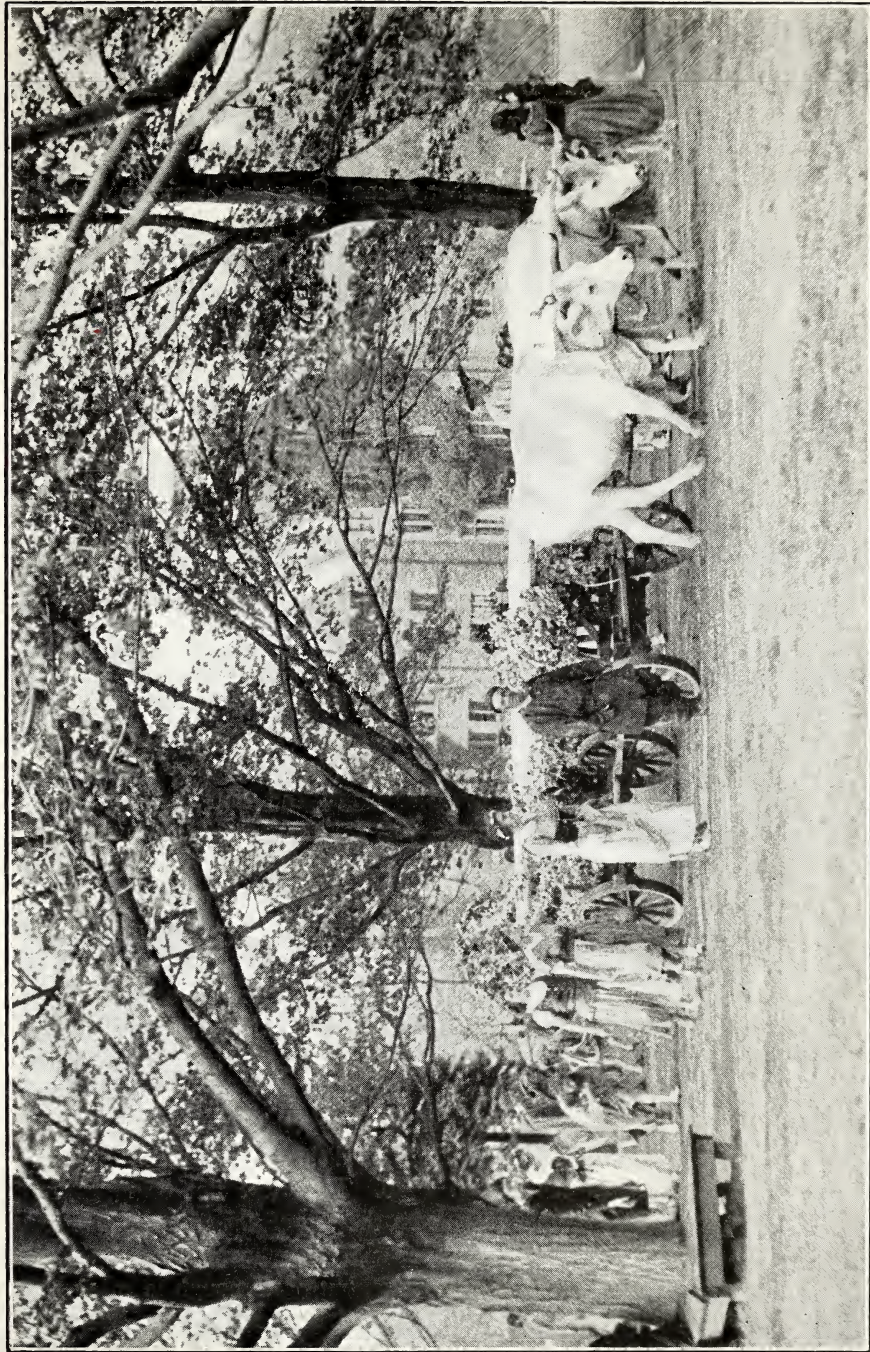
And begin they did, raising the central maypole, dancing simultaneously around it and the smaller poles at each of the four corners of the green, capering to the tune of charming Elizabethan airs, joining hands to form circles within circles around the central pole, and in general filling the eye with the pleasant quaintness and color of the scene and the heart with a sense of gayety and freedom.



REDACTED: p. 4

**The following material has been removed
from this volume for copyright reasons:**

Vol. 12, no. 6, p. 4: *Impressions of May
Day*, John Mason Brown, Dramatic Critic,
Praises Revels, *New York Evening Post*, May
9, 1932.



BRINGING IN THE MAY POLE

MRS. OTIS SKINNER GIVES ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE

The green can never be surpassed—future May Days will only aim to equal that of 1932. On Friday it was all so dazzlingly lovely that I gave myself up to the beauty of it all; but on Saturday I “watched the wheels go round”—noting the way in which it all had been put together. How everything was timed; everything so apparently spontaneous, yet so completely co-ordinated. All eyes on the leaders; all ears attuned to the music. For example: After the last of the pageant had passed the grandstand, at once on the cue came that valiant Queen’s Champion through the path through the maples. Then the proud march of the heralds, and their stand on the right of the throne. I could go on forever with my joy over the infinite detail of the department on the green. * * *

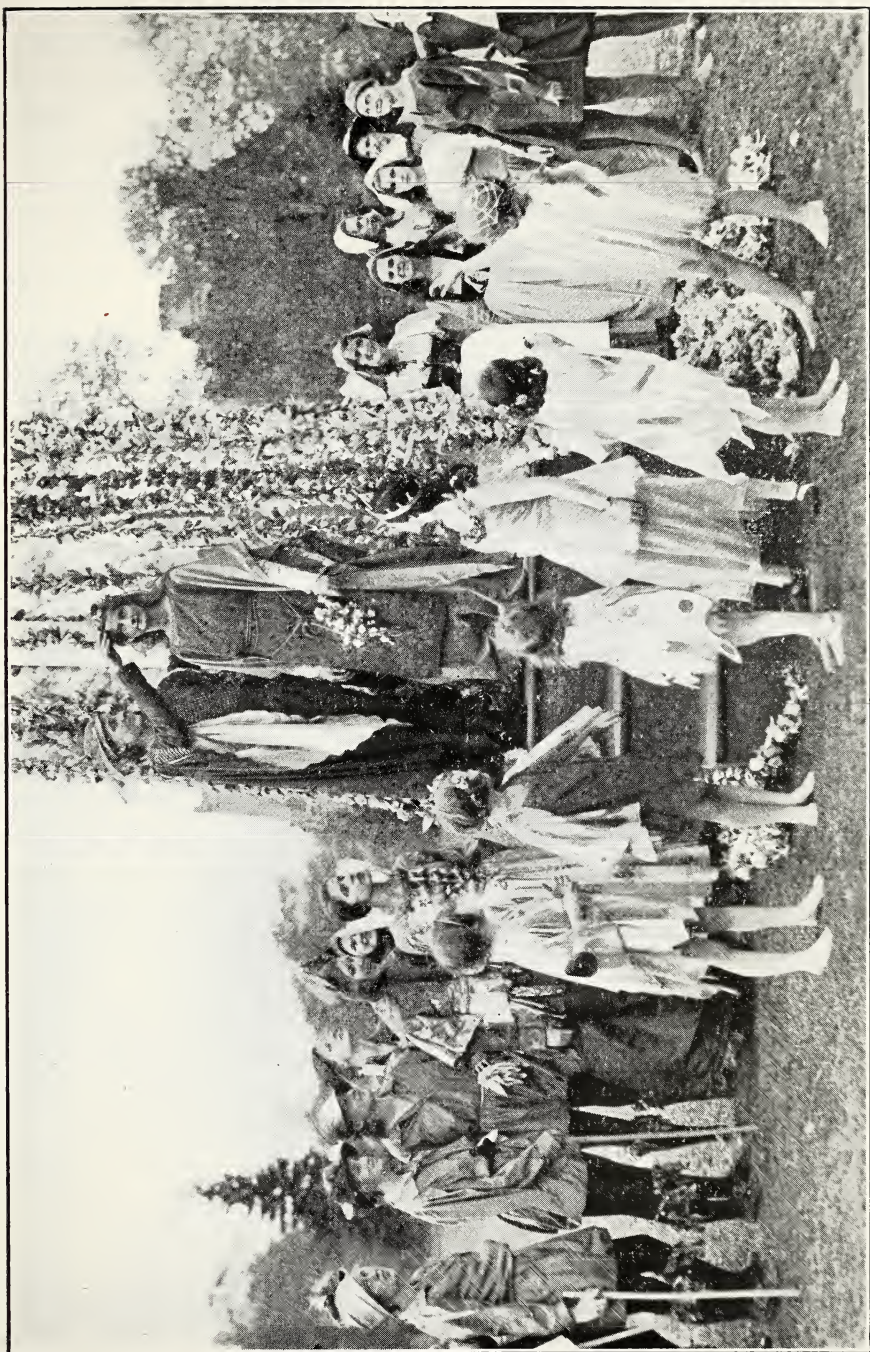
Of the plays I saw not half enough. Partly because I was a little lame to walk the distances; partly because with meeting so many old friends along the way I could not get to the scenes in time. But I saw enough to feel that the acting was of a generally higher order than formerly. All students have a better sense of acting today, and now that the costumes are more accurate, more befitting the characters, we get a more complete enjoyment than we did in the old days. “St. George and the Dragon” was the only play I saw from start to finish, and (with all deference to the other five May Days I have seen) it was the only time when I have found in it a genuinely humorous quality. The dainty queen with her flying silver veil was a picture of lasting memory.

The “Masque of Flowers” was never so pictorially costumed. I loved those colorful Indians, and *Kiwasha* might have been drawn by Gringling Gibbons for a court performance. Since *Gallus* designed the costumes (and not forgetting that glorious bunch of grapes) I hope he will not mind my saying I, personally, should have liked the Messenger of the Sun to have wings over his arms, and taut windings about his legs to hold in place two sharp golden spurs—just for the historical accuracy of early seventeenth century fidelity in design, but her legs and arms are so lovely and she was altogether so lovely to behold I am glad she did not burden herself with wings and spurs. *Primevera* scattering petals along the pathway of the pageant was a lovely touch. I think that was why it did not rain!

The play of “Robyn Hoode” I felt, held to the tradition of being the best all-round acted play of the May Day, and Robyn himself was as handsome and clear-cut in his speech as Lois Kellogg of 1920. I can sing no higher praise!

I am sorry I could not see the “Midsummer Night’s Dream.” “Queen Elizabeth” adds to my regret by telling me she found it enchanting, and she also tells me I missed much in not seeing all of the “Old Wives’ Tale,” and she thought the *Sacrapant* truly a far better performance than the one of 1920. That was not being polite. She meant it! I saw only a little of that play from the top of the hill where I was not in a good place to hear or see, but I did think the Harvesters were never so picturesque.

“As You Like It” I also saw at disadvantage, but near enough to enjoy both the acting and the infinite detail of perfection that had been aimed for. Mr. Norman Hapgood enjoyed that especially and thought (being a lover of Shakespeare) that another year it might be well to add to the May Day a scene from the “Tempest.” But I don’t agree with him. I feel that now the green has grown so in importance with all its joy and revelry, we like the unusual things that follow—things more suited to the occasion.



ROBIN HOOD CROWNING MAID MARIAN QUEEN OF THE MAY

REPORT OF MAY DAY DIRECTOR

I welcome this opportunity to express my appreciation of the work of the many people who made the 1932 May Day. The list is a long one, as it should be—the Alumnae Committees, the Alumnae Office, the Alumnae Ushers, Dean Manning, the Faculty, the Undergraduates, the Graduates, Miss Howe, Magdalen Hupfel, 1928, Mr. Foley, Cornelia Otis Skinner, 1922, Miss Grant, Miss Brady, Miss Cooper, Janet Seeley, 1927, Mildred Buchanan Bassett, 1924, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Black, Mr. Daugherty, Laura Richardson, 1930, Marion Turner, 1931, Ethel Dyer, 1931, Ellenor Morris, 1927, Mary Oakford, 1931, Mary Durfee, 1930, Peggy Patterson, 1930, Gertrude Bancroft, 1930, Mrs. Williams, and especially Miss Kitselman, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Hurst, Harriet Moore, 1932, Miss Petts, Mr. King, and last, the one who comes first, President Park. To her my special thanks are due for her patience, her encouragement and for her faith.

The opportunity May Day gave to help the unemployment situation in this district made it seem, aside from its advantage to the College, well worth all the effort. The village of Bryn Mawr is very grateful to the College.

Two things new in this May Day which I think should be carried on into future May Days are first, the use of the younger Alumnae, having them come back and live on the campus so that they become a part of campus life, and second, to have all the work done on a volunteer basis. There is no doubt that this creates a spirit which cannot be produced in any other way. Though, as was expected, the returns in money were much less than in 1928, yet one great result was achieved, namely, that girls came from more schools than in either 1924 or 1928.

The sharp cutting of the budget from that of 1924 and 1928 proved wise. The cost of producing May Day in 1924 was \$20,750.86; in 1928, \$22,062.43, and in 1932, \$14,943.25. The advance sale of tickets through my office in 1928 was \$12,000, while this year it was \$5,000. In 1928 the gate takings were \$6,182, while this year they were \$4,200. This latter figure is explained in part by the fact that most of the tickets purchased were at the dollar-and-a-half rate and by the fifty-cent reduction on all tickets. However, it is generally agreed that tickets could not have been sold at a higher rate. The grandstand in 1928 was sold out for both days, while this year it was sold out only for Saturday. While it was quite full on Friday, yet some of the seats were occupied by guests of the College, for instance, the students of the Curtis Institute of Music. President Park conceived the delightful idea of inviting them to come on Friday as a slight return for the two concerts by their orchestra which Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok so generously gave to the College. The sale of programs in 1928 was \$2,811 with the program selling at one dollar; the sale this year was \$1,400 with the program selling at fifty cents. The printing cost this year is lower than the cost of the printing in 1928 by nearly one-half. There was a loss of \$410 on the food in 1928, while this year the food made a profit of \$200. The reason for the higher cost of costumes than was expected is that in former years the undergraduates have each paid a two dollar assessment toward the cost of their costumes, making a contribution of nearly \$800 to be used in addition to the amount paid through May Day. This year, due to the economic situation, Harriet Moore asked that this assessment should not be made. The animals are \$250 less than in 1928, the office expense this year is lower by almost \$500, and the publicity by \$800. The music is a little higher than in 1928, but this year three plays, instead of the one in 1928, had small orchestras, while there were more musicians in the band. The total received to date is approximately \$15,100.00.

Expenditures

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries | \$1,200.00 |
| Janet Seeley, assistant to Miss Petts..... | \$500.00 |
| (as arranged by the College in May, 1931) | |
| Mildred Buchanan Bassett | 200.00 |
| Margaret Nelson, costumer | 300.00 |
| Marian Black, assistant costumer | 200.00 |
| Costumes, properties, wages of seamstresses | 3,060.86 |
| Animals | 602.77 |
| Rain Insurance | 272.00 |
| Office (Postage, telephone, telegrams, supplies) | 1,131.26 |
| Publicity (Photos, clipping service and advertising) | 735.87 |
| Printing (Programs, announcements, tickets) | 2,958.00 |
| (The cost will be reduced by about \$1,400 for sale of programs) | |
| Food | 833.95 |
| (There will be a profit of about \$200) | |
| Music | 1,473.20 |
| Chairs | 275.00 |
| Grandstand | 1,128.70 |
| (There will be a profit of about \$850) | |
| College Expense | 1,271.64 |
| Labor (Overtime and extra men) | \$752.35 |
| Board of alumnae assistants at cost | 162.50 |
| Food for police | 67.22 |
| Materials from supply room..... | 298.57 |
| Total | \$14,943.25 |

The College has made as a contribution to May Day the time of all of its regular groundsmen. The charge made this year is only for materials, overtime and the wages of the extra men employed. In former May Days it has been the custom to charge the time of all workmen doing jobs for May Day to the May Day cost. The thanks of everyone connected with May Day are given to President Park and to the Trustees.

CAROLINE CHADWICK-COLLINS, 1905,
May Day Director.

Word was just received, as the BULLETIN went to press, of the sudden death, on the night of May 22nd, at his home in Princeton, of Arthur Leslie Wheeler, Associate Professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr from 1900 to 1905, and Full Professor from 1905 to 1925.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE—AN IMPRESSION

VALENTIN MÜLLER, *Associate Professor of Archaeology*

The location of a town on the shore of the sea has often been praised as a special favor of nature. Think of Naples, Geneva, Constantinople. Our eyes are delighted in seeing the imposing and majestic outline of Vesuvius, the gentle curves of the hills, the picturesque terrassing of the houses which ascend the slope and give a gay pattern on a harmonious background. Nature has spent her gifts in the most lavish way and man enhances her beauty by his own work. He embeds it into nature, adapting himself to her form. Nature is the dominating force which creates the setting and holds the work of men as a pattern, however pleasant and picturesque it may be. Coming to New York, accustomed for days to look at the wide and flat level of the ocean, we enjoy the rising islands and the fine outline of the Palisades. But our view is soon irresistibly attracted by something else. It is the skyline of Manhattan towering like a mountain above the surroundings. Mankind is the creator of the grandeur here and nature is the foil which exalts his work.

Manhattan's skyline is as picturesque as possible; it is not a uniformly molded mass, but a cluster of single buildings each preserving its individuality. They rise out of a common ground but differ in their vertical form. Some are slender, some are broad, some are stepped, others are flat or pointed. This one is long and narrow, that one square or almost so. The heights, too, vary. You have the feeling of an exciting contest. Each one tries to surpass the other, but the forces are not equal. They shoot up like fountains, but some are exhausted before they reach the height of the neighbor. So they have vertical dimension of their own. Their base, however, is restricted for the streets, cut out blocks of the same size. You need order to find your way. You do it best by using straight lines. Hence a network of parallel streets intersecting at right angles is the best form of organizing a vast field. Making the blocks equal means giving the same chance to everybody. You have the same opportunity as your neighbor and its use depends on you. So you see working two forces, order and freedom, which seem logically to be opponents, but each has its own place; order is the foundation and freedom the use of it. They do not hamper each other because their dimensions are different, the one working in the horizontal, the other in the vertical. A combination of contrasts is thus made possible.

The order shows a certain rigidity, but this is counterbalanced by another feature. You can enlarge the area by adding as many parallel streets as you like. Manhattan, it is true, is limited at least on three sides, but the fourth is open and you can continue the scheme on the other side of the rivers as far as you need. Furthermore, Manhattan is a special case, other sites giving no limitation to the expansion of a town. But Manhattan herself reveals a special feature of the country. Looking at the map we are struck by the regularity of her outlines. Except for the curved end, Manhattan is almost a rectangle with long and straight lines along the two rivers. The network of streets does not, therefore, look strange and does not seem to be put on by an exterior force; it fits as if nature had created it for this special purpose. This is surely not true, because the Greeks and Romans used such a system of parallel streets long before and it was never forgotten. There is no doubt that the colonists brought it over from Europe. But this country is much better adapted to it than the broken and mountainous regions of Europe. Here there are many more extensive plains and the hills

and mountains generally have a much simpler form with straighter lines. The even level at the top and the monumental simplicity of the Palisades is a good example.

This network of streets is found all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is used everywhere, even in the smallest town. First there is only one street, later others are added either at right angles or parallel to the first. If the place has been a fortunate choice it grows larger and larger. It seems as if in the far distant future the whole country could become a single immense town with the highest mountains left free as parks. There is a striking difference here between this country and continental Europe. Europe has a marked gap between town and village. This feature, originating in historical evolution, is slowly vanishing from west to east. Nevertheless the difference between town people and peasants is still quite apparent. We feel a contest between civilization and nature. The buildings are, therefore, very different. The town house looks very unlike the cottage of the peasant. This country knows only one type of house which is found both in the town and in the village, the village being nothing but a town in its infancy. There are farmers, but no peasants, and they are as civilized as the town people. The relation of man to nature is different in this country. If we consider civilization opposed to nature, there is a wider gap in this country. The European peasant seems to be nearer to nature, and looks like a product of nature herself; the American farmer is more independent and dominates nature by means of civilization.

But at the same time we find a different relation in another respect. The further west you go, the more you are struck by the difference in appearance between American and Continental European towns. You will find this characteristic feature in the east, too, but less markedly than in the west. Salt Lake City is the best example I know. There is a business center comprising a small number of blocks with the usual huge buildings, and all around these are the residential quarters consisting of family houses hidden under green trees. It is, in the literary sense, a garden in the desert, because every tree has had to be planted and must be continually irrigated. I should like to call Salt Lake City one of the seven wonders of the United States of America. The others are the skyline of Manhattan, Niagara Falls, the lake front of Chicago, the automobile highway up Pike's Peak, the big trees in California, the Grand Canyon. The ancients had only seven, but the eighth in this country may be the Hoover Dam when it is completed. But let us go back to Europe. On the outskirts of the towns there are villas, but they are only a small fringe; more than nine tenths of the population live in big apartment houses, which are not distinguished in form from houses used for business purposes. They all have three or four stories. The houses with offices are very often nothing but former apartment houses, adapted as well as possible to their new purpose. In this country you see miles and miles and miles of country houses. The reason is, as I believe, not only that everybody wishes to have a house of his own, but also that he desires to be near nature and to combine life in town with country life. The style of the houses itself shows a close relation to nature. The most characteristic feature is the porch and this is not found in Europe. Because of these porches and because of other features of construction the houses do not look as rigidly secluded as European houses; they seem to be open and more easily pervaded by the air. The lack of walls or fences around the houses in comparison to Europe points in the same direction. Also the way the houses are set in forests surrounded by trees looks strange to a European who is accustomed to having the site cleared before the village is built on open ground. So the comparison with European features helps us to discover the essential characteristics of the American style. There is at

the same time an opposition to nature and a nearness to nature—a seeming contradiction which it is possible to explain. Close relation with nature is sought, but civilization is preserved, it is civilized life in nature, natural life on the level of civilization, nature raised to civilization, a new combination and a new creation not found in Continental Europe.

The addition of a porch changes the appearance of the house considerably. A house without it, when seen from outside, looks like a single unified block, but an added porch dissolves the compactness of the block and gives the impression of a certain lightness and fineness. We see articulation and perceive the building as several clearly defined units. The custom of putting together as many single units as are needed, each preserving its individuality, seems to me to be another characteristic feature of American architecture. Goodhart Hall on the Bryn Mawr campus is a good example. It combines several rooms for various purposes, each being of itself a unit and recognizable as such. There is the main Hall, the Common Room, the Music Room; even smaller sections like the check rooms are separated projecting parts. All these units are put together in such a way that the rooms adjoin each other at right angles, that is, in accordance with the same principle used in American town planning. The result is co-operation. A common task keeps together the individual parts, preserving, not destroying their individuality. We may cite as another example Independence Hall where we have separate units, the projecting block of the staircase which supports the tower, and the two wings. It is much earlier than Goodhart Hall, a fact which seems to indicate that this principle lasts through the ages. It is very interesting to notice that it is used also in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, because of its adaption to the classical style. The hall and the colonnade appear as two separated units, the hall being higher and the colonnade seeming an abutting annex. There is no Greek or Roman building which shows the same feature, a fact which proves that the Lincoln Memorial is not slavish imitation, but a new creation out of older elements. It is in this principle of combining clearly defined units in a simple way which is characteristic also of classical art that we find the explanation for the popularity of the classical style in America. But there is a difference. A classical building is always restricted in the number of its parts. They form a harmonious whole, balancing each other. No part can be cut off without destroying the harmony, and if one part is changed then all others have to be altered proportionately. An American building lacks this peculiarity. You could add or take away one or more of the smaller rooms from Goodhart Hall without doing any damage to the appearance of the whole. This different quality is not by any means a disadvantage. An American building is unlimited. You can add as many stories to a skyscraper as you need without having to change the shape of the plan. A classical creation is limited, it cannot grow, it gets its size and form in the beginning and cannot be enlarged. Thus it is static. America has grown and will grow in the future. The special line of growth has been established, but the height has not yet been reached.

Growth is secured by the steady addition of small units, which, because they are not colossal and not bulky, can be rendered in a fine and delicate way. This is true also of skyscrapers, which are not an undefined and clumsy mass, but well articulated. The sharp contours and the vertical lines, together with the slender proportions, render them rather delicate. They do not overwhelm or crush you. The single units

of which they consist are of your own size, they are stories made for your own use. So you have a share in them, not alone, but together with your companions. This feeling, that the enormous height is made by co-operation, gives you excitement and strengthens your own forces.

This marked verticality, which is characteristic of most skyscrapers, is also found in Gothic architecture, but the resemblance breaks down at other points. There are no single units which preserve their individuality in a Gothic cathedral. Every part is subordinated and dominated by the upward trend expressing man's longing for heaven, his aim to get out of the misery on earth and to find a mystic unification with God. There is only restless stretching which, however, can never be satisfied. The feelings which the Empire State Building arouses are quite different. The powerful upward trend breathes security and self-reliance; we are aware that our goal can be reached and has been reached; that our force is great and that our task can be achieved. We do not feel unrest and vain attempting, but are conscious of secure progress by steady steps. So we see once more a combination of forces which seem at first to be opponents, as we found in the earlier parts of our analysis: freedom and order; nature and civilization. We have now progress and achievement. These forces are opponents which Europe has struggled to combine through all ages. This country, in finding a new relationship between them, has created a new style and a new world.

THE SCHOLARSHIP SITUATION AT BRYN MAWR

In the present year all the colleges in the country find themselves suffering from a complication of financial ailments which have the unfortunate effect of augmenting each other. As everyone knows, the income derived from college investments has shrunk along with all the other investments in the country and the amount of money which may be hoped for in gifts is curtailed; yet the need of money for scholarships and student loans has increased in one year about fifty per cent. It should be emphasized that it is no less in the interests of the college than in the interests of the students to raise the funds which are needed to keep students in college who have begun their work at a time when their families were more prosperous. The colleges cannot afford to lose good students just at the point when they are prepared to do serious and interesting work; nor can they afford to have the enrollment decreased at a time when the income of the college derived from other sources than the students' fees is also shrinking. We find therefore that appeals are being made everywhere for further funds to keep college students at their task.

Bryn Mawr has in many respects been less heavily hit by the financial depression than many other institutions owing to the conservative nature of the college investments, but the families of our student body have been no more exempt from financial reverses than the rest of the world, and the number of undergraduate applicants for scholarships and financial aid has increased from 65 last year to 89 this year. That is to say, one-third of those students who are returning to college have asked for financial assistance in one form or another for the year 1932-33. At the same time the funds available for scholarship assistance and for loans have shrunk very considerably. In several cases the income from the invested scholarship funds has decreased. The

profits of the College Book Shop, of which a share has always gone to scholarships, have decreased almost to the vanishing point. The gifts received from the parents of wealthier students to cover the full cost of tuition for their daughters have also decreased.

The Scholarships Committee was therefore faced with a difficult problem and, before making any awards, discussed at some length how best to distribute the inadequate resources at its disposal. The general policy this year has been to give the few large scholarships, such as the James E. Rhoads Sophomore and Junior Scholarships, to the outstanding students in the College, and to give to those with the best records the amount of money actually needed, distributing the rest of the money available as far as it would go among the other applicants. As a result of this policy, there are 20 applicants to whom no financial aid at all can be promised, except in certain cases by assigning an inexpensive room or granting the \$100 remission of the increased cost of tuition; and in the case of a number more the assistance given is obviously insufficient. The Chairman of the Scholarships Committee has made a general calculation which shows that \$3,500 is needed to insure the return of students whose academic records are promising, but \$5,000 would probably be the smallest amount which would cover the immediate needs and the emergencies of next year. The greater part of this money would be distributed in loans, but a few special scholarships are needed to take care of individual cases.

It is perfectly obvious that this information should be in the hands of all the Bryn Mawr alumnae. The suggestion has been made that some of the former holders of scholarships and fellowships both in the undergraduate and graduate school, may feel that in this emergency they can make a personal sacrifice in order to insure to the girls now growing up the same kind of assistance which gave them their education and professional training. President Park has said that few gifts to the college have ever touched her so much as the legacies received in the last year from two former graduate students who left the college the means to carry those scholarships from which they themselves had benefited. The present year is certainly an appropriate one in which to repay to the college any debt which we owe for our own education.

HELEN TAFT MANNING, 1915,

Dean of the College

HOLDERS OF THE BRYN MAWR ROOM

The occupants of the Bryn Mawr Room at the Cité Universitaire in Paris, endowed by Anne Vauclain, 1907, in memory of her mother, Annie C. Vauclain, will be:

For the Summer—Ann Marie Hoskin, A.B., Oberlin College, 1929, M. A. Bryn Mawr, 1930. Holder of a Carnegie Corporation Scholarship and student at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, 1930-31. Miss Hoskin is Fellow-elect in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College and has received a Scholarship through the Institute of International Education for study at the Institute of Art and Archaeology in Paris, this summer.

For Next Winter—Elizabeth Bethel, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, 1928. Miss Bethel is a graduate student in History at Yale University and will do research in connection with her dissertation in Paris.

MAY DAY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following awards will be of especial interest to the alumnae: A Resident Fellowship in Geology has been won by Dorothy Miller, 1928, and in Psychology by Elizabeth Fehrer, 1930. Charlotte Goodfellow, winner of the Workman European Fellowship last year, is to return as Fellow in Latin; Edna Fredrick, who now holds the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, will be Fellow in French; Marie Schnieders and Dorothy Walsh, both former European Fellows, will serve next year as Fellows in German and Philosophy respectively. The Graduate Scholarship in French has been granted to Lois Mandel, M.A., 1930, and that in History of Art to Marianna Jenkins, A.B. 1931.

The Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship, awarded annually to the Junior with the highest record, has been given to Rebekah Taft, of Andover, Massachusetts, prepared by the Wykeham Rise School. The Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship, awarded to the student showing the greatest ability in her major subject (mathematics) goes to Josephine Williams (niece of Helen Williams Woodall, 1898), prepared by the Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia. Two George Bates Hopkins Memorial Scholarships in Music were awarded, one to Virginia Richardson (sister of Laura Richardson, 1930), and one to Louise Meneely (sister of Eugenia Meneely, 1924). The Shippen Scholarship in Foreign Languages was won by Mabel Meehan, prepared by the Philadelphia High School for Girls, and the Shippen Scholarship in Science by Elizabeth Jackson (daughter of Elizabeth Higginson Jackson, 1897), prepared by the Winsor School, Boston. The M. Carey Thomas Essay Prize was awarded to Charlotte Einsiedler, prepared by the Kent Place School, Summit, N. J. Two awards that deserve especial mention are the Leila Houghteling Scholarship, which has been given to Evelyn Thompson, Freshman scholar from Brookline, Massachusetts, prepared by the Winsor School, and the first award of the Susan Shober Carey Memorial Award to Esther Smith, of St. Paul.

The Regional Scholars figure largely in this list; it is interesting to note that three of the highest ten records in the Sophomore class are held by Regional Scholars and four of the first ten in the Freshman class. Elizabeth Mackenzie, 1934, from Pittsburgh, and Diana Tate-Smith, 1935, of New York, are winners of the two James E. Rhoads Scholarships. Miss Mackenzie has been awarded also the Sheelah Kilroy Memorial Scholarship in English. Four other Regional Scholars, Anne Burnett, of St. Louis, Catherine Bredt, Scholar for Eastern Pennsylvania, Evelyn Thompson, from New England, and Elizabeth Chamberlayne, from Richmond, Virginia, all have been awarded Kilroy Scholarships in English. The Richards Scholarship has been divided between Suzanne Halstead, one of New England's Scholars, and Catherine Bill, Scholar from District IV. Cecelia Candee, Scholar from Chicago, has won the Elizabeth Wilson White Memorial Scholarship; Jeannette Le Saulnier, of Indianapolis, the Abby Brayton Durfee Scholarship and the Hayt Award; Jeane Darlington, from New Jersey, the Anna Powers Scholarship; Mary Pauline Jones, from Scranton, one of the Maria L. Hopper Scholarships; Eleanor Chalfant, of Pittsburgh (daughter of Minne List Chalfant, 1907), the Kendrick Scholarship; Ellen Nichols (daughter of Marjorie Wallace Nichols, 1908), of Auburn, New York, and Elizabeth Edwards, of Massachusetts, each a Bookshop Scholarship.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Fewer changes than usual will take place in the Bryn Mawr faculty next year, but out of the few two will be, I know, important in the eyes of the alumnae—the retirement of Professor Huff from the Department of Physics, and the return of Professor Carpenter to the Department of Archaeology.

Dr. Huff came to Bryn Mawr in 1902, two years after he received his Doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins, and in the thirty years that have followed he has taught undergraduate and graduate Physics to hundreds of Bryn Mawr alumnae. Of his work as a scholar and a teacher his own students must speak, not a layman like myself, although Mrs. Manning and I in our far away offices are always conscious of the solidity and of the stimulus of the work which comes from Dr. Huff's class room and laboratory. But of his part in the counsels of the faculty and of the college a grateful President can speak with knowledge and with thanks. Dr. Huff has always given without stint time, thought and hard work to the general good of the college. In summer as well as winter, in vacation as well as in term-time, he has bent his thought and energy to that end. He has served a term and in several cases more than one on every important faculty committee, and has represented the faculty on the Board of Directors. To his long experience and his vigorous opinions much of the present organization of the faculty and its committees and of the academic policy of the college in its plan of admission and its curriculum is due. Our gratitude will follow him for many years.

Dr. Walter C. Michels, who is appointed to the Department of Physics, comes to Bryn Mawr, as Dr. Huff did, at an early stage in his academic training. He holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the California Institute of Technology, 1930, and taught in the Institute for the three years of his graduate work. From California he came to hold a National Research Fellowship in Physics at Princeton University, 1930-32, and is sent to Bryn Mawr with high recommendations from his Princeton department. His special field is spectral intensities and atomic excitation.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter returns to the Department of Archaeology after an absence of six years. He was Annual Professor at the American Academy in Rome from 1926 to 1927. While there he discovered on the bronze boxer in the National Museum the signature, "Apollonios, son of Nestor, the Athenian, made (it)," thus adding another important work to this sculptor of the Neo-Attic school. From 1927 to 1932 he has been Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. During this period he has published "The Sculpture of the Nike Temple Parapet," assigning the work to various known sculptors such as Paionios, who made the Nike at Olympia. Last year Professor Carpenter discovered U, one of the statues in the west pediment of the Parthenon, the only pedimental piece of sculpture from this monument in Athens. Recently he has identified other fragments found on the Acropolis with figures in the east pediment of the Parthenon. Whatever sorrow we felt about his absence from Bryn Mawr was matched by our pride in his honors and our pleasure in the chance he had for work of his own in Greece. His contribution to Archaeology in these five years has been a notable one. His works, so to speak, have followed him from Bryn Mawr to Athens. They include Virginia Grace, 1922; Dorothy Burr, 1923; Agnes Newhall, 1927; Mary Zelia Pease, 1927; Lucy Shoe, 1927, and Katharine Shepard, 1928.

Dr. Carpenter will come back into his old work at Bryn Mawr next year. Professor Mary Swindler, Ph.D. 1912, who in addition to her Bryn Mawr duties is, as her fellow-alumnae proudly know, editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, will carry full work in the department; and, as has been announced before, through a happy gift, Dr. Valentin Müller remains after his term of substitution for Dr. Carpenter has ended, to carry out an experiment in the value to Bryn Mawr of courses in Archaeology in a field new to the college, the Near East. In the coming year any student in the country, undergraduate or graduate, might well be proud to be working in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr.

Professor Alwyne returns in September from his half-year leave and the Department of Music offers a prize to its students in the chance to see and hear for six weeks the Mary Flexner Lecturer of 1932-33, Dr. R. Vaughan Williams. Dr. Williams arrives the middle of October, and Mr. Alwyne hopes that besides his weekly lectures on Nationalism in Music Dr. Williams will teach the combined second and third year classes in Music.

Two members of the faculty will be in Europe on sabbatical leave, Professor Rogers, of the Department of Education, and Professor Cadbury, of the Department of Biblical Literature. Professor Anna Pell Wheeler continues the headship of the Mathematics Department and will teach a Graduate Seminary, and Miss Lehr returns to the Department from a year's leave spent on her own research work at Johns Hopkins. And, finally, the only promotion in the faculty this year is that of Myra Richards Jessen, 1915, who receives her Doctorate in Philosophy in June and at the same time her promotion to an Associateship in German.

You may be interested to know a word of the new courses which are to be added to the staid curriculum, and I am amused as I read them over to find that most of them are offered by alumnae. They range through all the pages of the catalogue.

Mary Gardiner, 1918, Ph.D. 1927, gives an advanced undergraduate course in the Theories of Heredity; and, as a gift to the college underwritten by alumnae, Eleanor Dulles, 1917, an elective course in Financial Problems. Miss Dulles says she is willing to include in this course the study of business depressions from the point of view of their underlying causes, but apparently hesitates to promise a way to their cure. In English Dr. Chew will give an elective course in Poetry from Arnold to Bridges. Cornelia Meigs, 1907, who comes like an academic Cinderella to teach a freshman English section, will also give a course in Experimental Writing, helping, that is, individual students in the forms of writing in which they are especially interested. Dr. Minor White Lathom, who in a distinguished academic pedigree includes two years, 1902-4, as graduate student at Bryn Mawr, will give a course in Play-writing. Dean Manning and I are spellbound by Miss Lathom's modest account of her methods, and Dean Gildersleeve tells me that Barnard students are keen on her courses. I am delighted to offer the students interested in drama, instruction from so fresh a point of view, and deep in debt to the alumna who made the course possible for the college. In the History Department two new advanced undergraduate courses of unusual interest are to be offered: English History in the 19th Century, by Dr. Caroline Robbins, and History of the United States since 1898, by Dr. William Roy Smith. And in the History of Art a new elective course in the History of Prints will be given by Elizabeth Howard Norton, 1927, a delightful side path in Art which has not been open before to Bryn Mawr feet.

And so with plans for October the college bridges the summer.

ON THE CAMPUS

By LUCY SANBORN, 1932

I am hastening to write my account of May Day for you before President Park talks in chapel on the subject tomorrow, so that my contribution may be truly an undergraduate one. We probably should be allowed to settle down for a few days before our opinion is given, for with families hardly withdrawn and the festive spirit still lingering about the green and the smoking rooms, we have scarcely been free to notice our own reactions. We are, of course, unanimous in our feelings of relief and relaxation, and of pleasure that so large an undertaking has been carried through successfully. The last week especially was a period of herculean effort on the part of the undergraduate body. Garlands were made and carts decorated; and rehearsals of dances and Maypoles and plays were sandwiched in among the pageant and general dancing rehearsals for the entire college which were called at quarter after eight in the morning and six at night. The dinner hour was moved to seven; breakfast began at quarter past seven; all the announcements bore on May Day, and indeed we breathed nothing but May Day for weeks.

It was with a sigh of relief that we realized on Friday morning that the showers would give way and the outdoor performance would be possible in spite of the unanimously gloomy forecasts. We emerged to watch Queen Elizabeth in the person of Cornelia Otis Skinner practice with her courtiers, while make-up men and costumers turned out ever-increasing numbers of merry men, rustics, gentle folk and tumblers, and the police force gathered on the grandstand. By lunch time we were thoroughly excited, and even a lengthy postponement of the beginning failed to dampen our ardor, which reached its height as the Queen's palanquin and the snow-white oxen started under Pembroke Arch. The entire afternoon passed smoothly before a fairly good audience, who wandered from the green to the cloisters and the hollows and back to the green again, enjoying the apple blossoms and new maple leaves as they blended with the Lincoln green of the merry men and the warm rose-coral of the May Queen's robe. The weather was beautiful, and actors and spectators rejoiced in the brightness and color, although the former found May Day quieter than they had expected perhaps.

On Saturday our efforts found gratification in a splendid audience, whose size and appreciation secured ready response in our own increased enthusiasm. The entrance of Elizabeth and her court and the raising of the Maypole and the crowning of the Queen were full of glamour. The actors played to crowds who responded to every detail from the roaring of the dragon to the galloping of the horses along the terrace in *Robin Hood*, from the garlanding of Bottom in *Midsummer Night's Dream* to the weaving of spells in *Old Wives' Tale*. The other plays, equally well received, were *As You Like It* and *The Masque of Flowers*. As each of us in college was limited to one little corner of the campus, our general impression is a patchwork gained by glimpses and hearsay, and the most real part of May Day remains the weeks of preparation when paper flower and garland teas were the rule and students wandered the campus in helmets and plumes and dancing costumes. The questions in the editorial in last month's BULLETIN—what does the undergraduate really think and how does she look—are unusually easy to answer this month. She looks and thinks May Day.

As I write, the week after the accomplished fact, the advantages and disadvantages of May Day stand out more clearly than they could in prospect. The splendid experi-

ence of the college working together on a project whose artistic value is as great as May Day's is unique in my years here. We have developed a college morale, rare in these days when the tendency on campus is still to think and act purely as individuals. Many of the activities have had great value in themselves. The dancing of chimney sweeps, shepherds and gipsies, and that in the *Masque of Flowers* has been carried on in connection with the work in the classes for Duncan dancing. The morrice and sword and country dancers have learned steps and figures which have an interest quite apart from May Day. The Tumblers have worked at leisure for half the year on their entertainment, which was a great delight to them. The plays were more exacting and exhausting, and were more dependent perhaps for their justification on successful performance on May Day.

On the other hand, the benefits of May Day have been viewed with doubt, and the question "What Price May Day?" has been heard with increasing insistence as play rehearsals, teas, and pageant practices encroached more and more on the time of the individual. The plan, so carefully thought out by the academic and May Day units in co-operation, that heavy work until Easter should find compensation in a lighter schedule in April, has failed to materialize, and the college has fast been approaching an impossible state of piled-up work and excited disposition. Students, many of them Freshmen and Sophomores, who take courses with daily assignments and numerous class periods, are solid in the opinion that their arduous labor, done in good faith before Easter, has not been rewarded by the promised respite. The faculty recognize the situation as serious, wherever the responsibility lies, and have granted a definite cut in assignments and class periods for the rest of the year. The acute overcrowding and the final emergency measures were unforeseen by both faculty and students and are regrettable. Explanation is sought in the unusually early date of Commencement, June first, and the short time allowed for the staging of May Day, only the month of April for most undergraduates. Many of the courses have fortunately covered much ground, and others will proceed under special arrangements to the end. Our experience of the last month has undoubtedly given some point to the argument of those who objected to May Day because they felt that it would interfere with the academic standards.

It seems a far cry from Big to Little May Day, but nevertheless enthusiasm ran high on Friday when the Seniors, in answer to the exhortations of the Sophomores "fulfilled their obligations" by an early call on Miss Park and the Magdalen Hymn on Rock tower. After the traditional breakfast of strawberries and chipped beef, we followed Hat Moore and the band up the path to Merion Green, where the Seniors wound their pole, the other poles being omitted this year. Miss Park adorned Josephine Graton, already crowned May Queen, with a pretty blue necklace, and pleased us all by making an additional gift of a necklace to Harriet Moore, whose indefatigable labors as undergraduate representative for May Day have been very much in our eyes during the last month. The academic awards were celebrated with great glee. The recent alumnae will be interested to know that Rebekah Taft, Josephine Williams, Anne Burnett, Betsy Jackson, Mabel Meehan and Virginia Richardson, all members of '33, Charlotte Einsiedler, '32, and Catherine Bredt, '34, were singled out for the prizes.

The elections for 1932-33 have been completed, and Rebecca Wood will lead the Undergraduate Association; Margaret Collier, Self-Government; Elinor Collins, the League, and Sylvia Bowditch, the Athletic Association.

THE ALUMNAE BOOK SHELF

ALIEN MERCHANTS IN ENGLAND FROM 1350 TO 1377; THEIR LEGAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION (*Cambridge, 1931*), by Alice Beardwood, Bryn Mawr College, B.Litt., D.Phil. Oxon.

In certain ways Miss Beardwood has followed in the footsteps of a distinguished historian, likewise a Bryn Mawr Alumna, Professor Neilson, of Mount Holyoke. After doing graduate work at the College, both went to Oxford to study with Sir Paul Vinogradoff. Influenced by the legal interests of the Regius Professor, both became legal historians. Both going farther than Sir Paul, have diligently frequented the sounding corridors of the Public Record Office. In the immediate expression of their interests, however, the two differ. For, while Professor Neilson has devoted herself to the study of early English local law and custom and to the editing of *Year Books* for the Selden Society, Miss Beardwood, in this, her first book, turns to the fortunes of alien merchants in England. It is the embodiment of a thesis written at Oxford, first for the degree of B.Litt. and afterward much expanded in satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of D.Phil. at the University. Dr. Beardwood is the first American woman to secure this degree there.

The period selected for study is the succinct and little-known one of the second half of the reign of Edward III. In the first half of the reign Italian merchants played a dominant rôle in the financial affairs of the English government. Such a position they had acquired under Edward I., but had to a degree lost under Edward II. With Edward III.'s entry upon a continental war, two large banking houses, the Bardi and the Peruzzi, which had not withdrawn from England, undertook to finance the adventure. Soon, greatly embarrassed by Edward's inability to repay them and by political and financial exigencies in Italy, the two houses became bankrupt and involved to some extent the economic life of Florence in their ruin. Historians, influenced by the narrative of a descendant of the Peruzzi, have been severe upon Edward III. for repudiating a large debt, the amount of which has been known only from a chronicler's account. Not the least of Miss Beardwood's contribution to our knowledge is her illumination of this subject in the clear light of a legal document. She has found and here publishes the final settlement between the Bardi (who lingered on in England) and Richard II., an agreement concluded in 1391 and reviewing earlier obligations. From it we learn that Edward's total debt to the Bardi, at one time amounting to the large sum of £94,000; but we learn also that they had been paid £23,000 and were (or were said to be) indebted to the English crown for £39,000. On the £32,000 still outstanding in 1391 they had promised £2,000 in complete settlement. The sum was accepted but was probably not entirely paid. Although Edward III. does not emerge from these transactions in heroic light, he did not at least default to the extent usually supposed. Similarly illuminating is the account of the Hansard merchant who, of all his compatriots, did most to finance Edward III. Tidemann of Limburg, for such was his name, was rewarded well at first for his loans, but becoming involved in a financial transaction touching the customs, was thrown into prison and eventually escaped from England on charge of murder. Hansards, henceforth, dabbled little in royal money lending.

The tales of the Bardi and of Tidemann, however, serves only as an introduction to Dr. Beardwood's theme. Specifically, this is an investigation of the privileges enjoyed and the disabilities suffered by alien merchants during the three decades under consideration. Necessarily it leads her to give a cross-section of important phases

of commercial life; for the disabilities included the payment of customs rates higher than those imposed on aliens, and the privileges included access to the courts of the land. The period was a formative one for customs rates; and the discussion of the development of rates paid by aliens and denizens on wool and cloth, together with those known as tunnage and poundage, are of great value. Still more valuable is the tabulation of the exports and imports of the period, the subject of a long appendix and a digest of complicated original accounts. Since nothing of the kind exists for the fourteenth century, we are for the first time able to estimate the share of aliens in the country's trade at that time. It turns out to have been not very great, varying from one-fifth to one-third in different commodities. In applying these customs tables and rates, Miss Beardwood adds to information already given by Professor Gras and to that soon to be given by Professor Power.

Another disability which aliens suffered was a restriction of their opportunities for trade in English markets. They might not sell their wares, except mercury, at retail, and they might not sell to other aliens. During much of this period, however, they secured further privileges over against the likewise privileged towns. How effective these were has been in doubt, but we now learn that the towns were often successful in maintaining the concessions made to them.

Aliens might escape from their disabilities by securing letters of denization. The possibility leads Miss Beardwood to inquire whether they often thought this worth while. As denizens they had to pay taxes which otherwise they escaped. This chapter elucidating the question together with those following constitute the part of the book which has the author's particular interest. They go on to describe the appearance of aliens in the courts. For aliens no special courts were created in England, as often happened in other lands, but they had ready access both to local and to central courts. Correcting a view sometimes held that they could not bring personal actions (those for trespass, debt, and account) in the King's Bench, Miss Beardwood quotes cases to show that they could. Similarly, cases heard in the Exchequer are cited at length from unprinted plea rolls. To avoid delays in these courts and for other reasons, aliens often appealed to the Council. The chapter describing the procedure there is of great interest. It explains how the Council frequently delegated investigation to a commission or to other courts or to the bodies which were developing as the Chancery or the Admiralty; and it explains the Council's resort to writs, some of which, like the writ of *subpoena*, were new and significant. This sketch of the Council's jurisdiction is illustrated at length by a case which has social as well as legal connotation, the famous appeal of the Lombards against the Mercers of London in 1357. To the account of it hitherto accessible in a volume of the Selden Society, Miss Beardwood has added and printed the continuation which she found in the *Corani Rege* and Controlment Rolls. The complete record illustrates the difficulty experienced by aliens in getting justice from city authorities, even when their assailants were identified, the slow and intricate procedure of the courts, the transfer of the case from Council to King's Bench and the resort to the new writ of *subpoena*.

This brief outline of some of the problems which the author has approached shows the substantial and scholarly character of the book. The underlying research is admirable and the presentation, though it requires close attention, is lucid. The volume is attractively printed by the Mediaeval Academy—in itself an honor. It places the author high on the roll of Bryn Mawr scholar-alumnae.

HOWARD L. GRAY,

Marjorie Walter Goodhart Professor of History.

DIVAGATIONS ON THE BEATUS, by *Georgiana Goddard King*, reprinted from ART STUDIES. *Harvard University Press*, 1930.

Both the Hispanist and the student of mediaeval manuscripts will feel immeasurably indebted to Professor King for her *Divagations on the Beatus*. The intrinsic merit of the two dozen existing Beatus manuscripts, Mozarabic, Romanesque, and Gothic, has long been appreciated; yet they have received insufficient notice. If inadequate recognition has contributed to the circumstances which caused an eminent French historian of art to write so recently as 1928, "Jusque là (xiv^e siècle) . . . on a pu dire que la peinture espagnole . . . avait été 'un prolongement de l' art français,'" the need of Miss King's study immediately becomes apparent. The several accounts of the Beatus hitherto published have been marred by erroneous statements concerning the present location of one or more manuscripts and by a mistaken allegation that another has been entirely destroyed by fire. Professor King's list, giving dates, present place, historical information, and authors' signatures, corrects much misinformation.

The author frankly ignores questions of palaeography, archaeology, analysis of decoration, discussion of subject matter, and consideration of the contribution of the East; she acknowledges the study to be "only divagations." The reader looks forward to treatment of the matter still unconsidered, and in the meantime is grateful for a sense of familiarity with these artists who signed their work: Maius, Emeterius, Oveco, Ende, and Facundo. It is good to perceive their personal styles and to call them by name as readily as one calls Giotto, Tintoretto, El Greco, Velasquez, and Cézanne,—names which the author evokes for comparison with the illuminators of the Beatus in an attempt to convince the reader of certain links of kinship which she keenly perceives.

Miss King offers a new classification which differs from those of Blázquez, Dom Ramsey, and Herr Neuss; in that theirs are based chiefly on chronology, hers on a division into three groups determined by provenience: that of Valcavado, that of S. Millán, and the lost parent group of Liébana. The assignment of a manuscript to one group or another depends on the evidence of the painter's style together with the testimony of documents and of legends reasonably authenticated.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that in which Miss King considers those backgrounds of the illustrations which are "banded like Roman silk," relating them to antique illusionist art and stressing the sheer magnificence of the art of Beatus, an art of pure color. Warm praise, very justly due, is given to the Beatus of Facundo.

There is great charm in the passages in which the author describes some of the finest illustrations: "the fat athlete doing the high jump," "the tall and quiet grace of those that live in kings' houses," "a polo game, the riders not processional but interacting."

The plates, especially those in color, are handsome as they should be in a study devoted to the splendid Beatus. One only wishes that in addition to the fine reproductions of pages of Facundo, there were others doing equal justice to the subtle harmonies of violet, blue, green, and orange found in the older pages of Albino, the best member of the S. Millán group.

Professor King's study is not only stimulating but also sound and rich, for, besides very evident personal pleasure in the manuscripts, she has keen appreciation of beauty, thorough acquaintance with the sources of mediaeval Spanish history, and warm sympathy with the national temperament. This last is very apparent in her final chapter, in her comparison of the Beatus painters with El Greco,—not so much a divagation as one might suppose.

DELPHINE FITZ DARBY, 1923.

CLASS NOTES

1892

Class Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES
(Mrs. Frederick M. Ives)
145 E. 35th St., New York City

This is the year for our fortieth reunion, but so many of the class could not get to Bryn Mawr this June that it seemed best to postpone it till 1935 when the celebration of the birthday of the college will offer added attractions. Let us all bear in mind and see that nothing prevents our getting together then.

Your Class Editor seems to be the only one with any news to report this month. Last June her first grandchild, Harry Davis Ives, II, was born—hardly news now! Unfortunately he lives in Seattle, a most inconvenient place for a grandchild.

And her daughter, Elizabeth, B. M. 1924, was married May 14.

1893

Class Editor: S. FRANCES VAN KIRK,
1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The class will be grieved to hear that Annie Logan Emerson died in Cleveland on April 4th.

1894

Class Editor: ABBY BRAYTON DUFEE
(Mrs. Randall Durfee),
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

News has just been received of the death of Mildred Roelker Langenbeck, in Washington. We extend to her family our deepest sympathy.

Margaret Shearman had a delightful tea in her lovely garden in Germantown the day before May Day. There were the neighboring '94's—we wish more could have come. Anna West, Fay MacCracken Stockwell, Ethel Walker Smith, Elizabeth Mifflin Boyd, and Mary Harris enjoyed the May Day festivities. Martha La Porte met Margaretta MacVeagh Smith in Washington where Margaretta is living. Laurette Potts Pease's new address is High Mowing, Wallingford, Conn.

Emma Bailey Speer hopes that all classmates motoring near her summer home, "Rockledge," Lakeville, Conn., will be sure and call.

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke)
328 Brookway, Merion Sta., Pa.

Alice Hood writes from Torquay, England: "My sister, Florence, and I sailed on the *Europa* last September and had a delightful visit to Scandinavia when the autumn foliage was at its best. We went as far north as Bergen and had snow and

sleet on the mountain passes on the way back to Oslo. We found Stockholm and Copenhagen very attractive, with their picturesque harbors, fine boulevards, rich museums, and historic churches. Next we revisited Berlin, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, and Paris, and saw the International Colonial Exposition. We heard Christmas carols in London, and then set sail for Madeira and South Africa.

"Cape Town is beautifully situated facing its bay, with Table Mountain in the rear, often covered with a flat cloud which forms the table-cloth. The road to the Cape of Good Hope passes along the shore and many charming towns and seaside resorts have grown up here. The Cape itself is most impressive where Africa ends and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet and blend their warm and cold waters giving birth to gales.

"We saw the diamond mines at Kimberley, the Boer farms at Mafeking, and then went as far north as the Zambesi river, the boundary of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The Zambesi is over a mile in width, and leaps four hundred feet into a chasm, sending up spray to a great height and roaring through a narrow gorge. Livingston, the first white man to behold this majestic sight, named the falls after Queen Victoria. One can view them best from the rim of the plateau directly opposite the falls; here one is drenched by the spray, but the palms and maidenhair ferns and lilies thrive in this 'Rain Forest.'

"Near Bulawayo we climbed the steep Matapos to see the grave of Cecil Rhodes amid the giant boulders at 'World View.' I went alone into the African bush to see the Khami ruins, and I found them, but not my way out until I had met a crocodile and heard strange and unwelcome sounds of wild animals. In Africa one can quickly step from the broad road where automobiles pass into the primeval jungle where paths are made by beasts of prey.

"We were surprised to find Johannesburg and Pretoria much like American cities, full of energy and aiming to be progressive. We sailed from Durban for London."

1901

Class Editor: HELEN CONVERSE THORPE
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe)
15 E. 64th St., New York City

Jessie Pelton spent the month of February in Arizona with her brother.

Grace Phillips Rogers and her daughter Elaine will be hostesses at Deephaven

Camp this summer, and will be glad to welcome any of the class there and introduce them to the charms of Squam Lake. Deephaven Camp is owned by Mrs. M. A. Armstrong.

From Grace Mitchell:

"My work at Pennsylvania State College the first semester of this winter may be the kind of news wanted for class notes. Another teacher and I motored to State College each Saturday for two classes in Education. One of the classes was especially interesting as all the members but ourselves were men who were, or had been, principals, and we were all ready to say what we thought about each topic presented. The teacher was a woman."

Edith Houghton Hooker writes: "I am working along for equal rights and birth control and recreation centres, and the other multifarious things that fill up one's time. Our oldest boy, Don, is going to Russia this summer to bring back word of what is going on over there. I hope to come up to Bryn Mawr in June and see some of the festivities."

1902

Class Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE

(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)

77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

The class of 1902 lost one of its ever faithful members when Amy Sussman Steinhart, after a long illness, died April 9th at her home in San Francisco. Amy was a member of a pioneer California family, and after her graduation from college she gave to her own family and community in terms of service those qualities which had endeared her to us. Always a leader in activities for good government and educational progress, she was for two years president of the San Francisco Center League of Women Voters. She also was active in the American Association of University Women, and, while serving as the head of its educational committee, wrote a book on California School Law which, ever since, has served as a text book for teachers. Other organizations in which she was active were the Public Education Society, the Woman's City Club, and the Women's Athletic Club. She was also a member of the State Board of Education. As an editorial in a San Francisco paper said, "She personified civic idealism made practical by intelligent effort."

To her husband, Jesse Steinhart, and to her children, Louise Emily, and John Henry, we give assurance of our deep sympathy.

In the death of Elise Gignoux and Amy Steinhart the class has lost two of its ablest members.

Mr. Edward Rotan, father of Anne Rotan Howe, 1902, and Katherine Rotan Drinker, 1910, died at his home in Waco, Texas, on March 10th.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON

320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia

Mary James writes from her hospital at Wuchang, China:

"I arrived here safely and found my hospital running busily along. Though the flood waters have subsided, the poverty and disease remains with us, and we medical people seem in no danger of running out of work. . . . Since our staff of doctors is somewhat reduced just now and our financial difficulties worse than almost ever before, our problems are really serious. Unfortunately, at this critical moment, I have had to take over the superintendency of the whole hospital (the Chinese acting-superintendent had long been asking to be released from these heavy responsibilities), so you can see why I have had too much to do to attempt to write about it earlier. . . .

"The fighting last month did not involve our center, but of course the Japanese concession just across the river, in Hankow, has been barricaded and made ready for any eventuality, and the warships of that nation have been standing at attention. If the fighting begins again, after the League Commission departs, it is hardly likely that this important center will be spared. The menace of Communist armies, not far away, in this province, does not help matters. One can only go ahead one day at a time, and try to hope that the worst things may be averted. The overwhelming complexity of our own local problems, in connection with this hospital, keeps us too busily occupied to waste much thought or time on fruitless conjectures about the political and military future. So often the things that have threatened us, as about to happen, have never materialized, that we go on hoping events may turn out better than indications would promise."

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH

(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)

59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Rosamond Danielson is entered in the register of Marot Junior College at Thompson, Connecticut, as Instructor in Floriculture. This college is near her home.

Helen Griffith sends the news of a recent visit to Philadelphia where she saw two paintings by Edith Longstreth Wood in the spring exhibition of the Art Alliance. One of them is to be bought for their permanent collection. Emily Cooper Johnson, she tells us also, "went on the air in the cause of peace on Easter Sunday when popes and similar potentates were talking." Helen adds, "I came back feeling even more the cloistered academic nun whose life is bounded by committees and campus."

1906

Class Editor: RUTH ARCHBALD LITTLE
(Mrs. Halstead Little)
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Helen Haughwout Putnam sends interesting news about her son, Billy, Jr. His engagement has been announced to Miss Catherine Barrett Scott, of Elizabeth, N. J. Billy is a member of the Class of 1932 at Harvard and is connected with the Harvard *Crimson* and the Harvard Flying Club.

The Class Editor begs to apologize for the delay in sending out the last postcards requesting news. During April she spent some time in a New York hospital, following an operation.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

An interesting new anthology, *Shorter Modern Poems*, has just been published by Harpers. It is a compilation by David Morton of the best American, Irish, and English poems published from 1900 to 1931. Our distinguished classmates, Margaret Bailey and Hortense Flexner King, are well represented in this volume.

We hear that Tink Meigs is going to summer school in Middlebury, Vermont, to prepare herself for her labors at Bryn Mawr next year. Just on the side, she is occupying herself by writing something about Louisa Alcott, her forerunner in American literature.

Tony Cannon, when last seen, was having her living room decorated by an artist friend in the manner of Diego Rivera. She had given up a whole wall to this undertaking, and the black and white cartoon showing figures symbolic of the elements which play upon her little garden back of her MacDougal Street house was very interesting. We long to see the finished object—life size and bright, bright colors. 1907, please call at No. 84 and report.

An astonishing number of 1907 turned up on the campus for May Day, but there

was no time for any class gathering, as almost everyone was taken up with the actions of her children, either as actors or spectators. Among those seen hurrying from play to play were Julie Benjamin Howson, Grace Brownell Daniels, Dorothy Forster Miller, Helen Smithe-man Baldwin, Helen Lamberton, Peggy Ayer Barnes, Brooke Peters Church, Calvert Myers Beasley, Athalia Crawford Jamison, Alice Gerhard, Margaret Reeve Cary. Eunice Schenck and Alice Hawkins were there, too, but (because of their youthful appearance) they may not have been recognized by their contemporaries. Eunice keeps a rowing machine under her bed and uses it so assiduously that she has developed the most svelt figure ever seen. Alice was arrayed in a beautiful yellow tunic and cap with a white plume meant to impress those whom she was herding on the grandstand. Her ablest assistant in this was Adelaide Neall. As *Friar Tuck* passed in the procession Adelaide clutched us and said: "Do you realize that twenty-six years ago I was that?" Just then a gentleman presented his ticket and Adelaide turned to show him his seat. She came reeling back in a minute to report that this gallant soul had asked her whether the ushers were members of the Sophomore class. We understand that Peg Barnes has reported widely that the Class Editor went around the campus "misty-eyed with emotion" for the rest of the day, but why not?

1908

Class Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
Haverford, Pa.

Eleanor Rambo has been teaching Greek at Lake Erie College for several years. "I am really quite busy because I am trying to sort out and pack the accumulations of six years here. The institution is that poverty stricken that my department, an academic luxury, is being suspended, at least temporarily. The small college everywhere is terribly hit; some can't pay salaries, and some have closed, and I suppose never will open again. I hope that fate does not come to Lake Erie for small as it is, it has a noble tradition."

Rose Marsh Payton writes from her mother's home, Llanfair-Lodge-in-Woodland, Pittsburgh: "Last October my husband's term as District Superintendent expired, and we were assigned to the Asbury M. C. Church in the East End of Pittsburgh. As the renting season did not coincide with the conference year we came home to spend the summer with my parents, and here we are still because we

got a church just about five blocks from this house! We like the church a lot and—please hold on to something quick—I am teaching the Woman's Bible Class."

Rachel Moore Warren lives in Westwood, Mass. "We do like living in this small town, the country is lovely and there are some delightful people. I am in a minor position on the Warrant Committee, which is very interesting but nothing to brag about. I protested to one of the town officers that I had not lived here long enough to be a member. He replied, 'Oh, that's all right. They put on a man who hasn't been naturalized.' Ann goes to the country school, 8th grade. Richard is a junior in Needham High, basketball captain for next year. Margaret is a junior at Vassar, having a wonderful time—learns a lot of Psychology and exposes the weak spots in my training. Edgar is a senior at Yale. He had a bad accident at Raquette Lake last summer and lost his left arm. But the bad part of that is forgotten when we think of the narrow escape he had. He had developed into a grand baseball player and was made captain for this year. He is busy now training another shortstop, and is continuing his work for medical school as he intended. He is evidently enjoying this year the most of all."

Jeannette Griffith has become consultant in her special field. She plans the layout for department stores and has travelled from New York to Seattle to New Orleans. She has just been in Philadelphia studying and writing up the enormous shipping trade handled in the port of Philadelphia. She is working, too, as a side line, on school books for ten-year-olds. She takes many tiny pictures with her minute kodak, develops and enlarges them, and arranges them in a "picture story" of a hundred sequent pictures. Old Ironsides, Radio City, Apples from Oregon, Bananas from Central America, are a few of the subjects of these entrancing books.

The class wishes to extend to Anna Dunham Reilly its deepest sympathy on the death of her mother at Redlands, California, in the early spring. "I had a happy week out there with her visiting my sister, for mother was much better, but a subsequent heart attack proved fatal."

1911

Class Editor: MARY C. PEVEAR

(Mrs. C. K. Pevear)

355 E. 50th St., New York City

The class extends its sympathy to Julia Chickering who lost her father recently.

Mollie Kilner writes that her family are well and that Margery Hoffman

Smith has been keeping up her cultural interests attending some kind of art classes this winter.

Beulah Mitchell Hailey writes from Chattanooga, Tenn., that she has had a hard year of illness. Her six-foot son Billy is at the Hill School.

Margaret Hobart Myers is busy as usual, teaching, running her family, and being chairman of the Bi-Centennial Committee and she has just staged *Pinafore*.

Ruth Tanner was married May 16th to Victor S. Vellis, of New York City.

1912

Class Editor: GLADYS SPRY AUGUR

(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)

820 Camino Atalaya, Sante Fe, N. M.

Cath Thompson Bell writes that she is still reading manuscript and conducting the prose group of the Detroit Woman Writers' Club.

A number of people came back for May Day. Dorothy Wolff Douglas brought her daughter Helen, Jean Stirling Gregory came with Janet, and Carmelita Chase Hinton had borrowed an enormous Lincoln and had filled it full of children and driven down from Boston, camping on the way. Helen Barber Matteson had both of her girls with her, for their cousin, Janet Barber, had put on the *Masque of Flowers* in the Cloister and was taking the part of Gallus. As usual one had a glimpse of people and then lost them in the crowd before there was time to speak to them. Laura Byrne Hickok, Gertrude Elcock, Agnes Chambers Wylie, Beatie Howson, Sadie Bell, Pearl Mitchell, and who knows how many other members of 1912 were seen only to vanish again. In the evening Jean and Dorothy, with their daughters, and Mary McKelvey Barbour, Helen Taft Manning, Maisie Morgan Lee, and Marjorie Thompson met for supper at Mary Peirce's. Mary had been ushering on the grandstand for both days, as strenuous a job as any in May Day.

1913

Class Editor: HELEN EVANS LEWIS

(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)

52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1913 was represented at the Annual Spring Luncheon at which President Park spoke, in Boston on April 23rd, by Alice Hearne Rockwell, Cecelia Baechle, Marguerite Mellen Dewey, Alice Ames Crothers, and Helen Evans Lewis. The last three are members of the New England Regional Scholarships Committee.

Sylvia Hathaway Evans' oldest daughter, Sylvia, expects to enter Bryn Mawr in the fall of 1933.

Harriet Walker Welling's daughter, Harriet, is at Milton Academy.

Alice Hearne Rockwell is living in Andover, where her husband is in the wool business. She has three sons, aged 13, 10, and 8.

The Editor has now told all she knows. If you are glad to know that all 1913 are not under the sod, will you please take your pen in hand and write and tell her what you are doing and expect to do.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Ave.,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Edwina's husband, Harold Wise, is establishing a summer day school on Lake View Ave., North Beverly, Mass. He expects to have five competent teachers with him, so that boys can receive excellent tutoring in any subject. Edwina hopes that she will have many visitors there this summer.

Thanks to an attractive circular the Class may know more about K. Amin's new venture. "Morning Face," Richmond, Mass., is the full address of her school. In the picture one sees a delightful private estate, with gardens in front and hills in the background. There are 145 acres in all, ten miles from Pittsfield. There is to be a trained kindergartner and six grades in the school, which is semi-progressive and stresses music. "K" and her husband have had their day school in this same place five years.

Elizabeth Atherton Hewitt writes that her new address is Welsh Road, Essex Falls, N. J. She has a son, Ashley C. Hewitt, Jr.

Marian Camp Newberry writes that she hopes to come home for a few weeks this summer. She is most enthusiastic about life in England. Her two older girls are now at home in Lincoln for six weeks' vacation. She says their school is beautiful, but very expensive and full of the English aristocracy. They are now to go to a democratic school, to their disappointment. Her husband has just had a most interesting trip to Russia, but Marian stayed home to care for the two little girls.

Cleos Rockwell was recently married to Dr. Don Frank Fenn in Evanston.

Jessie Boyd Smith is Treasurer of the Garden Club of Great Neck, Long Island.

Martha Hobson is finishing up work for her Ph.D. in English at Northwestern University, expecting to teach next year.

Katherine Shippen is living with her sisters in New York and teaching History at the Brearley School.

Martha Eliot for several years has been chief medical officer of the United States Children's Bureau. She lives with Ethel Dunham in New Haven.

Ethel is doing research for the Children's Bureau, and in connection with her problem is going to California for several weeks.

Betty Lord is working at the Children's Hospital in Boston as psychologist with Dr. Bronson Crothers. She is specializing in children's diseases—having had scarlet fever last year and mumps this year, and is anticipating whooping cough or measles next year. On her Thursday afternoons out she models and over week-ends does landscapes in oils at Rockport.

Fritz Colt Shattuck is going with her husband and two boys to California for several weeks this summer.

At least twenty-two of the class were at May Day. Many of them had brought their children, and all looked very fit.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Ave.,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Larie Klein Boas came east in April for her triennial visit. Her first stop of 1916 interest was Cincinnati, where she scattered sunshine in the old Lariean way during the week she visited Charlotte Westheimer Tobias. Then she spent a day in Columbus with Adeline Werner Vorys before going to New York and way points with Charlotte. May Day and a visit with Margaret Chase Locke were other attractions. Larie is real estating all over the Pacific coast and says that business is good!

Helen Maxwell is reaping the reward of her years of teaching academic subjects in the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary. The missionaries whom she helped train have gone to all parts of the world, and their letters telling of their work, bring her great satisfaction. This year she is selling Bibles and is having many interesting experiences in Chinatown and South Philadelphia.

In this time of reunions bear in mind that 1916's next one will be in 1933, just a year from now. Start hoarding your pennies, even at the risk of a frown from Mr. Hoover.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Anne Wildman's engagement has been announced to Murray Dyer, an Englishman. He was born in Japan, educated in

England, is a journalist by profession, and is now on the staff of the *Springfield Republican*. Anne has been teaching at Foxcroft for a number of years. They plan to be married in June, and spend the summer in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass.

Elizabeth Wright Hubbard has a son, Theodore Chickering Hubbard, born July 6, 1931, "sense or humor and blytheness enormous." Her days are fairly full, as she takes all the care of her son, and sees patients by appointment at her house. She says that at the present time that keeps her busy enough in the medical line. Incidentally she is learning contract bridge in an endeavor to keep up with her husband, who is quite a shark.

Lucia Chase Ewing is very busy with her dancing and singing every day. She has been studying with Mordkin this winter. She is appearing with the Educational Grand Opera Co. in May; she has a dance, and also a part in *Cavalleria Rusticana*. She is planning to move to Narragansett Pier for the summer about the 1st of July.

Giddle Bryant writes from the Shelton in New York that "ever since getting back from the trip to the West Coast by Ford (6 years ago) my mainstay and anchor has been a small tourist camp in Vermont at the foot of Mt. Mansfield. Having planned the building, furnished it, lived in it now for four summers, I feel more at home there than anywhere else. The trouble is that it is habitable only during the summer season and I am forced to find occupation during the winter.

"This year it has not been very difficult to occupy my time, for, being a figure-skating fan, the various competitions and carnivals featuring the foreign stars have been spread amply in time and space to keep me busy. And it hasn't been only watching. More practice than usual, and the resulting greater progress keep me thrilled.

"Another hobby of mine is feeding people the right food and getting the blood stream alkaline—chemicalized is their term for it. At home we go on Eliminative feedings by the week, and in the city I help at the Vital Interests Restaurant, where salads and vegetables, not overcooked, form the larger part of the menu. Visit 33 East 60th Street, New York City, at meal time if you like vegetables.

"One other activity has claimed a deal of my interest for the past three years. Being absolutely a dub at reading people's characters, I fell back on the Merton System of Vocational Analysis from the

face. It's a strenuous study and very rewarding, only I haven't given enough time to it to be at all expert. The knowledge of people's faculties and the way their minds work is of great value in making possible frictionless intercourse with strangers and friends.

"I seem to have found the unifying principle for this variety of activities in the Vital Interest outlook on life, and am strongly inclined to give my whole time to the work next winter, after my final summer of managing Barnes' Camp. If any of you '17ers get into Vermont, please head for Smuggler's Notch and stop off to say 'Hello.'"

Jan Pauling Elliott spent some time in Nassau in the early spring.

'17 was adequately represented at the luncheon of the New England Alumnae on the 23rd of April by Con Hall Proctor and Caroline Stevens Rogers.

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN

(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)

433 East 51st St., New York City.

Katherine Clifford Howell has a new daughter, born in the latter part of April.

Margaret Train Samsonoff has a son, Boris, born the last week of April.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Agnes Moebius Mothersele, whose father died in March.

Edith S. Stevens writes: "I am sorry to say that I was in Florida when your note arrived, and I never heard about your gathering at the Bryn Mawr Club, and Millie's speech, until it was a thing of the past. . . . A trip to Florida with my second daughter, Phebe, aged 8, is all I can offer your column in the BULLETIN. After Polly Chase's exciting contribution, a Junior-Leagueing, squash or golf playing mother of four feels rather timid about offering any news of her routine.

On March 21st, Millicent Cary gave a talk on the College at the New York Bryn Mawr Club. The following members of the class came out to cheer for her: Polly Hartshorne Noonan, Betty Brace Gilchrist, Elizabeth Luetkemeyer Howard, Polly Chase Boyden, Evelyn Wight, Jule Conklin, Lois Kellogg Jessup, Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth, Dorothy Rogers Lyman and Mary Porritt Green.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE

(Mrs. William L. Savage)

108 East 85th St., New York City.

Cornelia Skinner Blodget was married in 1928. Her husband is a broker, and they have one son named Otis Skinner,

who was born in 1930. Cornelia fails to give us any information as to the jobs which she has held during the last ten years, but she is our most famous member and we have all been able to follow her career, first as actress and now as most successful monologist, in all the newspapers. This year she was Queen Elizabeth in May Day.

Margaret Krech Cowles was married in 1923. Her husband is a broker, and they have one son, who is 9 years old. She writes about her occupations: "Still go on painting, and this winter have been much involved with Unemployment Relief. Have been instrumental in forming a neighborhood organization in the 19th Police Precinct to prevent duplication." Bobbie lives in New York now, and in the past ten years has lived in Farmington, Conn., and for several years in London, England.

Vinton Liddell Pickens was married in 1924. Her husband is a reporter, and a member of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press. They have two daughters, Cornelia and Jane. Vinton writes: "I am doing graduate work in French and Italian at the Catholic University of America. May get an M.A. in a year or two if I keep at it. There are no details that make good 'copy.' I lead a full and interesting life in Washington, but am a great disappointment to people that think that residence here means an automatic grasp of government affairs."

Mary Ecroyd Hinkle lives in Haworth, N. J. Her husband is a lawyer, and they have one son, Richard. Mecky does not allude to her past ten years, but I remember that she taught for some time at Foxcroft School.

Octavia Howard Price was married in 1925. Her husband is a medical Missionary, Professor of Surgery, Cheloo Medical School, Tsinan, Shantung, China. They have one daughter, Mary, who is almost five years old. Tavy's occupation is that of operating room supervisor in the Cheloo Hospital. She has been working in a mission hospital somewhere in China since 1926. In 1925 she acquired her degree of R. N. (Registered Nurse) in the State of Maryland. She writes: "I have led a far from placid or boring life in China; have had to evacuate and refugee four times in the past six years. Once we went to Korea and enjoyed an interesting seven months there. . . . My work now consists of trying to impress on Chinese nurses and medical students the importance of aseptic technique in surgical work. I spend half day in the operating room and do some teaching in the nursing school, besides a little of

direct evangelistic work outside the hospital. My baby girl is fast becoming a big girl; she will enter kindergarten next fall. She speaks Chinese as well as English, but is otherwise a typical little American. We expect to come home on furlough this summer; will probably land in San Francisco some time in July. I hope to see many of the class in my year at home."

Since sending in the life story of Trina Stiles Harrington, we have just heard that she has increased her family of two children to three. Her second son was born in April.

Jean Gowing is an M.D., living in Philadelphia. She is unmarried, but says she has two goddaughters, one godson and twenty-five babies that she has delivered in private practice. "One baby has lived with us over a year, so I am prepared to discuss formulas, teething and whooping cough from the maternal point of view." During the past ten years she has had the following jobs: 1926-1927, Internship, Misericordia Hospital, Philadelphia; Nutrition Class, Starr Centre, 1928; substituting for other doctors at the Bell Telephone Medical Office, at Temple University, and at various Y. W.'s. She is on the medical staff at the Woman's Hospital, and the Memorial Hospital and on the Pediatrics staff of the College Hospital. For the benefit and "edification of the Woman's Medical students I perform autopsies every Saturday P. M. seven months in the year." "During the next ten years I expect to spend the time so that in 1942 new patients won't always say, 'But you look so young to be a doctor!' Maybe I can be more of a pediatrician by then and look as old as Methuselah to the children."

Lib Donohue Hearn was married in 1927. Her husband, Alfred S. Hearn, owns an advertising agency in New York City. Lib has no children, and for several years has had a job in a New Brunswick Public School teaching Latin to 8th and 9th grade students. "At present see my next ten years doing about the same—am enjoying it immensely."

1923

Class Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD
33 East 72nd St., New York City.

Virginia Corse was married on April 19th to Hans Christophe, Count Vitzthum von Eckstadt. The wedding took place in Port au Prince, Haiti.

Katherine Strauss Mali has a second son, born on April 3rd. He may be called

any or all of Henry Allen Lord Mali, and boasts all the virtues attendant on a Sunday birthday.

Star McDaniel Heimsath has moved to 628 Lincoln Street, Evanston, Illinois. Her husband has been offered a church there, and they find their congregation of professors and business men extremely active and interesting. Their house is one block from Lake Michigan, and the door is open.

1924

Editor: DOROTHY GARDNER BUTTERWORTH
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8024 Roanoke St., Chestnut Hill, Phila.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Alice Bingeman Hevenor, whose brother, E. Russell Bingeman, died March 27th.

Betty Ives' engagement to Paul Bertholet was announced a little while ago. They were married May 14th and will live in New York.

Kay Elston Moore has recently been married to Jack Ruggles. They have an apartment in New York and a house in Darien.

Lesta Ford Clay and Estelle Neville Bridge have acquired lovely new apartments in the same building, and Kitty Gallwey Holt lives just around the corner at 115 East 89th Street, so they have complete control of that district.

Kay Van Bibber, who is on the House Committee of the Bryn Mawr Club, reports that Felice Begg has finished her internship at Babies' Hospital, and is now motoring in the South.

Mary Minott Holt has been back on a visit to her family; so has Bee Constant Dorsey.

Jean Palmer, who so kindly sent us all the above information, has been appointed to the exalted position of Office Manager of the Association of Junior Leagues of America. She is being sent to Los Angeles to take the minutes of the annual Junior League Conference in May. Here's to a splendid trip.

Al Anderson McNeely announces the birth of Phoebe Shelby on January 8th. She also has a son, George, 3rd, aged three and one-half. Al reports that Virginia Miller Smucker has two children, Sally Fleek, aged five, and Giles, not yet one.

Bess Pearson and Tots Gardner Butterworth decided that news of '24 has been sadly lacking. Please send information of yourselves and friends to the above address.

Margaret Smith Davison reports a son, Richard Alvin Davison, born April 29th.

1925

Editor: ELIZABETH MALLETT CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Smithy (Helen Lord Smith) is a regular Miss Mole: She is settled with a family in Connecticut, curbing the unbridled energy of two boys, aged 6 and 8, and a little girl of 9, "little devils, but nevertheless, cute."

A swell letter from Carp Roberts (Virginia Carpenter Roberts) tells us that the Robertses have moved to Tampa, Florida, which they like exceedingly. Next winter Carp may teach school there. Her small son, Shelby, by the way, is at the head of his class and reads and writes already.

Leila Barber came to New York in Easter vacation for the College Art Association meetings. This winter she has been giving courses in art with Professor Tonks. She says she likes the life at Vassar, even finds it luxurious. (It's not our idea of a good rest, however.)

Dot Lee Haslam gave the Mediterranean Sea a break this winter by looking at it with her mother.

Next winter Crit Coney D'Arms and her husband will be stationed at Vassar, where Chet D'Arms is going to teach Latin. He has seven courses—really good ones, not just *Fabulae Faciles* and "First Steps for Little Feet," but nice hard ones, more like "Steeper Stumbles for Sizes 9½."

Our explorer is back. Kay Fowler Lunn arrived in New York on April 29th straight from the jungle. She is very brown and very thin, accustomed to walking 18 miles a day, and she remarked casually that she would saunter up from 20th Street and meet us at 72nd Street in half an hour or thereabouts. She has a tremendous stride and crosses streets (Kay McBride says) as if she expected to find a snake underfoot. Her snake purse is made of the hide of a twelve-foot creature she killed. Her "boys" ate its meat. We must ask Kay to write us a special article. Her life has been so different that we never could ask her enough questions. At night in the jungle she pitches her tent and builds a fire to keep off animals, and the natives go back to their villages leaving her alone. She has been bossing gangs of 25 or 30 boys, cutting paths, digging trenches and examining ores. She talks pigeon English to the boys because the dialects in Africa are so different that one village can't understand another.

Kay says that in Africa, being hard up for literature, she read the BULLETIN

from cover to cover, even the ads, and that her greatest torture was the printing on the back of clippings that people sent her. She will be here for two months, mostly near Boston; then she will join her husband in England. Mr. Lunn couldn't get out in time to leave with her this spring, but Kay says in Africa she works in Sierra Leone, he in the Gold Coast, and they have "only Siberia" between them. After nine months in Africa, they travel for one month and have two months for vacation together. (Nice underwear for jungles can be had from Best and Co.)

1926

Class Editor: HARRIOT HOPKINSON
Manchester, Mass.

Let's dispel now once for all the rumor that there's a depression hereabouts, and start this column off with one of the brightest pieces of news we know. It is the announcement of the engagement of Elizabeth Stubbs, who is to marry Mr. Joseph Yerkes Jeanes, of Villanova. Date of wedding unknown.

And then, unless 1927 insists, let us announce that Barbara Spackman is also engaged, to Dr. Fritz Morstein Marx, of Hamburg, Germany. Dr. Marx studied in this country last year on a Rockefeller Research Fellowship, and is divisional chief of the Department of Public Welfare in Hamburg.

Who will accuse the class of being 100 per cent American? Word has been received that on March 15th, Veronica Green was married in Paris to Werner Conrad von Clemm, son of Baron and Baroness Gustav Clemm von Hohenberg, of Hesse, Germany. They will live, however, in New York. . . . How's that? You remember that last June even our little blue book hadn't known a single thing about Veronica since 1923?

Margin Wylie Sawbridge has a young son, named Edward Hugh Frere Sawbridge.

Miggy Arnold is still studying at the Museum School in Boston, but we also hear that she is painting children's portraits, which Molly Parker says are highly successful. Molly ought to know, for she herself is still chief cook and bottle washer (i. e., Assistant to the Director) at the Museum.

Steamship lines haven't published their full summer passenger lists yet, so we don't know whether the old Orbita-like days are on again this year as of yore, or not. So far we have only heard of Delia Johnston's plans, which are to go to Sweden. H. Hopkinson is still searching every nook and cranny for a good

reason and a good nickel to go back to Geneva again this summer, but even she begins to fear that she must let Central Europe disarm as best it can without her.

Alice Parmalee has been working very hard and very enthusiastically this winter and spring at Calvary Church in New York. She teaches Sunday school there, and what with one thing and another, it's a full-time job.

The class sends its deepest sympathy to Mildred Bach on the death of her father, early in March. Mr. Bach was an authority on Americanization problems, and for many years was the Director of Americanization for the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, as well as conducting courses in this subject at Pennsylvania, Temple, and Columbia.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

Some time in April, date unknown, Julia Lee was married to Mr. John H. McDill, of Washington, D. C. They are to live in New Haven, as he is an instructor at Yale.

On Saturday, May 7th (imagine being married on May Day), Mary Cruickshank was married to Lieutenant Olif Kyster in Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

We are still doing bravely with our babies. It seems that Mary Hand Churchill has a son; Bee Pitney Lamb, a daughter, and Mad Pierce Lemmon, a daughter, Constance, born on April 12th.

A few of us wandered back to the campus for May Day. We saw Nanette Chester Smith and her husband, Liz Nelson Tate and her husband, Darcy Kellogg with a beau, Dot Irwin Headley, and Agnes Mongan, who, by the way, is still holding down her good job at the Fogg Museum. Betty Lippincott was glimpsed wandering about with Pussy Lambert, but any of the rest of us who may have been on hand successfully eluded these watchful eyes.

Jan Seeley has, of course, been here all semester working hard in the gym with Miss Petts. She danced both as a gypsy and a chinneysweep.

Elizabeth Norton is continuing in the art department, and next year will give a new course on prints.

Mary Zelia Pease has been awarded a special fellowship, after doing grad work here all winter, and has already departed abroad.

As for the editorial us, we have been very busy helping Mrs. Collins all spring, and were allowed a swell part in the pageant with a gorgeous costume, and had a perfectly marvelous time. We are

now recuperating nicely and will receive any class news with shouts of joy.

The engagement of Agnes Newhall to Professor Richard Stillwell, of Princeton, was announced at a recent garden party given by Mrs. Rhys Carpenter, wife of the returning director of the American School of Classical Studies. Professor Stillwell has been associated with Professor Carpenter and with Professor T. Leslie Shear, of Princeton, for the last five years in archaeological work at Corinth and at Athens. He is now assisting Dr. Shear in the Agora excavation at Athens as supervising architect, and will take office as director of the American School at Athens July 1.

1928

Class Editor: ALICE BRUERE LOUNSBURY
(Mrs. Richard Lounsbury)
424 East 52nd St., New York City.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Margaret Gregon in the great loss of her father, who died in April.

Babs Rose had a signed article in the New York *Evening Post* of March 26th which took a whole column of the financial page. The headline was "Germans Ponder Currency Change."

Indirectly, through Babs, we hear that Louise Wray Moro is permanently ensconced in Rome in a charming new apartment. Recently there was an addition to her family, a bouncing boy. Her address is 6 Via Bruxelles, Rome (134).

Peggy Hess de Graff is again back in the U. S. after a marvelous trip in Europe. She writes that "We got a Ford in Holland and for two and a half months drove 6000 miles, all the way from Holland to Sicily and back, via Belgium, France, and Italy. Jean Leonard, '27, and Frances Frenaye, '30, took a two-day motor trip with us. Now I am going to garden, and learn to read Dutch and German."

Helen Guiterman is in New York and has been doing splendid work with the Musicians' Emergency Aid.

Nina Perera is in Boston studying architecture at M. I. T., after having received a medal for her work at Columbia.

1931

Class Editor: EVELYN WAPLES
214 Windermere Ave., Wayne, Pa.

Reunion—reunion—reunion. All over—all over—all over. Which is one way of saying that we are cancelling our plans for the class reunion scheduled for June.

The reason is that over forty of our classmates travelled from homes far and near to see May Day and all say they could not possibly come back so soon. To be sure there was little time to get together and talk on those two hectic days but we all enjoyed fleeting glimpses of each other and the more enterprising of us managed to arrange a picnic supper before the rain. The one drawback to our pleasure was our inability to remember to introduce various members of '31 by their married names.

Speaking of May Day—we saw a cablegram fastened on the Taylor Bulletin Board addressed to the undergraduate body and reading: "Success and sunshine. Thurston Bell." Lois and Helen are both in Paris enjoying life and we hear that Virginia Hobart is doing some European "prom-trotting."

Elizabeth Blanchard Kirkland (ex '31) was displaying a snapshot of her young son, Faris Russell Kirkland, when last we saw her which reminded us that no mention had yet been made of our class babies. "Amece" Kennedy Houck has a daughter and also Carolyn Griswold Egerton. Bobby McKinney's son is an old story, but perhaps it will still be news to some.

Two new engagements: Dot Jenkins, who has just returned from a West Indies cruise, has announced her engagement to Dr. Richard Overholt, of Omaha, Neb., a very brilliant and promising surgeon, who is now studying in Boston. The wedding will take place around the 11th of November. And Mary Drake is to be married in June to Lt. Commander Kenneth Hoeffel, U. S. N.

Libby Blanchard Kirkland is to be congratulated on the birth of Faris Russell Kirkland. He was born the 15th of January of this year.

Katherine Rieser has made a definite place for herself among the Hedgerow Theatre Players, of Rose Valley, Penna.

Dicky Webster has a job as secretary to the head of the Brush Foundation in Cleveland.

Virginia Burdick is secretary to the head of the Women's Co-operative Bureau, in New York.

Babs Kirk and Dorothy Wright are doing very excellent work at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts.

Katherine Sappington is going to the Columbia School of Journalism.

The whole Class of 1931 wishes to express its sincere sympathy to Julia Harris on the death of her father, Senator William Julius Harris, of Georgia and Washington.



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the sum of.....dollars.

BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

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In her speech at Commencement, President Park spoke of the Graduate scholarships as an investment for the benefit of the community. This, of course, is no less true of the Undergraduate scholarships and grants; the difference is simply that the returns are more immediate in the one case than in the other. At the time that Dean Schenck's *Report on the Graduate School* was published earlier in the year no one could fail to be struck by the place that the holders of higher degrees from Bryn Mawr took in the educational life of the country. Of the nine Doctors of Philosophy for this year, an unusually large number, all but one have their plans formulated for next year. One is instructor-elect, and one associate-elect, at Bryn Mawr College next year; one is to be Associate Professor of Sociology and acting head of the Department at Sweetbriar College; one head of the English Department at the Shipley School; one instructor-elect at Mount Holyoke in History; one Psychologist at the Montrose School for Girls; and two hold special Grants for Research. Some of the other awards and plans, both for the summer and for next year, are both interesting and picturesque. Anna Selig, who was a Graduate Student at Bryn Mawr, '25-'26, is now a guest lecturer at Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's University at Santiniketan, India, and has been appointed Reader at Calcutta University to deliver a series of lectures on German educational institutions and German student life. Hetty Goldman, 1903, takes part in an excavation in Jugo-Slavia under the auspices of the Peabody Museum, with the object of comparing the pottery with that of early Greece. Two interesting awards have been made by the Institute of International Education to Ann Marie Hoskin, Fellow-elect in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr, 1932-33, and Marianna Duncan Jenkins, Scholar-elect in History of Art, for study in Paris this summer. There are a number of others, interesting and conferring distinction on the recipients, that there is not space to mention here. One must speak, though, of the report of the Ellen Richards Research Prize Committee, composed of some of the most distinguished scientists in the country, which recommended that the prize this year be divided between Helen Dean King, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, '99, and Dr. Anna Jump Cannon, of Harvard. Surely all of these things constitute a sort of pragmatic test of the value of the investment in education made by Bryn Mawr.

A COMMENT ON CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

By ELEANOR DULLES, 1917

Stirring events have focused attention on Germany in the past few weeks. Among these the most important is the dismissal of Chancellor Bruening by President von Hindenburg and the formation of a cabinet of the Right parties. This shift, coming just before the Lausanne Conference, is a new indication of the complexity of the political and economic problems growing out of the reparation question.

The situation is very grave. It is true that the urgency of domestic problems has sometimes crowded foreign news from the front pages of the newspapers, but many people have come to realize that the social and industrial institutions are hanging on the edge of disaster. The swing of power to the Left in France may be an encouraging sign, but the loss of the leadership of Dr. Bruening is a serious handicap at a time when destructive and deflationary forces are moving much faster than the constructive efforts to moderate the depression.

The questions which occur to everyone in connection with the reparation problem, and foreign affairs generally, emphasize the central position of Germany and fears as to the future of the Reich. Many are asking whether Germany can pay reparation, what part of the private obligations will be met, what is the meaning of recent government changes, and why has Germany been driven into her present position. Tentative answers to these questions can be given without entering the dangerous realm of prophecy. A clear-sighted interpretation of present events is not possible, however, without a brief review of the past history of the reparation problem.

This struggle for tribute has gone through a number of distinct phases. During the years since the war, expert knowledge and education of public opinion have made significant progress, but, unfortunately, the lag of comprehension has been about two years behind the development of conditions which required quick action on the part of statesmen. Thus, the impossibility of the huge and indefinite payments called for under the treaty of Versailles was frankly admitted in some circles in 1921. The difficulties of acquiring foreign exchange, which became evident in 1922, were officially acknowledged in the Dawes Plan of 1924. The possibility of large-scale borrowings apparent in 1927 were made the cornerstone of the Young Plan in 1929, while the limits to this means of payment, manifest in 1929, did not receive official recognition until the "Hoover Debt Holiday" of 1931. Measures which were tardily brought to bear on the situation in most instances ceased to have the constructive influence which was expected, and, since the moment of effectiveness had passed, often aggravated the situation which they were designed to improve.

The changing relationships are best understood if the period since the war is divided into four stages:

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| 1919-1923 | The attempt to appropriate wealth directly. |
| 1923-1928 | The recognition of "transfer" difficulties and the attempt to protect the value of the mark. |
| 1928-1930 | The effort to facilitate German payment by lending operations. |
| 1931 <i>to the present</i> | The recognition of the disturbing influence of large artificial payments on both creditor and debtor nations. |

These periods were sub-divided by many agreements, and almost fifty separate conferences were held, each one bringing with it uncertainty, conflict, and painful economic adjustments.

The first phase, which began with the Versailles Treaty, was ended by the dramatic episode of the Ruhr occupation. During these years most statesmen assumed the feasibility of the direct appropriation of German wealth on a large scale, without much regard for the normal processes of production and exchange. The general public was preoccupied with the question of war guilt and the rights of conquest, and did not realize that economic laws were being violated, until the partial default of Germany in 1921 disturbed the temporary calm. The collapse of the reichsmark in 1922 and the failure of the Ruhr exploitation by the French and Belgians in 1923 followed in swift succession and terminated this easy optimism.

The second period, from 1923 to the Young Plan in 1929, was characterized by the increasing understanding that payments must go through economic channels and that German currency and credit needed special protections while under special pressure—an advance in the realization of the nature of the factors operating which was made concrete in the Dawes Plan of April 9, 1924. Under this Plan there were arrangements for a loan to Germany, and for a Transfer Committee charged with the protection of the value of the mark on the foreign exchanges, as well as the provision that German responsibility was discharged when payment was made in reichsmarks. There was a temporary ease of credit and exchange conditions. Confidence in the German power of recovery led to large loans to industries and municipalities, loans justified by the economic resources and capabilities, but made precarious by later political crises.

Again opinion shifted and the vision of the complex forces widened to include a better appraisal of the place of Germany in the world economic system. Under the Dawes Plan, statesmen had envisaged a rapid expansion of commerce and had thought that payment could be accomplished by means of an export surplus. Actually the reparation annuities were met out of borrowed money, and no substantial surplus emerged in the five-year period. The ease with which these operations seemed to take place led to the adoption of the third idea, the spreading of payments over time and space through security operations. During the period of expanding credit, before the 1929 crash, it was natural that many should think it possible to absorb German obligation in the increasing volume of world trade, and to spread the burden over many countries and later generations so thinly over time and space that it would not weigh heavily on any one group.

This optimistic idea was urged in 1929 during the Young Conference and incorporated in the "New Plan." The optimism of the moment tended to obscure signs of the instability of the world's economic adjustment, and in particular to gloss over the question as to how Germany could meet the obligation to pay capital sums when interest was already being paid with borrowed money. The Plan outlined the charter of the Bank for International Settlements, which would float bonds and administer payments. This new institution was charged also with other functions in connection with the assistance of Germany, such as the easing of foreign exchange accumulations and, if possible, the reinvestment of funds in Germany as a partial offset to the outpayments which were called for as reparation.

By the fourth stage, the collapse of these hopes became complete. It is clear that expectations were misled by the rapid recovery of Germany under the Dawes Plan

and that the Young Conference experts had under-estimated the growing rebellion against the whole idea of Reparation. Moreover, the depression, which was partly cause and partly effect of the pressure exerted on Germany, had effectually prevented the floating of further loans and all the easier means of payment. Germany could not increase her exports and the Bank for International Settlements, despite a real usefulness in Europe, was powerless to alter the situation. Thus, the cessation of reparation payments became absolutely unavoidable in 1931. After twelve years, the difficulties foreseen by J. M. Keynes, the American Delegation at the Peace Conference, and others who had analyzed the situation in a scientific way, became glaringly apparent.

No comprehensive legal settlement was reached in time to protect German credit. The delay in June, 1931, has been blamed on the French; the responsibility for later hesitation and uncertainty must be placed to a considerable extent on the United States. In any case, the consequences of the mistakes made in many capitals are seen in the distress of the Danubian countries, the widespread freezing of credit, the suspension of the gold standard, and the deepening depression.

During most of the post-war years German conditions had exerted a powerful influence on the world economic situation. The progress or delay in the solution of the reparation question had been a sign of improvement or decline in many countries. It is probable that prospects of recovery or further collapse will continue to be apparent in Berlin sooner than in many other centers. For this reason it is worth while to read again Mr. Keynes' *Economic Consequences of the Peace* and to study the German situation to see if it is possible to discover the basis of recovery and the points at which modern economic systems are most vulnerable.

The more specific result of the political and economic tangle over reparation is that Germany will be able to pay only a very small sum, or perhaps nothing further toward the war costs of the Allies. In addition to this, the private debts have been imperilled. It is possible that some of the bonds of municipalities and industries will go by default, even though it is unlikely that there will be any wholesale repudiation.

It would be foolish to disregard the importance of recent governmental changes. They serve as a warning of the grave dangers which are implicit in the situation. The threat is not so much that violent action will be taken by the Right Wing parties as that disappointment in their failure to achieve spectacular results will lead to a sudden swing to the Left. If the present group of Nationalists can remain in power in spite of grave difficulties, they will, in the main, strive to protect existing institutions. In other words, it is Communism, not Nationalism, which is to be feared in Germany, according to present signs.

Many powerful forces have worked together to bring about this situation. For twelve years and more the Germans have been blaming all their political and economic ills on the Treaty of Versailles. They have made strong political issues out of the failure of the Allies to redeem the disarmament pledges of 1919, the loss of the colonies, and the Polish corridor. The bitterness has been intensified by the rebellion of German Youth against the recurrent political humiliations and the "exclusive war guilt" theory. At the same time the drain of capital, and the weakness of the currency situation have embarrassed the vigorous efforts to build up the economic structure, and large-scale unemployment lasting over several years has weakened the national morale.

The combination of all these influences has piled up a resistance which not only makes reparation payment practically impossible, but also threatens disturbance in other directions. Not until Germany gets some political satisfaction abroad, not until

her young men see some signs of normal opportunities for employment and profit, will resentment die down or the peace and social stability of Europe be assured.

Prophecy, always hazardous, should be avoided at this time. Nevertheless, one can see certain limits which narrow the possibilities of economic action. It would be better for the United States to recognize the improbability of any substantial payment on public debts, and to write off a large fraction of private debts. Moreover, it is easier to understand the difficulties in Europe if they are interpreted in the light of the present political budget and banking troubles in the United States—troubles experienced in exaggerated form and over a long period of years in Central Europe. The coming events in Berlin and Lausanne may determine, to a considerable extent, when and how these financial problems can be solved.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The next meeting of the Alumnae Council will be held in Winnetka, Illinois, on November 10th, 11th, and 12th. The arrangements will be in charge of Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908, Councillor for District V., and Caroline Daniels Moore, 1901.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Three Alumnae Directors: Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901; Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908; Florance Waterbury, 1905; and three alumnae who are serving as Directors-at-Large: Caroline McCormick Slade, 1896; Susan Follansbee Hibbard, 1897; Frances Fincke Hand, 1897, attended the last meeting of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, held at the office of the Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 19th, 1932.

RESOLUTION ON THE RETIREMENT OF DR. HUFF

At the meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, held at Bryn Mawr, on May 30, 1932, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: *That the Executive Board on behalf of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College express its keen regret at the retirement, after thirty years of invaluable service, of Dr. William B. Huff, Professor of Physics at Bryn Mawr College. It records its keen appreciation of the stimulating quality of his teaching and of the high standard of work which he invariably demanded from himself as well as from his students.*

IT WAS FURTHER RESOLVED: *That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Huff, and that the resolution be published in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.*

WILLIAM BASHFORD HUFF: AN APPRECIATION

Anyone who knows William Bashford Huff knows that he would like to avoid any formal expression of regret on the occasion of his retirement.

Dr. Huff knows, and we all know, that his thirty years of service to the College, as an inspiring teacher, thoughtful student, able member of committees, faculty representative to the Board of Directors, and for several years Secretary of the Faculty, speak very clearly for themselves.

He has placed the welfare of the College first. He has been quick to recognize ability in his students. He has been a student with them. He has been generous to his colleagues with time and effort when they have asked for assistance and advice concerning their own problems.

In all this service he has apparently regarded his contribution as something to be taken for granted, something to be expected. He has regarded all that he has done as part of the day's work.

Those of us who live and work in Dalton Hall know how large a place Dalton has in his life. We know something of what it will mean to Dr. Huff when he steps out and closes the door to his quiet study and laboratory behind him.

DAVID HILT TENNENT.

Professor of Biology.

TWO FORMER STUDENTS PAY THEIR TRIBUTE TO DR. HUFF

It is not possible for one who has been many years away from Bryn Mawr to speak adequately of Dr. Huff's distinguished academic record or of his services to the Faculty in his capacity as Secretary. Long absence does, however, make it all the more possible to gauge his power and ability as a teacher, as a person magnificently gifted for the purpose of offering to hungry minds the bread of constructive inspiration rather than the stone of massed and detailed facts.

Physics is, in any hands, a difficult subject, with its tremendous truths approached through the medium of intricate formulae and long, exacting laboratory experiments of precise weighing and measuring and balancing. Under the wrong guidance it might become, to the average intelligence, a dreary waste of scarcely comprehended statements and of treacherous quicksands of mathematical calculations. Dr. Huff instead made of his chosen science a vast country of alluring discovery, lit by the lightning flashes of those sudden vistas by which youth finds itself looking all at once into infinity. Nor was it a world without inhabitants, for there moved through it the splendid figures of the men who stood behind the immediate instructor and to whom he offered vivid tribute, Thompson, Faraday, and Roland, with whom he himself had worked.

To study Physics with Dr. Huff must always be a mind-stretching experience, enacted at the moment, of course, with the unquestioning selfishness of youth. It is only after years of unforgetting appreciation that there comes some real knowledge of what patience and labor and true genius for teaching went into those infinitely clear delineations and explanations of the nature of light and heat, and the crackling possibilities, both theoretical and practical, of the developing subject of electricity.

One does not find, after a stretch of many years crowded with other things, that very many particular lectures of college times remain whole and distinct in one's mind. There is one of his, however, which will always remain an unblurred memory,

a lecture in which Physics, the exact science, reaches out to join hands with the infinite abstractions of Philosophy. May it be as indestructible a recollection to him, in this new chapter of his retired leisure, this incalculable sum of what he gave of education in its truest sense.

CORNELIA L. MEIGS, 1907.

Our course-books had just been returned. It was an unexpectedly wet afternoon; we were lying about in our hockey clothes in somebody's sitting room, wondering if it would clear. In the reminiscent mood of almost-alumnae, we began to turn over the pages. Some one opened nominations for courses out of which we had got exactly nothing. The list filled rapidly. By the time we had thrown in the doubtful cases, every one had at least a year's useless time on her hands. Why not three years at college?

Then the courses from which we had got a certain amount. Good solid majors, these, many of them with a somewhat vocational flavour, nominated by self-consciously purposeful members of The Doctors' Club, or by classmates already bent upon teaching or research.

Then the one or two courses—most of us could name one or two—that had made college worth while.

Dalton, Physics, Dr. Huff.

* * *

Mid-years. The official text-book in full use. Still mid-years. The official text-book completely discarded in favor of class notes. Clarity. "Never accept a mathematical transition from one equation to another unless you can demonstrate its physical equivalent."

* * *

May morning. The award of an unexpected scholarship. Off to lab. with incredulity changing to elation. A twinkle at Dalton door: "I hear you got ten cents and high mention this morning." As you were.

* * *

Post-major physics. A room in Dalton basement. A collection of unassembled apparatus. A book on the Hall effect. Four months to go till June. Initiative, if any, to come from within. Days of reading. Days of assembling, from the most nervous of galvanometers to an electromagnet so strong that if you tossed a monkey-wrench across the room it would catch it. An ensemble delicate enough to be completely upset by the heat of one's fingers, or by the charge generated by one's clothing in walking across the room. And one day, a breath-taking demonstration of the kinetic character of matter: shift the angle at which current goes through a piece of metal suspended between the poles of the magnet, and the galvanometer reflects the work done by the conflicting fields on the particles that make it up.

* * *

Such moments are the rare and luminous moments in which something is learned. They constitute that passing on of profoundly understood experience which is the highest form of teaching, without which a social heritage perishes. They are the essence of a university. And to follow such a teacher is to know the essence of discipleship, in its radical meaning of discipline.

HELEN HILL MILLER, 1921.

GERARD SWOPE DISCUSSES THE WORKER IN INDUSTRY

Abstract From His Commencement Address at Bryn Mawr College, June 1, 1932

The Factory System began with the supply of mechanical power instead of hand or foot power, which brought the workers out of their homes to a central place, or factory, and under one employer. First the same machines were used, driven by mechanical power, but later came improvements in the machines and the invention of entirely new machines, which greatly reduced the unit time of production.

Competition was fierce and unrestrained, and lower costs were striven for in all ways, and especially by reduction in wages. Factory conditions became intolerable and hours of work were long and unendurable. Women and children were brought in to the factories and wages were reduced, so that even with long hours and many in the same family working, the combined earnings were barely sufficient to cover the necessities of life.

It has been true in industry, as it has in other spheres of action, that society has left the individual and then the group to protect themselves and assert their rights, so it left this burden to labor. People are patient and long-suffering and have great reserve, so that they bear the burden long after one would think it was unbearable. The French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, the revolution in industry are instances of this, and as a result of the last you have organized labor and the division of interest between labor and capital, and finally labor seeking political expression through a labor government. Society should have seen to it that justice was rendered for each individual and group, without building up class consciousness and destroying unity and solidarity.

The most important considerations in any industry are *factory conditions, hours of work* and *adequate wages*, and nothing that can be done, however desirable in itself, can take the place of these three fundamentals. After you have satisfied these present considerations, you may then go on to other matters, such as security for the future, peace of mind and the fuller enjoyment of life.

Stabilization in industry is in many respects the most difficult problem. We have built up in this country a very complex economic structure, where it must function and coördinate with a decentralized democratic political organism.

Industry exists primarily to serve the needs of society. If this is so, production and consumption must be coördinated and therefore planned. Planning is not reprehensible, nor does stabilization mean a static condition of no progress. Our solar system we regard as stable—we can predict events many years ahead—but there is movement, indeed, very rapid movement, but the movements are according to laws and definitely coördinated.

What is really desired is some definite assurance of employment—but in the absence of this, unemployment benefits should be provided jointly by employer and employee. The States, acting for society, should see that this responsibility is met and unemployment benefits provided. Some States and industries have been considering this important matter; indeed, one State has already enacted legislation, and the electrical manufacturing industry has unanimously adopted an unemployment benefit plan.

But coördination of production and consumption, assurance of employment or unemployment benefits, a planned industry or society, may be very fine for tomorrow, but our first thought today is to emerge from these difficult and trying times as rapidly as possible.

Many industries have shortened hours of work per week, so as to employ as many of their workers as possible. If this plan should be adopted by all commercial and industrial establishments, work would be more equitably divided and there would be less occasion for outright relief. We have in this country, normally, about 45,000,000 people who are gainfully employed. Today probably 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 people are unemployed. Therefore, if all work were more equitably divided among those normally employed, each one should have at least half-time work. The attitude of management, for whom this problem of rotation of work is difficult and costly, and the attitude of organized labor, have definitely changed toward its acceptance.

Society needs today and will need tomorrow many additional facilities for greater comfort, health and efficiency. Today, unfortunately, there are many workers who need work, and material is very low in price—so there are many advantages in undertaking constructive and productive enterprises which will be of lasting benefit. But two things are lacking—courage and capital. If we can supply capital, maybe we can summon courage. Such work should be undertaken by city, county, state and federal government, and if necessary the federal government should assist in financing the others. In the main, no one should be employed on such work, directly or indirectly, more than thirty hours per week.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WORKERS—1932

By HILDA W. SMITH, 1910

Faced with another summer of unemployment, women workers have applied in unusually large numbers for Bryn Mawr and the other Summer Schools this year. The Bryn Mawr Summer School opened on June 10th for its twelfth session. The usual group of one hundred students has enrolled, representing a large variety of trades. Four students came from European countries—England, Sweden and Germany. The uncertainty of employment this year has made it unusually difficult for workers to decide whether or not they could attend. Until the day the school opened, students wrote to withdraw their applications. The prospect of even a day or two of work each week during the summer; the loss of a job; illness or unemployment in the family, are all given as reasons for these last-minute withdrawals.

Following last summer's general plan of instruction, one main topic—that of Social Control—has been chosen as the general theme of classroom work this summer. The first afternoon of the term is always devoted to psychological tests, modified from year to year to meet the problems of this particular group of students. According to these tests and after personal interviews, the students are divided into five units for instruction. This year the topics for study in these groups are as follows: Current Economic Problems; Wages and Purchasing Power; History of the Labor Movement; Social Reorganization; Government and Political Parties. English is taught in each unit, closely related to the work of the economics classes. As an experiment this year, three projects are to be carried on as school activities, open to any interested groups.

In the Science room there will be opportunity for observation and demonstrations in the field of astronomy, biology and in the study of the machine. A similar laboratory is to be established for the study of social science, a room where graphic material will be collected, illustrating American life from the Colonial period to the present. The third project will be in the field of drama, relating school festivals and simple labor plays to the work of the classrooms and to the lives of the industrial workers themselves.

Eight weeks seem always too short for a systematic attempt at education, but the results of the past eleven years seem to indicate that rapid progress has been made by the majority of students during the summer term. This progress is due probably to two factors—the eagerness of the students to learn and the experimental method of teaching, making it possible to meet the needs of individual students and to give each girl enough help with her own problems.

To consider the whole field of workers' education this year is to be encouraged with the progress of this movement, and at the same time to be discouraged with the difficulties of financing it. Knowing the activities of the former students and their successful efforts in starting their fellow-workers on the road to education, one is impressed with the fact that the Summer Schools have resulted in a whole network of local evening classes reaching many workers who will never have an opportunity to go away to school. In Pittsburgh, for instance, five classes have been organized this winter, using economics instructors from the University, under the supervision of the Summer School committee. Such new efforts toward education illustrate what is happening throughout the country in every center where Summer School committees and students are at work. To help such local classes in finding teachers, and securing suitable material for study is part of the work of the Education Department. This department has also issued a series of pamphlets written by Summer School faculty, giving material in Economics, English, Literature, etc., in language which the students can understand. It is interesting to note that we have an increasing demand for this material, not only for workers' classes, but also for economics classes in colleges and universities. (A list of these pamphlets is appended to this article.)

Even in this year of depression it is encouraging to see new interest among many groups of people in this type of education. Office workers are asking help in starting a workers' school and hope by another year to take advantage of an offer of buildings made by Oberlin College. Through the help of Columbia University it will be possible to extend workers' classes in New York next fall to give an opportunity for study to new groups of unemployed men and women in that city. In several sections of the country, universities have offered to help in organizing classes, working with local Summer School committees to secure teachers and students. The fact that many people this year for the first time are realizing the seriousness of our industrial problems means a new interest in any organization attempting to illuminate economic situations.

Other summer schools this year at Wisconsin, Barnard and in the South expect to continue their usual program. Like Bryn Mawr, they are faced with the problem of insufficient funds and a large number of applications. The Barnard School hopes to enroll at least thirty women workers from New York City for a full day-time program of instruction. At Wisconsin about sixty men and women from the Middle West have been enrolled each year. The Southern Summer School which has been held at Arden, North Carolina, brings together twenty-five girls from the Southern industries for a six weeks' term. The Vineyard Shore School, which has for the last three years

offered a more advanced course during the winter for Summer School students, conducted a three months' course this year instead of its usual eight months' course. This school, the youngest of the group, faces peculiar difficulties in raising its budget. The students themselves at Vineyard Shore are planning to take part in some plan of self-support for the school next year, perhaps by means of a new workshop for hand-made articles. Gay rush-bottom stools which the students have made are now on sale as the first step in establishing this workshop for the school. It is possible also that some plan of coöperation may be worked out with Vassar College, only eight miles away from the school, so that Vineyard Shore students may be employed at the college, earning board and lodging expenses for the School. The students themselves are eager to do anything they can to help the School financially, and welcome such an opportunity to earn their board.

The Committee of the Affiliated Summer Schools is at present going through a process of reorganization in order to coördinate the work of the various schools more closely and expand the whole movement as soon as funds permit. The Joint Committee of the Schools is being incorporated and a separate board of directors for the Bryn Mawr Summer School is being organized. Each affiliated school will be represented on the central committee, which will act as a clearing house in this movement. With a serious financial situation which indicates that the school organization will be short of funds for next winter's work, it seems necessary to unify the plan of action for all the schools in order to extend their support.

During the Alumnae Reunion Week at Bryn Mawr a special meeting was held on the work of the Summer Schools, arousing much interest among the reuning classes. One suggestion resulting from the meeting was that a class should be started for Bryn Mawr alumnae modeled on the plan of the Science course in the Summer School. This half-humorous proposal indicates the interest of many college women in the teaching method used in workers' education. Another indication of such interest is in the request for a conference arranged for College undergraduates and recent alumnae during the Summer School term. Such a conference will be held for five days over the week-end of June 30th this year. A group of 25 undergraduates and recent alumnae will be admitted and will take part in the activities of the school. Discussions of workers' education and industrial questions will be held with the Summer School students and conference members taking part. Such a conference will, it is hoped, conserve the interest of College women who would like to gain knowledge of this field, leading to future usefulness in workers' schools and classes.

Help is needed on Summer School committees in fifty industrial centers throughout the country where active groups are already at work. Experienced teachers are needed for evening classes for workers. There is need also for further publicity, newspaper and magazine articles written by persons who know this field, to interpret the work of the schools to the public. Bryn Mawr alumnae who are interested in the possibilities of workers' education can be used for such active service through this organization. Many alumnae have been closely associated with the work of the schools during the past eleven years and have helped to make their program possible. With this call for active service we also express hearty thanks for what Bryn Mawr alumnae have already done to further this workers' education movement.

Pamphlets published by the Educational Department of the Affiliated Summer Schools: *Monograph on Methods of Teaching English to Workers' Classes*, by Olga Law Plunder; *This America, A Study of Literature Interpreting the Development of American Civilization*, by Jean Carter; *The Shrinking Week and the Growing Wage*, by Katherine H. Pollak; *A Scrapbook of the American Labor Movement*, edited by Gladys Palmer; *Unemployment: A Problem of Insecurity*, by William Haber.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Commencement Week always seems curiously long ago, once it is past. Memories of this one already have that glamour. Fewer alumnae than usual were back and all of the doings had a pleasant air of casualness and informality that added a great deal of charm. Three of the classes substituted picnics for class suppers, and informal discussion for formal speeches. Sunday the alumnae lunch was held in Pembroke, with the tables around the sides of the room, gay with great single peonies and lupin, sent by Elizabeth Bent Clark from her garden and arranged, beautifully as always, by Frieda Heyl. Mrs. Clark, as President of the Alumnae Association, presided and introduced the three speakers amusingly and deftly. Alice Palache, '28, spoke on her adventures as a lobbyist for the Birth Control Bill. She was very interesting, and her lightness of touch in no way hid her real seriousness. May Egan Stokes, A.B., 1911, and M.A., 1932, gave a diverting account of her long and checkered career in connection with the college, and paid a very heartfelt tribute to the Graduate School. President Park then reviewed the events of the past college year and touched on plans for the coming year. In connection with these she discussed a subject always fascinating to the alumnae—the psychology of the present undergraduates and the extraordinarily distinguished academic record of the graduating class. In the *President's Page* for this month she takes up one or two of her points in greater detail.

Monday we seemed to manage very well without costumes or parade, or the Bryn Mawr band, and found the interclass picnic, at which Marianne Moore, '09, spoke informally, a pleasant way of seeing friends in other classes. The Alumnae Association Tea to meet the Senior Class was another very pleasant occasion, with an unusual number of people there. The Common Room seems always to make a party gay and friendly.

Garden Party this year was all in Senior Row, and was amazingly pretty as one looked down the long line, with its bright pattern of summer frocks and massed flowers in the greenish under-water light of the dense shade of the maples. At 6 o'clock everyone migrated to the slope near the Deanery to see Estelle Dennis and her Group give a series of dances. Finally in the late dusk there was Senior singing on Taylor steps. No mention of these days would be complete if one failed to say something about the Deanery garden which Miss Thomas always so generously has opened for us. There is a quality of unreality and enchantment about its beauty, and this year it was particularly lovely with the long rows of pink geraniums turning a fabulous color in the soft yellow light of the hundreds of Venetian glass globes. Every evening that it was open one found groups wandering through it, curiously silent in its spell, but a glimpse of the Deanery garden always seems the especially fitting ending to Garden Party day.

The weather held, cool and brilliant, even for Commencement, and an unusually long and colorful procession wound into Goodhart. To one in whose ears there echoes "Ancient of days, who sittest throned in glory" from the memories of innumerable Commencements in the past, Chamber music always strikes a slightly incongruous note. The singing of the choir was a delightful part of the program, however. President Park spoke briefly and happily, welcoming the neighbors and friends of the College, and then went on to say, in connection with the awards:

"The graduate scholarships and the resident fellowships in the Graduate School represent an investment of the College's own funds, an investment for the benefit of the community, to add, we hope, in time, our quota of young women to the good

teachers available in America. The fellows and scholars whose names and academic pedigree you are reading represents a high standard of excellence for the 44 chosen after many searchings of our academic hearts emerged from three times that number of applicants. The burden on our much-straitened budget of these selected students in the Graduate School is heavy. Our reward is perhaps in the position which the holders of the higher degrees from Bryn Mawr have among the scholars, teachers and research workers of America. Few as they are, they have a good name and a sound record.

"One resident fellowship has an importance of its own from the terms of its award. The Helen Schaeffer Huff Fellowship for Research in Physics or Chemistry is given to a woman already engaged in a research problem of her own. The College has the honor of awarding this fellowship for a second year to Nadiashda Galli-Shohat, Ph.D., of Göttingen University. Madame Galli-Shohat's work is 'an attempt to explain and verify hitherto discordant results obtained by various observers studying the Michelson-Morley experiment.'

"The fellowship was granted to her for the present year, and at Bryn Mawr she was thus enabled to give her full time to study and extension of her previous results. She has submitted one paper for publication and also presented her study for discussion at the spring meeting of the Physical Society of Washington.

"Dr. Shohat's work has been of great interest to workers along these lines and will probably be widely discussed, as a fine and bold attempt at unification of previously discordant results in world-wide studies of a subject of absolutely fundamental importance in modern physics. * * *

"From the early years of the College on, through the noteworthy and far-sighted internationalism of President Rhoads and President Thomas, a succession of European women has studied at the College and a succession of Bryn Mawr women has been sent abroad into the rigors and vigors of British or continental training. Five European students have been selected to work at Bryn Mawr next winter: A Britisher from Newnham College, Cambridge, who will work in the Department of Geology, specializing in Petrology; an Australian from the University of Melbourne, who will study in the Biology Department (taking the graduate course in Physiology and spending the remainder of her time in research work in Biochemistry); a French student from the University of Lille and the University of Paris, who will work in the field of English Literature; a Swiss from the University of Zurich, who will work in Economics and Social Economy, studying especially the problem of Industrial Relations; and a German from the Universities of Freiburg and Frankfort-am-Main, who will also work in the Department of Social Economy.

"In addition, four graduate European fellowships were awarded to students at Bryn Mawr. * * *

"Of the undergraduate scholarships many represent the income of funds given in memory of graduates or friends of the College and keep green their names. Many others are given annually by the remarkable alumnae organization of the College, whose different districts as you will notice send hand-picked students to represent them in one or more of the four undergraduate years.

"To be added to the scholarships given for distinction in academic work which appear on this list of honor, are grants in aid and loans made by the College itself or more often by the Alumnae Association and its generous friends to students whose work is entirely satisfactory but not outstanding. All colleges and universities are faced this year by a sudden jump in the number of students who without a gift or

loan can not return to the college as upper-classmen or come to it for the first time as freshmen. Bryn Mawr's scholarship fund is strained to the breaking point, its revolving loan fund is exhausted.

"The purpose of the college is, when all the wrappings of definition are torn off, to teach its students how to think. The need of the present world to learn how to think is sharp and immediate. We are emboldened to ask you, our neighbors and friends, to help us meet our problem. Generosity to good students will bless him who gives and her who takes as perhaps never before since the College began. * * *

"The European fellowship for the year 1932-33 is given by instant and unanimous vote of the faculty to Harriet Lucy Moore, of Winnetka, Illinois. Miss Moore is the daughter of Caroline Daniels Moore, A.B., 1901. She was prepared at the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka. Her major subject is Economics and Politics, in which she has done honors work—but her record in her allied subjects, history and mathematics, and her elective work, German and chemistry, shows an almost equally high standard. Her average for the four years of college is 92.5. Miss Moore has run the gamut of college offices and responsibilities. She has been President of her class, President of the Undergraduate Association, Representative of the Undergraduates on the May Day Committee, captain of the varsity hockey team. Since the day when Giglio in the *Rose and the Ring* took at one time the Spelling Prize, the Writing Prize, the History Prize, the Catechism Prize, the French Prize, the Arithmetic Prize, the Latin Prize, the Good Conduct Prize, there has been no such bagging of honors. Miss Moore's academic work is reported by her department as vigorous, thoughtful and even, well presented and bristling with promise."

In closing, President Park paid a warm tribute to Dr. Huff, whose retirement takes place at the close of this year, and to Dr. Wheeler, whose sudden death was a shock to the many generations of Bryn Mawr graduates and undergraduates who had worked under him.

"Like Dr. Huff in his unfailing interest in the good of Bryn Mawr was Professor Arthur Leslie Wheeler, twenty-five years at the College as Professor of Latin, and since 1926 Professor of Latin and head of the Department at Princeton University, who died suddenly in Princeton on May 22nd. The faculty who taught with him, his students among the alumnae, of whom I am one, will keep in grateful memory his professional scholarship, his wide interests, his kindness to us all."

Mr. Gerard Swope, of the General Electric Company, who is bound to Bryn Mawr by a double tie, since his wife is Mary Hill Swope, of the Class of '96, and his son is engaged to Marjorie Park, of the Class of 1930, gave the Commencement Address, which is carried in part elsewhere in the BULLETIN.

GIFT OF NEW SCHOLARSHIP

The college has just received a gift of \$500 through the Brearley School to be used by a member of this year's graduating class as a tuition scholarship at Bryn Mawr for the year 1932-33. The scholarship, to be called The Anne Dunn Scholarship, has been given by Zella Boynton Selden (Bryn Mawr, 1920) in memory of Miss Dunn, long a member of the faculty of the Brearley School.

COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

One of the largest classes (94) to graduate from Bryn Mawr mounted the Commencement platform on June 1st, and an especially large number of these have a claim to alumnae interest. Four of the nine who were given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy were Bryn Mawr A.B.'s: Myra Richards Jessen, 1915; Dorothy Wyckoff, 1921; Josephine Fisher, 1922; and Katharine McBride, 1925. Five of the twenty-one new Masters of Arts are graduates of Bryn Mawr: May Egan Stokes, 1911; and Marion Bailey, Ruth Levy, Hilda Thomas, and Ruth Unangst, all of the Class of 1931. Two groups of the new A.B.'s, Alumnae Daughters and Regional Scholars, may be singled out for mention because of their general excellent record.

For the second time in the history of the College the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship was awarded to the daughter of an alumna. (In 1926 it was won by Delia Smith, now Mrs. Ames Johnston, daughter of Margaret Nichols, 1897.) This year it has been won by Harriet Moore, daughter of Caroline Daniels, 1901. Miss Moore was given her degree *summa cum laude*, with Distinction in Economics and Politics. During this past year she has been President of the Undergraduate Association, the Undergraduate Representative on the May Day Committee, and captain of both the varsity hockey and basketball teams. Last year's President of the Undergraduate Association, Helen Bell, daughter of Nathalie Fairbank, 1905, had stayed out a semester early in her academic career, and now obtained her degree *cum laude*, for work completed in February. Alice Hardenbergh, President of the Self-Government Association and just elected permanent President of the Class of 1932, daughter of Margaret Nichols, 1905, took her degree *cum laude*, with Distinction in History. Emma Paxson, daughter of Helen Jackson, 1905, and Elizabeth Converse, daughter of Mabel Austin, 1905, both took their degrees *cum laude*, and Miss Paxson was granted Distinction in Economics.

Of the fifteen Alumnae Daughters who entered in 1928, twelve took their degrees this year, and two others, who remained out of College for a year, will finish in 1933. In addition to the four mentioned above, these are Clarissa Compton (graduating in the upper half of her class, with Distinction in Archaeology), daughter of Eloise Sturdevant, 1902; Mary Foote, daughter of Martha Jenkins, 1902; Elizabeth Gutmann, daughter of Bertha Goldman, 1901; Laura Hunter, daughter of Helen North, 1908; Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Elizabeth Utley, 1903; Janet and Margaret Woods, daughter of Fanny Sinclair, 1901 (Janet receiving her degree with Distinction in Archaeology); and Alice Yarnelle, daughter of Clara Porter, 1905.

The record of the Regional Scholars is equally remarkable. Lucy Sanborn, who entered as a New England scholar, and who also held the Matriculation Scholarship for that district, attaining the highest entrance average of any student who has ever entered Bryn Mawr, obtained her degree *summa cum laude*, with Distinction in Psychology. Alice Rider, another scholar from New England, Margaret Bradley, sent from Chicago, and Dorothy Perkins, from New York, were given their degrees *cum laude*; while Susan Hardin, from Eastern Pennsylvania, and Yvonne Cameron, from New Jersey, both graduated with Distinction in French.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The forty-seventh year of the College has come to a close. In a world of woe Bryn Mawr has seen full numbers, excellent work, important growth in academic policy. In October there were two fewer students than a year ago; in June there were six more than in June, 1931. Ninety-four took their A.B. degrees—the largest Senior Class since the college began; twenty-one their M.A.'s; nine their Ph.D.'s.

It is impossible to find a common measuring rod for the largely individual work of the Graduate School, but the winning of many scholarships and fellowships here and elsewhere by the present members of the Graduate School and the appointment of a surprising number to good teaching positions give a pleasant and an objective proof of the quality of the new Masters and Doctors. On the other hand, the term records as a rough measure can be applied to the undergraduates; 40 per cent of the Class of 1932 took the degree *cum laude* or better; 26 per cent of 1933, 27 per cent of 1934, 21 per cent of 1935 will later have the distinction if they are not weary of well doing. A good record in a May Day year which with all its charms does nibble away at academic scholarship!

Both the faculty which governs the undergraduate world, and the Council which does the same for the graduate students, are taking important steps in academic policies. There are at once changes for the sub-freshmen, the undergraduates, and the candidates for the Doctor's degree. The admission policy of the College has been stretched to include girls entering under the so-called Plan B as well as under Plan A. Technical details of this extension of entrance possibilities are long since available, and here alumnae only need to be reminded that the new form of admission legally recognizes other factors than the examination average, though in a somewhat curtailed form that average is still threateningly present. The announcement of the change is so recent that the report on our experience with Plan B this year will be incomplete, naturally; by the time the class entering in September, 1933, sends in its records we shall know and can report more.

For the undergraduate the changes are not spectacular. The curriculum itself set up two years ago is undergoing the ripening of time. It was, for example, slightly readjusted this winter after a painstaking report of the Student Curriculum Committee on the relation between the credit given to courses and the work done in preparation for them. An important attempt has been made, however, to build up the quality of the major work somewhat, as the general level of all work is already protected by the "Merit Law." A proof of the effectiveness of the latter is the fact that only 14 out of 197 sophomores and freshmen at the close of the year have fallen behind in their merits. A new faculty regulation makes a minimum of merit (70 or over) necessary in all work offered in the major subject. A credit (80 or over) may wipe out a pass (60 or over), and there are arrangements possible for a very occasional exception to the agreement that the student must offer steadily good work in the subject which she herself chooses as her main interest. The Curriculum Committee has now begun a study of the work offered for honours to be extended in the autumn to a study of the comprehensive examination, so that something nearer uniform ways (though never completely uniform so long as the Bryn Mawr faculty exists!) can reign in the several departments. Our several years of slow experiment with honours work have been useful; we know now much better what we can and cannot do, and no change toward a more settled standard will bar us from fruitful elasticity.

And lastly, the Council has approved in principle a magnificent new plan for work toward the Doctor's degree, requiring more independence and providing more points of relation between the student and the group of the faculty specially close to her work, and allowing more elasticity. We believe to a man that the new proposals lead to a more scholarly and a more mature degree. This plan has been slowly and painstakingly developed by the Committee on Graduate Students in response to an excellent report by the Graduate Student Curriculum Committee last year. Later on the alumnae, and especially those who have themselves worked toward the graduate degrees here and elsewhere, will be interested in a close statement of the details of the change.

As the year has gone on, the BULLETIN has announced a succession of gifts to the College. The total cash value of the gifts received this year has amounted to the astonishing sum of over \$100,000. This total includes the fund (\$5,000) for a new scholarship, established by the family and friends of Amy Sussman Steinhart, Bryn Mawr 1902, in her memory. The scholarship has no restrictions except the happy one that it shall be given to a Western girl.

Under the will of Hannah T. Shipley the College is to receive a bequest of \$10,000 to be added to the general endowment fund. Miss Shipley made no restrictions as to the use of the income, but hoped that the income would be used to "keep alive the knowledge of the influence of Quakerism on education."

For several years there has been no award of the Mary Helen Ritchie Prize, and the money formerly spent for this has been held by the college. The donor, Helen Hoyt, 1896, has now suggested that the available money be given to the Students' Loan Fund. The college and the Alumnae Scholarships Committee are delighted to accept this generous offer which comes at a time of dire need. The accumulated interest, at present, amounts to more than \$1200 and the addition of this substantial sum to the meager balance of the Loan Fund will make it possible to assist several students whose requests for aid had been reluctantly refused. Such a gift brings manifold blessings, since the money can be used over and over again as the loans are repaid.

RECENT GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO THE LIBRARY

There have recently been a number of interesting acquisitions to the Library. By the will of Robert Mills Beach of Bellefonte, Pa., we received sets of La Fontaine, Cornielle, Molière, Racine, and DeSeigné. Monroe Buckley and Ethel Cantlin Buckley, 1901, left their library of nearly 1,000 volumes to Bryn Mawr. A number of volumes have been added, by the generosity of Mrs. Reilly, from the Philosophical library of Marion Reilly, 1901, and through the interest of Professor Paul Weiss, from that of Charles S. Peirce. Two outstanding gifts are the first fifty-five bound volumes of *Punch* and the Burton *Arabian Nights*, presented by Mr. Frederick S. Biglow, and the extraordinarily interesting edition of the *Private Papers of James Boswell from Malahide Castle* in the collection of Lt.-Col. Ralph Heywood Isham, given by Miss Mary Winsor. Miss Winsor has already presented the 14 volumes now published and has arranged to have the concluding volumes come to the Library.

ON THE CAMPUS

By LUCY SANBORN, '32

The Commencement issue, and my final contribution, must contain first of all praise of Harriet Moore, '32, who has often been mentioned in *On the Campus*, and who capped her numerous and varied activities of the past four years by winning the European Fellowship with the remarkable average of 92.5. As Miss Park stated in her announcement, "Miss Moore has run the gamut" of undergraduate honors and responsibilities, from President of the Undergraduate Association in May Day year and President of her class to captain of varsity hockey and basketball. The winning of the fellowship this year carries with it unusual honor, for the Class of 1932 has the highest percentage of *cum laudes* which has ever graduated—forty—among them three "*summas*" and nine "*magnas*."

The weeks just preceding Commencement marked a rapid and complete recovery from May Day and a return, with the stimulus of examinations, to hard work on neglected reading lists and assignments. The arrangement, described in last month's BULLETIN, for cutting down class meetings, proved most beneficial, and examinations were taken with less excitement than usual perhaps. One interesting phenomenon was the revival of tennis when May Day rehearsals ceased to crowd into every spare moment. The three weeks drew quickly to a close, and with the Sophomore-Senior picnic in Senior row and the Senior bonfire, Commencement festivities began. Every moment was filled, and the Seniors were the guests in turn of Miss Ely, the alumnae, and Miss Park. Baccalaureate, Garden Party, step-singing and Commencement filled up the round of activities in the traditional fashion, leaving us little time to consider with regret the end of our College years.

As I look back over 1931-32 which it has been my pleasure to record for you, one or two trends stand out as keynotes of the year and perhaps of the years to come. First of all, in spite of May Day and indeed, apparent in the discussions of May Day, is an interest in scholarship and academic work. The higher averages, apparent in last year's class as well as this, might be explained in part by the shift to numerical marking, though many of us feel that the reverse is true. The increasing demand for advanced courses and the extended introduction of honors work are both signs of the times, and this advanced work is almost invariably approached by the student from a mature and interested standpoint. The smaller classes, close contact with the fields and ideas of the professors, and extreme independence and individual initiative demanded of upperclassmen, in general find response in serious and responsible work. The comprehensive examination is more and more frequently required of honors students and assures the broad grasp and adequate presentation of her subject which should characterize the honors student.

Together with serious interest in scholarship has advanced serious interest in physical education, displayed chiefly in the increased participation in Duncan dancing. Under the leadership of Miss Cooper, a remarkably fine exponent of the art, and the inspiration of Florence Taggart and Janet Barber, who both studied at Salzburg, large groups of students have been introduced to the ideals of vigorous and disciplined movement, whose application is not limited to the four years on the gymnasium floor. You were given tangible evidence of this growing interest of the college in the *Masque of Flowers* and the dances of Chimney Sweeps, Shepherds and Gypsies on May Day.

To the discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of May Day, so frequently commented on in this column, should be added some observations on its subtler effects, its influence on trends of student opinion. The extreme individualism, whose ebb was spoken of by Alice Lee Hardenbergh at the Alumnae Council, has continued to diminish in amount throughout the year. Personal appearance has become a matter of some pride; and neatness and cleanliness, if not style and beauty, are again emerging as ideals. Co-operation and concerted group activity are again to be found. The struggle of May Day with individualism was fascinating to watch, and it was to a large degree successful. Rehearsals of plays, which demand the co-operation of a small group in adding their individual contributions to an artistic effect, were in general well attended. Students accepted their responsibility when they accepted the casting of the plays, and complied with the heavy exactments of the directors. Pageant rehearsals, where the individual is still a recognizable unit, required scarcely more compulsion. But the routine jobs of paper flower and garland making were forced through only by dint of constant urging and a slowly evolving public opinion. The approach of May Day saw at last the triumph of co-operative activities over individual interests. I think I have already quoted Mrs. Collins' remark, which expresses well one of the benefits of May Day, on the value of group activity and the ineffectiveness of extreme individualism.

The effect of May Day on scholarship and thought in general was not merely to add complications and complaints, but to clarify our views on the legitimate role of extra-curricular activities in college and on scholarship and education in relation to rounded and interesting personality. Although among both faculty and students conflicting views were expressed, great value lay in the clear formulation and discussion of these views. Indeed, we are indebted to May Day for a more self-conscious and intelligent attitude to the opportunities and aims of a college education as well as for a fuller conception of the values and methods of group activity. You will be interested to know that the small group of students present at a recent undergraduate meeting voted for May Day again in four years.

As I write now, three days after Commencement, it is with a clearer idea of the Alumnae Association, its members and function, which your President, Mrs. Clark, very kindly explained to the seniors on Tuesday. The Class of 1932, under the permanent leadership of A. Lee Hardenbergh, will, we hope, prove worthy members of the organization.

PART OF A LETTER FROM RUFUS JONES TO PRESIDENT PARK

"I am writing to tell you of our Bryn Mawr Dinner in Tokyo. Taki Fugita, '25, arranged it and managed it. Michi Kawai, '04; May Fleming Kennard, '07; Ai Hoshino, '12; Ryu Sato Oyaiza, '17, and Hanna Ban Matsumiya, '30; Anna Harts-horne, who intended to be in the first class in 1885, but did not enter; Mrs. Jones, who was in 1896; my daughter Mary, and myself made up the party. We had a *tempura* shrimp dinner where Charlie Chaplin frequently came, and we were invited in to see him between courses and were quite entertained by him. I told him that whatever distinction he might have he could never be a Bryn Mawr graduate! These Japanese Bryn Mawr women are very fine quality and they are full of good humor."

CLASS NOTES

1897

Class Editor: FRIEDRIKA HEYL
88 E. Front St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

There is not a member of the class who will not experience a feeling of tragic personal loss and grief upon learning that Margaret Nichols Smith died on May 21st. The news came as a very great shock. She had been at Bryn Mawr for May Day and her work at her home in East Orange went on as usual until a few days before her death when she became very ill because of a circulatory disturbance. The burial was in Binghamton, N. Y. On the evening of May 24th services were held in the Presbyterian Church in East Orange where more than a thousand of her friends and associates gathered to honor her memory.

Remembering as we all do her rare qualities while in college, her fine mind and keen intelligence, her executive ability, her boundless sympathy and, above all, the loveliness of her nature, it is not difficult to understand what her life has meant to the community in which she and her husband have worked for so many years.

Her home life was one of joyous devotion. She had the happiness of seeing her children grow up. The oldest daughter, Delia Smith Johnston, was European Fellow in the Class of 1926 at Bryn Mawr. The second daughter graduated from Radcliffe, and the youngest is almost ready for college. The younger son is at Harvard, his father's college, and the elder son, after graduating from Harvard, took his Ph.D. at Columbia, where he won distinction by translating a Celtic manuscript that for many years had lain untranslated in the Columbia library. His work would have been impossible without the collaboration of his mother and her scholarly knowledge of the Bible. To her husband, William H. Smith, to her sons and daughters, to her sister, Content Nichols, Bryn Mawr, '99, and to the families of her two brothers, the Class of '97 wishes to express its love for Margaret and its very deep sympathy.

1899

Editor: CAROLYN TROWBRIDGE BROWN
LEWIS (Mrs. H. Radnor Lewis)
Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.

'99 always was a marrying class and the second generation is keeping up the

good work. Next month—July—Joy Dickerman, Alice Carter Dickeman's daughter, will marry Orson Luer St. John, amid the roses of Alice's garden of Dune Dee in East Hampton, Long Island. Joy, you know, is a Bryn Mawr graduate of the Class of '30. Mr. St. John is a Williams, '28, and graduated this year from the Columbia Law School.

In the spring (we are such a tardy scribe), Kate Mid Blackwell's last of the triumvirate, Elizabeth, was married to Louis Hollenbach Twyeffort in the picturesque little Episcopal Church in Yardley, Pa., where Katie has that lovely 200-year-old home. Both her sisters, Mrs. Ulric Dahlgren, Jr., and Mrs. John Wallace Thompson, were in the bridal party. The Twyefforts are living at Princeton where Mr. Twyeffort is associated with the university.

Another Katherine—Katherine Houghton Hepburn's daughter—has been winning histrionic laurels as the athletic young star in the "Warrior Husband," one of the few productions to remain on Broadway. And now it's on to London for fresh honors. Katherine is another Bryn Mawr girl who amusingly remarked in an interview in the *World-Telegram*: "My past is practically a washout. Went to Bryn Mawr. Not intellectual, though."

All the world seems to be a stage for this second generation of '99ers, for Catherine, Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith's daughter, is making quite a reputation for the family playing leads in a stock company in Richmond, Va.

And there's Anita Fouilhoux, Jean Clark Fouilhoux's daughter, one of the stars in the May Day Fete. That reminds me, I hoped some of the fortunate '99ers who were able to attend the festivities were thoughtful enough to send some newsy tid-bits on the occasions to this column. We looked for some, but in vain.

We'll hear from Guffy—Emma Guffy Miller—from Chicago, for she goes to the Democratic Convention for the third time as a delegate, pledged this year to Governor Roosevelt. She has just been honored by being elected to the National Committee as Pennsylvania's woman representative. And the *Pittsburgh Bulletin Index* elected her to the Feminine Hall of Fame recently because of her tireless efforts in behalf of the Pennsylvania Democrats and the repeal of the 18th Amendment and "because with all this she manages two homes, a family of four sons and a busy husband."

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Rd.,
Haverford, Pa.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg is still president of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations and is also one of the Women County Directors in the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration.

Julia Streeter Gardner is the proud grandmother of a little boy, born on April 2nd. Incidentally, he belongs to 1930 even more than to 1900, as he is the son of Rosamond Gardner Schmidt of that class.

Letters to Bertha Phillips sent to her last known address, 28 Beekman Place, New York City, have been returned. Can anyone enlighten us?

Edith Crane Lanham's oldest daughter Margaret graduated in June from High School.

Edna Gellhorn's second son Walter was married early in June. He is a lawyer.

1901

Class Editor: HELEN CONVERSE THORPE
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe)
15 E. 64th St., New York City.

From Jane Richter: "Ella Sealy Newell spent the winter with her mother in Galveston, Texas. She is going abroad this summer just for a month or so in Salzburg, then joins her son, Sealy, who is going on the European tour of the Yale Glee Club, for a month in Italy.

"Lou Brown has been flying. This winter she flew from New Haven to Placid for the Olympic games. The weather was not very favorable and they found themselves unexpectedly over Plattsburg, but discovered the right route and landed on Mirror Lake, in front of the club, mid excitement.

"My own interests have been, as usual, largely horticultural. This winter I took a course at the New York Botanical Gardens, and this spring I have just completed a few busy weeks helping to put on the Spring Flower Show of the Greenwich Garden Club."

From Mary Brayton Marvell: "In reply to your request for news for the 1901 items, the only thing I can think of that might be of general interest is that an article with photographs came out in "Gardens of County and State," published by the Garden Club of America, describing my garden here in Tiverton. I have a son at Harvard, another son at St. George's in Newport, and a daughter *not* going to Bryn Mawr; worse luck!"

From Edith Houghton Hooker: "I am working along for equal rights and birth control and recreation centres, and the other multifarious things that fill up one's time.

"Our oldest boy, Don, is going to Russia this summer to bring back word of what is going on over there."

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

1905 had a small, but proud, reunion this spring. Besides Isabel Lynde Dammann, who with her husband appeared at May Day, there were four mothers of graduating students at Commencement festivities: Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, Clara Porter Yarnelle, Mabel Austin Converse, Helen Jackson Paxson. Philadelphia classmates came to add their plaudits.

Besides having a daughter graduating "cum laude" at Bryn Mawr, Helen Paxson's family has other news to offer. Professor Paxson has accepted a newly-created chair of American History at the University of California, so the family moves to Berkeley in July. Helen's oldest daughter, Jane (ex-1930), is taking her M.D. at the University of Wisconsin, ranking second in the whole class of men and women. She has maintained this place all through her course and she graduates at 22 years of age. She will be interne next year at Ann Arbor, where it is very unusual to accept women.

N. B. This news was *not* sent in by the modest Paxson family, but by a classmate of Helen's! We thank her and know 1905 will be interested.

1906

Class Editor: RUTH ARCHBALD LITTLE
(Mrs. Halsted Little)
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Margaret Scribner Grant and her husband have moved from Cleveland to Washington and are living for the present at the Hotel Willard.

Adeline Spencer Curry writes: "My oldest son is married and living on our farm in an old remodeled log cabin. The second is an aviator trying to make a living delivering planes between Massachusetts and Oklahoma. The other children are in college and school."

Alice Ropes Kellogg lives in Portland, Oregon, where her oldest daughter is a freshman at Pacific University, Forest Grove. Mr. Kellogg is returning from China this summer to spend a year's leave of absence.

K. V. Gano has been elected President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Cincinnati, and Marjorie Rawson, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Maria Smith reports of herself: "I help keep house, am assistant Professor of Latin at Temple University, do a little research in Avestan, which was the field of my doctoral dissertation, write an occasional book review for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. Visited Ethel Pew in Florida this winter and saw Marion Mudge Prichard."

Elizabeth Townsend Torbert took her youngest daughter Peggy to May Day. She expects to be at Squam Lake, New Hampshire, for the summer.

Mary Withington expects to go to England for her vacation this summer.

Helen Waldron Wells has recently acquired a granddaughter who is to be named Joan Wells Felton.

The three Bennetts and the three Leverings will spend the summer motor-ing through England, Ireland, and Scotland, and expect to visit Grace Neilson La Coste in England.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
257 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

The 1909 Reunion, with headquarters at Denbigh, was attended by the following members: Mary Allen, Fanny Barber Berry, Frances Browne, Dorothy Child, Helen Crane, Katharine Ecob, Bertha Ehlers, Frances Ferris, Isabel Goodnow Gillett, Anna Harlan, Evelyn Holt Lowry, Marianne Moore, Julia Doe Shero, Emily Solis-Cohen, Margaret Bontecou Squibb, Lillian Laser Strauss, Eugenia Miltenberger Ustick and Celeste Webb.

A class meeting (which, we were informed, was our 156th), held late Saturday afternoon, May 28th, soon disposed of class business.

With Scrap running true to form as Toastmistress, our class supper was a huge success. After listening to some of her priceless experiences, we reviewed "Great Moments of History." Craney propounded intriguing questions and Gene refreshed our memories with excerpts from the sparkling articles in the class book on such great events as *Ivanhoe*, *Patience* and *Romeo and Juliet*. Appropriate songs were sung with gusto.

Our first speech came from Marianne Moore. From her experience on *The Dial* and her intimate contacts with writers of all sorts, she gave us a rare, delightful and often racy talk on trends in modern literature. It was particularly interesting

to hear of "H. D.," who now lives in Switzerland. D. Child talked on her work as school medical inspector in Philadelphia. She directs 100 nurses, and her greatest enthusiasm is establishing nutrition classes for undernourished children. We were all urged to give and account of ourselves, and learned that Lillian Laser Strauss is a "lay worker in child health," and frequently meets Dorothy in various activities.

Fanny Barber Berry is part of the "merger" of the Chandor School with the Spence School, by which, according to *Time*, "their flocks are trebled."

Isabel Goodnow Gillett is busy not only with her four children (two in college), but also with the Choral Society and the boards of two charities in Pelham.

Julia Doe Shero is teaching this year in the Holman School, Ardmore. Her twins were dubious about coming to Bryn Mawr until May Day, when they immediately decided to enter if they could be tumblers in a May Day of their generation.

Emily Solis-Cohen has been active in experimental work in the field of adult education and is now engaged in writing. The rest of us who talked about our jobs, houses, children or other interests have all been reported more or less recently in these columns.

Our last Reunion was vividly recalled by movies taken by Dorothy Child in 1927. Our red coats and military bearing showed to great advantage on the screen. Margaret Bontecou Squibb showed a movie of her lively children, and Frances Ferris one of her equally lively school children and their many progressive activities. Frances Browne gave us a very short account of Campus News.

Craney read telegrams and letters from members of the class who could not come, and brought us up to date on a few who have maintained a long silence. We wish we might quote them in full.

Pleasaunce is living at 15 Orchard Close, Watford, Herts, England. She and her husband are doing English and German translations, and spent their last holiday in Germany.

Helen Gilroy has returned to her teaching in the University at Canton, China, and urges all Bryn Mawr people who may be traveling in the Orient to come there, "where there is no fighting."

Mildred Durand Gordy, whose husband is on the faculty at the University of Michigan, is very busy with her children and garden, and finds Ann Arbor a very stimulating place in which to live.

Ruth Wade has a girls' camp in Montana.

Hono Goodale Warren is living at 247 Dowsett Avenue, Honolulu. She writes: "Yes, I've moved out, bag and baggage, to live with mother. I arrived in time to share in the excitement of battle, murder and sudden death that has racked peaceful Honolulu of late and put us into two-inch headlines in your part of the world. The exaggeration has reacted unfortunately here, complicating what was already a bad enough mess. But the eruption has brought about some good results, and we hear much of mental tests for the police, reform, and Washington investigation."

"It was nice to see class notes again. The life of a Class Editor must be one of constant frustration. . . . Imagine my surprise to see Sally Jacobs in San Francisco last summer, dining with Kate Branson. We went to Kate's school, which is a most charming place. Sally was launched on a career of leisure and travel which I hoped was to lead her here, but she's never turned up."

Alta Stevens Cameron writes: "I'm ever so sorry to give up my trip to Bryn Mawr this spring. When my children are in school in the East, I shall certainly find it easier to get there. I can't imagine anything more depression-lifting than a Reunion would be. . . . The Bryn Club of Chicago is busy making plans for the Council meeting next fall in Winnetka. Grace Wooldridge Dewes makes a splendid President and is giving a great deal of time to the cause."

Barbara Spofford Morgan says: "I am sorry not to be at Reunion, but contribute this bit: My daughter Diana's class, 1935, moved perhaps by atavistic impulses, has chosen the phoenix as its class animal."

Mary Herr, at the Girls' Latin School in Chicago, says: "My busiest time! I'm sorry, for I feel like reuniting; probably I shall have to wait for my 50th! You know my news—no marriages, births, deaths or anything."

Cynthia Wesson writes from the University of Wisconsin: "No news except that I am retiring from active physical education teaching and have no plans."

Emilie Packard Harrison is now living in Hingham, Mass. "I have one daughter who is a junior at Vassar, one at Sarah Lawrence, and a girl and a boy in preparatory school here."

Emily Ramsey Hamilton, in Johnstown, Pa., says: "I have given up my gift shop and am now in the interior decorating and commercial art business, also interested in real estate development."

H. B. C.
K. G. E.

1910

Editor: KATHERINE ROTAN DRINKER
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)
71 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

1910's headquarters were 16-20 Pembroke West and the Class Dinner was held at Rockefeller Hall, Saturday, May 28th, at 8.00 P. M. Jane Smith was toast-mistress at the dinner and the following members of the class were present: Mabel Ashley, Dorothy Ashton, Janet Howell Clark, Sidney Garrigues Edwards, Agnes Irwin, Mary Agnes Irvine, Marion Kirk, Pat Murphy, Dorothy Nearing Van Dyne, Millicent Pond, Henrietta Riggs, Emily Storer, Florence Wilbur Wyckoff. Jane Smith began to call the class roll at the dinner and continued it in the Rockefeller drawing room and in the headquarters at Pembroke West until 2 A. M. Sunday morning. At approximately 2 A. M. Sunday morning a class meeting was held and the question of a reunion gift to the college was discussed. Practically everyone who was at the Class Dinner went to the Alumnae Luncheon on Sunday, where it was interesting to try to decipher 1909, 1911, and 1912.

A good collection of photographs was on view in the headquarters, sent or brought by the following: (Let those not mentioned bow their heads in shame.) Irma Bixler Poste, Anita Boggs, Ruth Collins Desch, Ruth Cook Draper, Annina De Angelis, Elsie Deems Neilson, Ruth George, Frances Hearne Brown, Beth Hibben Scoon, Janet Howell Clark, Agnes Irwin, Annie Jones Rosborough, Marion Kirk, Juliet Lit Stern, Pat Murphy, Dorothy Nearing Van Dyne, Millicent Pond, Lucie Reichenbach Saylor, Rosalind Romeyn Everdell, Kate Rotan Drinker, Margaret Shearer Kellogg-Smith, Charlotte Simonds Sage, Jane Smith, Emily Storer, Izette Taber deForest and Florence Wilbur Wyckoff.

Ethel Ladd made a brief visit to headquarters Saturday afternoon, and Lillie James spent three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at headquarters after most of us had left.

Jeanne Fleischmann Kerr made a brief visit to headquarters on Monday afternoon.

1911

Editor: ELIZABETH TAYLOR RUSSELL
(Mrs. John Russell)
130 E. 67th St., New York City.

The following twenty-three members of the Class of 1911 attended Class Supper on Saturday night: Willa Alexander Browning, Norvelle Browne, Mary Case Pevear, Emily Caskey, Charlotte Claflin,

Harriet Couch Coombs, Catherine Delano Grant, Helen Emerson Chase, Emma Forster, Margaret Friend Low, Gertrude Gimbel Dannenbaum, Elsie Funkhouser, Carol Justice, Henrietta Magoffin, Frances Porter Adler, Louise Russell, Hermine Schamberg Sinberg, Margery Smith Goodnow, Anna Stearns, Betty Taylor Russell, Mary M. W. Taylor, Dorothy Thayer Noble, and Helen Tredway Graham. In addition to these, May Egan Stokes and Christine Depew came for the Alumnae Luncheon on Sunday, and May made one of the two alumnae speeches, with her usual charm and light touch. The reunion was, in the opinion of everyone, one of the very best we have had. The Commencement program has been simplified and shortened with more events concentrated in the week-end, a highly successful plan. Never has the weather been more delightful, though some of us showed signs of age and thinning blood, it was claimed, by complaining of the cold, and carrying wraps about.

Our Class Supper was in Merion, but the actual reunion was in Rockefeller with headquarters in Mary Case Pevear's room, which was a little hard on Casey and her bed. We all stuck together like burrs, seldom moving in groups of less than fifteen, in which formation we ambled slowly about the campus dropping down at intervals in the sun (not shade) when the writer groaned aloud, "Couldn't we sit down somewhere?" The groan was echoed by many during a certain walk we took late Sunday afternoon after Alumnae Luncheon. We proceeded somewhat after the Socratic plan with many grouped around May—May who was giving us the low down on recent campus events. Before long we found ourselves near unknown buildings which proved to be Villa Nova College. After much questioning and hunting we at length made our way to a certain inn where blistered and footsore we ate heavily. At 8.15, waffely and dishevelled but replete, we arrived at Baccalaureate, fifteen minutes late. We had covered, I like to think, a distance of fully ten miles, which certainly proves we are not growing so very old.

To go back to official class events, our supper was very pleasant. Betty, as usual, made a delightful toastmistress, with her memory going strong and her fund of anecdote in no way diminished. There were only a few speeches, but letters from the following absent ones were read: Marion Crane Carroll, Kate Chambers Seelye, Marion Scott Soames, Amy Walker Field, Isabel Walker Kruesi, Ruth Vickery Holmes, Helen Ramsay Nasmyth, Virginia Canan Smith, Virginia Jones,

Hannah Dodd Thompson, Elizabeth Ross McCombs, Ethel Richardson Allen, Elsie Moore, Helen Ott Campbell, Helen Henderson Green. There were also grand pictures of the class children.

There was a picnic on Monday with 1909, '10, and '12 at Wyndham. On Monday afternoon a tea was given for us to meet the Senior Class, and we were especially charmed to meet the graduating Leila Houghteling Scholar, Charlotte Tyler, who has made a fine record. The new Scholar, a freshman, Evelyn Thompson, also called on us in Rock. She, too, is a girl of great promise.

By Monday night and Tuesday morning we had all disappeared except May-May, who took her M.A. at Commencement. Those of you who did not come have no idea how nice it was, and really must join us in a strong resolution to come back in 1936 to our 25th.

We had two class meetings. Anna Stearns was elected Class Collector to succeed Norvelle, and Betty Taylor Russell was made Class Editor. Norvelle Browne was elected Vice-Chairman to assist Pinky Russell in her multifarious duties.

1912

Editor pro tem, MARY PEIRCE
Haverford, Pa.

The following members of the class came to Reunion:

Catherine Arthurs, Jane Beardwood, Pauline Clarke, Dorothy Wolff Douglas, Gertrude Elcock, Mary Gertrude Fendall, Anna Heffern Groton, Christine Hammer, Laura Byrne Hickok, Beatrice Howson, Emerson Lamb, Margaret Garrigues Lester, Gladys Jones Markle, Pearl Mitchell, Helen Taft Manning, Mary Peirce, Katherine Shaw, Alice Stratton, Marjorie Thompson, Louise Watson, Florence Leopold Wolf, Agnes Chambers Wylie, Florence Glenn Zipf, Phyllis Goodhart, our Class Baby, joined us at the picnic Saturday night.

Twentieth reunion was a singularly pleasant and casual affair although we seemed strangely few in contrast with other years. Class meeting was noisy as always, almost rowdy in fact, and marked with divergent opinions. Julia Haines MacDonald's resignation as Class Treasurer was regretfully accepted, and Louise Watson was elected in her place. Discussion naturally centered around the class gift. It was finally decided to give it undesignated to the Alumnae Fund, with the recommendation that if there should be a surplus over and above the amount pledged by the Association to the college,

our gift should then be given to the Loan Fund. Presently we wandered out, clutching coats and steamer rugs, to the Wyndham garden where we had a delicious and amusing, if rather chilly, picnic. Florence Zipf and Florence Wolf gave a very light-hearted skit, representing archaeological finds at Bryn Mawr in the distant future, confirming the theory that superwomen once had lived there. One of the high lights was the finding of an ancient copy of *Vogue* with a single word "Venum" written on it, which was interpreted as a warning. Helen Taft Manning then talked brilliantly about the present educational trends in college, and as we all fell into hot argument, we recaptured to a degree impossible at a formal dinner the mood of other picnics, and other arguments and forgot that we were tagged with the word "twentieth." On Sunday most of the class went to the Alumnae Lunch in Pembroke to hear Miss Park speak and then late in the afternoon went down to Marjorie Thompson's to tea. The inter-class picnic on Monday was a great success, and a number of people stayed for it, but by Monday evening so many of the class had scattered that the reunion, brief but delightful, was practically over.

Letters and telegrams from various other members of 1912 who couldn't make Reunion brought messages from them which were read at Class Meeting. We print parts of them here.

Gladys Spry Augur (our perpetual Reunion Manager, whom we missed sorely): "Jean urged me to go to May Day. Caroline Moore had room in her car for me, but my trip to Chicago was just a lucky stroke. 'Bud and I motored home in a friend's father's car. I had a wonderful time in Chicago from morning until night. Santa Fe is a wonderful place and Bud adores it, and so do I in a way, but it is not easy to transplant at my age. I can't bear to think of not going to Reunion, but I really have been very fortunate in always being there before, and maybe by the twenty-fifth Bud will be back at work and things easier. . . . Do write me all about Reunion and miss me just a little bit."

Julia Haines MacDonald (our much-missed and much-regretted Secretary and Treasurer) telegraphed her greetings.

Mary McKelvey Barbour: "For Class Picnic: You will all have heard what a grand May Day it was . . . with 1912 there in large numbers. My 14-year-old daughter was so amazed by the whole thing that I am sure she will turn to and do the Latin that they do not work nearly hard enough on in these modern schools. . . . Now to bring my family and myself

up to date. We have been living for a couple of years, almost three, here in Fieldston, which is in the upper part of New York City, a little way from Spuyten Duyvil, in a house which we bought. Besides the argumentative 14-year-old daughter who went to May Day, we have a 10-year-old boy and a 3-year-old boy, so you see we have plenty of variety as to age. My activities the last couple of years have been largely tied up with Parents' Associations in both schools which have been most interesting but strenuous, and gardening. This summer we are going to try to renew our tennis.

Gladys Chamberlain wrote from Bridgton, Maine: "I am having a two weeks' vacation—and as Reunion falls right in the middle of it, I shall not be able to come."

Florence Loeb Kellogg: "I know you think that letters to me drop through a hole. My desk is full of other people's good intentions. My own seldom get recorded, though they exist. I spread myself so thin, and with such untidiness, that whatever I do starts with apologies. Breathlessly, to you and 1912, affectionate greetings on the Twentieth. And before I spend it, here is a little Reunion gift for the Alumnae Fund. I have had it exactly two hours. Money may be tight, but my grip is not. When I don't respond to your appeals, it means someone else got to me a moment before. I go through life entirely surrounded by Better Minds. It's great for inducing humility. Consequently I chuckle at the idea that I could make a contribution on the world situation. One more opinion? The world looks to me like a large vat filled to the brim with red herrings. My shining sword is called 'Oh yeah?' It's taken me years to forge it. We certainly picked a fascinating time to be alive, we of the early forties; Colossus has nothing on us, with one foot in Dickens, one in Heminway. Do you notice, these days, how short the years are growing?"

Mary Alden Lane: ". . . the more I think about Bryn Mawr the more I want Betty to go there—if I have to cross the desert to bring her. I am writing the office for information on entrance requirements and want to head her up for a regional scholarship. . . . This will be my only reason for ever coming to a Reunion, though I should love to come this year."

Helen Lautz: ". . . My school was reorganized this spring and many teachers have been let out, I among them. The same is happening to so many schools that it is almost useless looking for a position elsewhere. My family want me

to come east this summer, and I shall probably do so. Meantime, give my best wishes and my love to 1912."

Irma Shloss Mannheimer: "I am enclosing . . . for the Alumnae Fund. I wish it might be more—but you know a minister's wife in hard times hasn't much extra! But I can't let 20th Reunion go by unnoticed and unmarked! You want to know something about me. I am still fat—and, of course, past 40, like the rest of you. I have two boys—Bob, aged 13, and Dick, aged 7—both normal, active and at times a little difficult! I am what is known as a lady of leisure, but I manage to keep quite busy—with jobs for my husband's church and its duties—besides being the organist at two services a week—and other miscellaneous jobs here and there."

Helen Colter Pierson: "We have a roomy, comfortable old house that we just love. Colter is 19 and just finishing his second year at Washington University here in St. Louis. Margy is 17 and has another year in high school. Aaron is 15 and larger than his father already. He is an honor student—my particular pride—and has two more years in high school. Then Stuart is 10 and Dan 7, and Polly going on 3. It was so nice to see Helen Taft when she was in St. Louis in the early spring. She is the only 1912er I have seen since we left Cath Thompson Bell behind in Detroit five years ago."

Edith Mearkle: "It would mean much to come to meet everyone again, especially since this lovely New England village is to be my home, and I long to know who of 1912 are within reach." Edith's summer address is care of Mrs. H. A. Hammond Smith, Beech Woods, Park Ridge, N. J.

Catherine Terry Ross: "I hate to miss Reunion, and when Saturday night comes will wish to be with you most terribly. If times are better next year, possibly we might hold an informal Reunion. Thinking of College will give me a thrill always—if only we could recapture those four years—all the funny little flashes, like Scribby imitating M. Carey walking along the wood at the carpet's edge and peering into rooms, the tea-pot game in the dining room when we all said 'Poor little orphans,' the smell of leaves burning in the fall, the fragrance of Bryn Mawr grass in the spring—wonderful days they were, when examinations were our supremest worry."

Ethel Thomas: "I'm sorry it will be out of the question for me to attend Reunion, much as I'd like to. I'm up to my neck in work, regardless of holidays."

Lorle Stecher Weeber: "I certainly wish I could cross out the 'I shall nots' in your circular letter. I certainly thought I'd attend our Twentieth Reunion—but there's still the Twenty-fifth! I wish I could give you some 'inside dope' about affairs in Hawaii, but the situation changes so rapidly any remarks of mine would be ancient history by the time they got to you. It's quite true my husband is chief of police, and though we could have wished the mantle had fallen on someone else I believe he's doing a very good job of reorganizing the department. He has the bear by the tail, certainly, but when he'll be able to let go again is another matter. Meanwhile the Dillingham interests cry aloud for his return, and I myself don't find the position of 'Chiefess' any too amusing. I never expected to get so well acquainted with a police station! My very best Aloha to you all."

Margaret Thackray Weems: Letterhead, "Convegno Internazionale Degli Aviatori Transoceanici, Hotel Excelsior, Rome." Van is here because of his navigation work and inventions, and I'm here as the habit of 'following ship' has grown to be second nature. The family is in Washington—large and prosperous: Philip at Western High; M., Jr., finishing grade and ready for high, or what we can plan, and Thackray, sixth grade and ready for almost anything (a snappy no.). Well, to get on with my story. This Congress of Transoceanic Fliers has elements of entertainment as well as business, it seems. The solemn ceremonies, wreaths on Unknown Soldier's tomb this morning, address by Il Duce, and opening of meetings, are followed and interspersed by dinners, luncheons, teas, sightseeing. This afternoon races at the Campagna Hippodrome—with the Prince (crown) of Piedmont gracing the affair."

1916

Class Editor: LARIE KLEIN BOAS

(Mrs. Benjamin Boas)

2736 Broderick St., San Francisco.

Constance Dowd has resigned from the Psychological Laboratory of the Cincinnati Public Schools in order to become psychologist at the Cornell Medical Center. She will be a New Yorker once more after eight years in Cincinnati. She begins her new work in September fortified by a season at Camp Runoia which she opens as usual on July 1st.

Margaret Haskell is reading for the English Bar and if all goes well some time in 1933 she will be privileged to wear a wig and a gown with a pocket on the back. She is keeping house in London

and finds England and the British very much to her liking. Shortly before she sailed in May, 1929, Chicago gangsters, posing as U. S. Secret Service officers, did their best to kidnap her and three weeks later threatened to blow up her mother's property. It is not surprising that England, where we understand kidnapping is an unknown art, appeals to Margaret.

Among those who turned up for May Day were Helen Riegel Oliver, Larie Klein Boas, Charlotte Westheimer Tobias, Alene Burt, Margaret Chase Locke and Lois Goodnow MacMurray with her children.

The Class Editor made a bargain with Larie Klein Boas when she was in Cincinnati this spring and thereby won a sabbatical year. Larie has agreed to edit our class notes next year, so be prepared for the snappiest column we have ever had. She will expect to receive from you all the news you can scrape up about yourself and others and warns you that if you do not come across as you should, she will invent what she considers suitable items. She is Mrs. Benjamin Boas, and her address is 2736 Broderick Street, San Francisco, California.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Boulevard
Providence, R. I.

Kitty Barrette Chadwick's husband is stationed at the Schofield Barracks near Honolulu, and they still find Hawaii delightful. Their first daughter was born there in 1926. Since then they have been in Springfield, Mass., where their second daughter was born, and at West Point, where their youngest daughter arrived in 1929. Kitty would be delighted to see any '17 who wander as far afield as Honolulu.

Helen Zimmerman drove down to Bryn Mawr for the week-end of May Day. She is still teaching at the Low-Heywood School in Stamford. This summer she hopes to go over to the Oxford Summer School in July, and then go on to the Sixth International Education Conference at Nice the first of August.

Thalia Smith Dole's address after June 3rd will be Old Bedford Road, Concord, Mass. They expect to be there for at least a year.

Connie Morss Fiske brought three horses down to the Jacobs Hill Horse Show near Providence and again walked off with numerous ribbons. There was a terrific downpour in the middle of the afternoon and the jumping was done

under difficulties, but Connie's Hunt Team of three acquitted themselves nobly and were awarded the second prize.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON
TWITCHELL (Mrs. P. E. Twitchell)
Setauket, N. Y.

May Day found a number of 1919 back in the grand old place. Your Editor drove down from Long Island accompanied by husband and eleven-year-old Remington, who incidentally enjoyed himself so much that he demands to be taken to reunion next year. Friday she saw Tige Zabriskie, Feeny Peabody Cannon, Fritz Beatty, Fran Clarke Darling, and her husband, B. Sorchan Binger and her husband; also ran into Becky Hickman Wyman when wandering around the grounds. Someone said Marguerite Krantz Iwerson had brought her husband down too, also Eleanor Marquand Forsyth was said to have been at the small reunion of '19 near the grandstand on Friday. Tip Thurman Fletcher was there. The Editor called at her house Sunday morning at nine, rousing Tip from well-earned repose, saw her two curly-headed chubby children and gleaned the news that Tip is now working in unemployment relief in Philadelphia. Her husband has returned at last to this continent from Asia. At the time he was traveling in Canada. He is attached to the English army intelligence bureau.

Fran Clarke Darling says she expects to move in the fall from East 83rd Street, New York, and has promised to forward her new address at that time. Becky Hickman Wyman has decided to settle down for a while after three and a half years traveling. She has taken Mary Anne with her several times abroad. Mary Anne is now at the Latin School in Chicago and has been entered in the best old place of all. Becky flew last year from Copenhagen to Nuremberg. She goes to Manchester, Mass., for the summer. She gave us the exciting news that Helene Johnson has married a Hollander, and will reside mostly in London.

Louise Wood is again offering to a small group of girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty, her study year of seven months in Italy and France. Edith Rondinella Rudolphy still has her Senior Class in Music Appreciation. She also tutored English students this spring for the College Boards, and has been working on the Women's Committee of the University Hospital, also working at a Home for the Blind and at church.

Returning from May Day, the Editor stopped in to see Jane Hall Hunter and her two lovely sons. De Forest, who is eleven, is stunning looking and the two-year-old is adorable. Jane's house is a quaint affair, just suited to her. Also Win Kaufman Whitehead was visited in her charming white house. Her little girl looks like a little old-fashioned miniature and is in fact a tomboy of the tomboys. John, aged ten, played a piece on the violin for us and eight-year-old Margaret played a simple duet with her mother.

As the BULLETIN went to press word came of the sudden death on June 3rd of Rebecca McDoel (Hickman) Wyman at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago after an operation for appendicitis. She leaves a little daughter, Mary Anne, eight years old. Deepest sympathy is extended to her family. The members of 1919 will feel her loss very greatly.

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)
433 E. 51st St., New York City.

Doris Pitkin Buck has a son, Richard Sutton Buck, born on April 26th.

Mary Hardy reports to us that Louise Sloan, Millicent Carey, Lois Kellogg Jessup, Eleanor Davis, Peggy Dent Daudon and Kitty Robinson were seen at May Day. Also that Peggy's children were in May Day, Janie, aged about seven, was Pearl Blossom in *Midsummer*, and Daniel, aged four, was a "boy reveler." Leita Harlan Paul and Jean Justice were also there. From the same source (to which we are very thankful for all the help she gives us) we learn that Katharine Clifford Howell, the only member of our class to have the "perfect family" of four, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club.

Seymour and Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth have just returned from a trip to view the work of the Frontier Nurses in Kentucky. They rode over the mountains for four days with Mrs. Breckenridge, during which time they never saw a road. Phoebe and her two lovely daughters are going to spend the summer in Middletown, Connecticut, after first visiting on Long Island.

Through Phoebe we learn that Darthela Clarke is now a very active member of the Board of Directors (or whatever they may be called) of the Horticulture School at Ambler.

From Alice Harrison Scott in Japan—"Life out here shifts around, spurts up and dies down. My neighbors change from pleasant middlewesterners to a hot little sketch from New York. . . . I have other neighbors, too, of course, and find it an unusually pleasant community in itself, this compound. But this is a queer country for foreigners, neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring. Neither up to date nor behind the times. Neither primitive nor comfortable somehow. It is pretty to look at, lovely away from the towns. We have mountains and sea together where we live. But there is one big point and to me that alone makes it a good place—it is ideal for my children. Right outside our front door is a fine place to play, they can have the run of the compound safely, there is plenty of sand, a good climate and an endless supply of children just their age to play with. They are growing badder and badder but except for that they are fine. So I am perfectly content."

Margaret Littell Platt has a son, Charles A. Pfatt, born May 15th. She and her husband celebrated their tin wedding on June 3rd.

Monica Healea is now in her third year as a graduate student of Physics at Radcliffe.

On June 25th at the Friends' Meeting House in Baltimore, Millicent Carey was married to Dr. Rustin McIntosh. They expect to go abroad this summer and will live in New York upon their return in the fall.

1922

DECENNIAL DATA

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William Savage)
106 E. 85th St., New York City.

Polly Willcox Abbott was married in January, 1932, to Mr. Henry L. Abbott. Her husband is an engineer, and they are living in New York. From 1922-1925 Polly taught English at Miss Bennett's School. After this she did volunteer and student nursery school work. She has recently written a biography of May F. Bennett for the alumnae of the Bennett School. Next winter she will teach English at Miss Nightingale's School in New York. Polly received an M.A. from Teachers College.

Emily Burns Brown was married in 1921. Her husband is a lawyer, and they live in California. They have two sons, Hillyer Blake and Anthony Preble. During the last ten years Emily writes, "I have improved my golf game and learned something about flowers."

Phoebe Norcross Bentley was married in 1922. Her husband is a lawyer, and they have three children, Cyrus, Alice, and Barbara. Phoebe writes, "My jobs outside the home have all been odds and ends of the type which usually fall to wives and mothers who have no important talents, but a moderate amount of leisure. Boards of charities, clubs, and schools seem to be largely composed of plain persons like myself. . . . I indulge in occasional theatrical enterprises and will do more if I get a chance."

Virginia Grace writes that she is a "student." She is now in Athens working in the Agora excavations, on the preliminary catalogue of finds as they come in. "There is everything from the Emperor Hadrian to inscriptions with half a letter." During the past ten years Ginny has had the following jobs: In 1922 for a month and a half she worked in the Print department at the Metropolitan Museum in New York; in 1924-1925 she taught in the Wadleigh High School in New York; in 1926 she taught for four months in the Brearley School; in 1928-1929 she was on a ranch in the Mojavi Desert in California, tutoring two boys. In 1929 she received an M.A. from Bryn Mawr. In 1930-1931 she was the Bryn Mawr foreign fellow at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. In 1931-1932 she has been on the staff of the Cyprus Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.

Gertrude Prokosch Kurath was married in 1930. Her husband is a Professor and is Director of the Linguistic Atlas of America. Gertrude is a Dancer and a lecturer on the Dance. During the past ten years she has given lectures and recitals in various colleges, and she has received an M.A. in History of Art from Bryn Mawr. From 1922-1923 she studied modern dancing in Germany; from 1923-1928 she was in Bryn Mawr teaching dancing, giving performances, and studying. From 1928-1929 she was in Hastings, N. Y., working in New York. From 1929-1932 she has been connected with the Yale School of Drama.

Agnes Orbison is a teacher of Biology at Elmira College. She received an M.A. from the University of Missouri, and for the last ten years has been teaching Biology, first as a Graduate Assistant and since 1925 as full Professor.

Margie Tyler Paul was married in 1925. Her husband is a manufacturer. After college Margie taught school and coached hockey for two years. For five years she has been head of the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy.

Katherine Peek is at present Warden of Pembroke. In 1923-1924 she was Editorial

Assistant of the Crowell Publishing Co. in New York. In 1925-1927 she was Instructor in English at Bryn Mawr. From 1927-1930 she was Warden of Merion, and last year she spent in London working on her Ph.D. thesis. She acquired an M.A. from Bryn Mawr in 1929.

Serena Hand Savage was married in 1925. Her husband is a publisher. They have two children, a son and a daughter, and live in New York.

Suzanne Aldrich Drinker has a third child, a son, born some time in March.

Octavia Howard Price, her husband, and daughter are coming home from China in June for a year's furlough. Her address will be 209 W. Monument St., Baltimore.

Betty Titcomb is running a tea room near Hartford, called *The Old House*. She urges any motorists in the vicinity to stop and see her.

1924

Editor: DOROTHY GARDNER BUTTERWORTH
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8024 Roanoke St.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mildred Buchanan Bassett spent three weeks at college, helping with the May Day Pageant and the Morris Dancing.

Announcement has been made of Louise Sanford's engagement to Theodore Pearson, of New York, son of Professor and Mrs. Henry Greenleaf Pearson, of Newton Center, Massachusetts.

Our Chicago editor, Eloise Requa, sent in a long letter just teeming with news.

Mary Minott Holt has a lovely house in the country beyond Lake Forest, and manages to keep up with her singing.

Mary Palache Gregory lives in the University part of Chicago, where her husband teaches law. Her whole family, which includes David and Judith, newly arrived in March (adorable children, Ellie says) leave early in June for Jaffrey, New Hampshire.

Janet Lawrence Adams has three youngsters who always look "on the top of the world."

From Worcester, via Ellie, comes the news that Pamela Coyne Taylor has a second daughter. Both Pam and the "young giantess" are doing beautifully, so well that Ellie expects to visit them on her way back from Nantucket and Boston.

In connection with the League of Nations Association in Chicago, Ellie has organized a Library of International Relations, with which she is doing thrilling things. While in the east, Ellie will visit the World Peace Foundation Library.

1925

Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER

(Mrs. Frederic Conger)

325 E. 72nd Street, New York City.

Very exciting news from Caroline Quarles. "I am to be married July 2d to Edward Broughton Coddington. Ed lives here in Milwaukee and graduated from Dartmouth. You may be interested in the fact that Clara Gehring and Adelaide Eicks Stoddert are coming to be bridesmaids."

From Caroline we learn, too, that Nell Roberts Owens has a second daughter.

May Day was glorious! Our special train from New York carried 383 people, all very merry, and stretched far beyond the Bryn Mawr platform. The campus was perfect, all in bloom—and the pageant was something never to forget. My memories of 1924 are disconnected and confused, possibly because my mind was strained to the breaking point by the responsibilities of the *Old Wives' Tale* properties — Sacrapant's light, Jack's money, a Maiden's pitcher (well, Betty Ives *did* lose her sword on the green and some milkman tried to foist it on King Richard). A great sensation it is now to stretch out on the grandstand and find the whole thing finished and beautiful and very moving. A little girl near us said to her mother, "Do you know that when the procession was over I discovered that my mouth had been open the whole time!" The costumes, Mr. Willoughby's beautiful band, the dancers and the tumblers, in fact, everything was simply superb.

Our promised article from Kay Fowler Lunn will appear in the first issue in the fall.

1926

Class Editor: HARRIOT HOPKINSON

Manchester, Mass.

Big May Day this year, besides being one of the most beautiful and successful we remember ever having seen, made something of an informal reunion for the Class of '26. Here and there, among the other eleven thousand spectators, we found Grove Hanschka, Delia Johnston, Rex FitzGerald, Winnie Dodd, Ellen Young, Betty Jeffries, Clare Hardy, and there may even have been others elsewhere, because, for instance, we never did get to see the *Old Wives' Tale*.

Romance continues. Anne Tierney has announced her engagement to, and expects to marry in the autumn, Captain J. Howard Anderson, R. E. They will then go to India for two years.

Another romance we are extremely late in reporting. It is that of Alice Wilt, who

as long ago as last September was married at the Little Church Around the Corner to Mr. James Askew, of Jamaica, L. I. They are now living at 150 88th Avenue, Jamaica.

Franny Waite is living in Gramercy Park, New York, and is assisting Norman-Bel Geddes with a book on industrial art, to be published in the fall.

Bobby Sindall has been in Arizona for several months lately, tutoring some children.

Beth Tyson Broekhuysen and her husband live in New Haven, and she has been continuing her studies of piano and Italian. This July they are going abroad, to visit relatives in Holland, and then down to Italy and Spain.

Franny Jay will be at Mt. Kisco this summer; a lady of leisure after a winter at the Dalton Schools.

1928

Class Editor: ALICE BRUERE LOUNSBURY

424 E. 52nd St., New York City.

May Day seems to have been a great success from all accounts and we were extremely sorry that we could not be there. We hear, however, that Maud Hupfel was a charming addition to the gay occasion and that many of '28 were among the audience. Maly Hopkinson Gibbon, Peggy Perry Bruton, and Bertha Alling Brown brought their husbands, Cay Field Cherry and Mattie Fowler Van Doren arrived without theirs. Others of '28 who attended were: Jinny Atmore, Puppy McKelvey, Amram, Peg Barrett, Poll Pettit, Helen Tuttle, Evelyn Wenrick, Diza Steck, Crissy Hayes, and Leonore Hollander.

We had an engraved announcement from Eleanor Jones, which was most impressive. It announced her as a landscape architect, 101 Park Avenue, Room 406. She is working part time for Mr. Lay, who is designing the Brooklyn Marine Park.

Liz Bethel will do research work next winter in Paris. Congratulations, Liz.

Kate Hepburn, we see by the papers, has gone to London to appear there in "The Warrior's Husband" after an extremely successful New York engagement. She received a great deal of praise for her work in this play and was featured several times in "The Stage," the magazine of the Theatre Guild.

Babs Rose had an article in the *New York Herald-Tribune* of June 5th telling of banking in Czechoslovakia.

Magdalen Hupfel was married June 16th to William Flexner, son of Helen Thomas Flexner, 1893.

1929

Our triennial reunion was held at a picnic in Senior Row on Saturday, May 28. Those present were Roz Cross, Mary Gessner Park, Ruth Biddle, Elizabeth Ufford, Amelié Vauclain Tatnall, Mary Lambert, Lenette Jeanes, Beatrice Shipley, Laura Richardson, Kit Collins Hayes and Mary Low Williams. We quickly dispatched the class business and abandoned ourselves to gossip which Kit took down feverishly on paper plates. Such was her zeal that the material gathered is practically unmanageable, and in order to cope with it at all we have found it necessary to divide the range of activities into three classes: Pedagogy and Research; Money and Banking; and Matrimony and Procreation.

Barbara Channing, who has this year been a practice teacher at the Shady Hill School in Cambridge, will teach English next year at the Winsor School.

Rosamond Cross is leaving Concord Academy where she has been teaching History for two years to become Warden of Denbigh and start toward an Ph.D.

Elizabeth Packard and Hilda Wright have been at Oldfields School for two years constituting between them at one time or another the departments of History, of Art, English, Bible, Latin, and Kindergarten. Hilda will be an assistant in English at the Madeira School next year.

Betty Fry is teaching the 7th and 8th grades in a school in Pittsburgh.

Both Elizabeth Ufford and Grace De Roo have been doing scientific research, Uffie in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and Grace as research assistant to the head of the Department of Physiology at Harvard.

B. Shipley has been studying in the Pendle Hill Graduate School for Social and Religious Study.

Catharine Rea is receiving a degree in Library Science at the University of Michigan.

Three of our class have already taken their M.A.'s: Jean Becket in English at Columbia; Ruth Kitchen in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr; and Bobs Mercer in Psychology at Columbia. Bobs has lately held the position of Assistant State Psychologist in Rhode Island, and Carla Swan has had very much the same sort of position in Denver where she has been mental-testing in the public schools.

Clover Henry is studying in the graduate school at Columbia and taking a secretarial course. Tony Shallcross is already utilizing her secretarial training in a position at Sky Top in the Poconos.

Laura Richardson, who has been assistant in Pem West is going to study music in Omaha next winter. Both Mary Williams and Pat Humphrey are studying music in New York and Pat is going to Fontainebleau this summer to continue her work.

Betty Freeman has been doing part time work at Johns Hopkins, and Doris Blumenthal has been working part time at P. and S.

The most unique occupation under "Money and Banking" (whether the most remunerative or not, we don't know) is K. Balch's. She is a partner in the Fac Totems, an organization of the ingenious unemployed which undertakes anything from designing modernistic furniture to providing dancing partners.

Bobbie Yerkes is working for the Yale Press in New Haven, and Mary McDermott is assistant editor of *Tide*.

Elvira de la Vega has something to do with translating for an efficiency agency in Paris. We are vague about the exact nature of the work.

Alice Glover, our own Pinocchio, is running a night club in Washington and gives exhibition dances.

Nancy Woodward is struggling with mink (or minks) on her farm in East Lyme, Conn.

"Pussy" Lambert is doing Social Service work for the Charity Organization Society in New York.

The third pigeon hole for 1929 is a perfect dove cote if we may mix our figures. Forty per cent of our class is on the verge of matrimony or already in medias res. Bips Linn's engagement was announced in the last BULLETIN. Since then Ruth Biddle has announced her engagement to Thornton B. Penfield, Jr., a Congregational minister whose parish is in Saginaw, Michigan. They plan to be married in October and after a short wedding trip will return to Saginaw. Ella Poe is engaged to Joseph Cotton and will soon be a next-door neighbor to Bobby Humphreys Richardson in Mt. Kisco. Bobby, we understand, has a daughter, born in January, whose name we do not know. Fortunately, we do know the name of our class baby, Harriet Sloss, presented to us by Jane Barth Sloss. Marion Park Cogswell also has a daughter, Eleanor, almost a year old now. Winnie Trask Lee has a very new daughter, Elizabeth. Sally Bradley Schwab's first-born is John Christopher, dating from December. Amelié Vauclain Tatnall has a son, Francis Gibson Tatnall, Jr., and so has Julie Garrett Hughes. Becky Wills Hetzel is in Munich with her husband and young

Fritzie all of whom are eager to receive callers in Gisela Strasse 17/0, Munich.

Patty Speer Barbour, Marion Porter Brown, and Peggy Whitehead Dommerich have sons, too (one apiece) whose mothers we hope will forgive our lumping their offspring together so indiscriminately. We know there are other 1929 infants but our statistics are incomplete.

Kit Collins Hayes is married and has migrated to San Francisco where she lives gaily on a fog-bound hill top with her husband and a remarkable old English sheep dog.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Julie Garrett Hughes, whose husband died very suddenly last summer.

Now having put business before pleasure, we will now go back to the business transacted at reunion and mentioned fleetingly in the opening paragraph. Mary Low Williams was elected Class Editor to succeed Bips Linn, and it was decided to give the \$100 saved toward our class gift to the Loan Fund, which is desperately in need of contributions.

If we the unknown and self-appointed editors have incurred the righteous indignation of our class-mates by unwitting omission or error, we hope that you will hereafter send personal data directly to Mary Williams, 210 East 68th Street, New York City.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT

2117 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.

Stanley Gordon Edwards has a daughter whom we hail with pleasure as our class baby.

The announcement has recently been made of the engagement of Joy Dickerman to Mr. Orson St. John, of Greenwich, Conn., who has just graduated from Columbia Law School.

Silvine Slingluff Savage is studying at the Conservatory in Philadelphia with an eye to a possible degree of Doctor of Music.

Blanche Thrush is taking a secretarial course in Philadelphia.

Edith Fiske is working in a studio theatre in Buffalo.

Olivia Stokes is starting out to act as her father's secretary on a lecture tour he is making to the colleges of South Africa. May you all treat her successor to as much information as she always seems to have received!

The 1930 Reunion Supper took place in Wyndham on May 28 with the following good comrades assembled, appetites and

powers of speech unimpaired by two years in the cold world:

Gertie Bancroft, Annie Leigh Broughton, Connie Cole, Dot Cross, Kitty Dean, Ellen Douglas, Edith Fiske, Aggie Howell, Edith Grant, Connie Jones, Frances Lee, Squee Loomis, Immy Richards, Kay Richardson, Silvine Slingluff Savage, Blanche Thrush.

The class baby, Stanley Edward's daughter, whose extreme youth prevented her from coming, was sung to lustily. Afterward we went to the Music Room in Goodhart where "Twenty-niners" were our guests at movies of '28 and '32 May Days and our own Garden Party and Commencement. There were many chuckles at seeing half-forgotten campus characters as well as our cronies and ourselves.

Miss Park's and Miss Lord's Breakfast on Sunday morning was delightful, as any party of theirs is sure to be. We ate on the terrace in informal groups. After this there was a class meeting at which the following elections were made:

Annie Leigh Broughton, Class Collector.

Edith Grant, Class Editor.

Agnes Howell and Content Peckham continue in their present capacities as President and Treasurer, respectively.

1932

Class Editor: JOSEPHINE GRATON

182 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

At the last senior class meeting, held on May 31st, the following permanent officers were elected: Alice Hardenbergh, President; Charlotte Tyler, Secretary; Ellen Shaw, Class Collector; Josephine Graton, Class Editor; and Harriet Moore, Representative at Alumnae Council to be held in Chicago in November.

Five members of the class have announced their engagements, three of whom were June brides. On June 18th Alice Yarnelle was married to Mr. Robert C. Hanna in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Winifred McCully, Elizabeth Howson and Helen Beyea Thomason attended the wedding.

On June 17th in Clayton, N. J., Betty Hall was married to Grant William Patton.

Jane Sickles' marriage to Mr. Robert E. Segal took place at her home in Cincinnati on June 22nd. Mr. and Mrs. Segal are spending their honeymoon at Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Upon their return they will live at 3557 Lee Place, Cincinnati.

Adele Nichols planned to be married in June and Marjorie Field is to be married in September to Lieutenant George Wilde.

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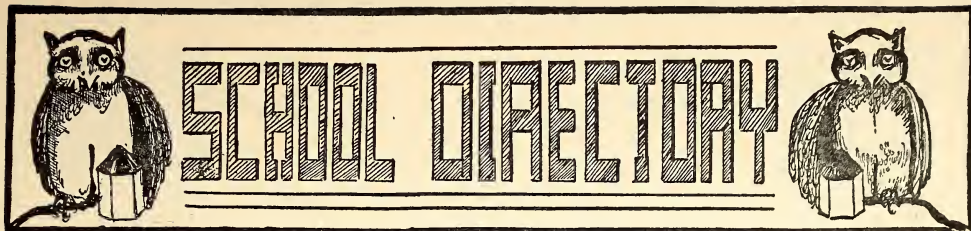
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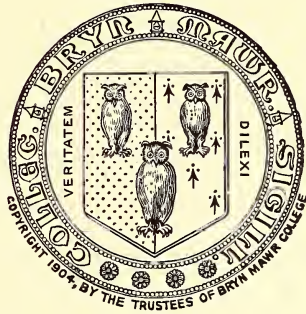
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A CHALLENGE TO THE FRESHMEN

November, 1932

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
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NOVEMBER, 1932

No. 8

President Park's speech at the opening of college sounded a note that has been struck all too seldom in these last two decades. Women have been slow, the intelligent young women, to make a place for themselves in the communities in which they live. The clubs that opened new vistas to their mothers seem dead-ends to them, committees leave them cold and civic activities they feel can be abandoned to their elders. A job in itself is no longer a challenge; in many cases it is the line of least resistance. And yet the jobs that have in them the possibilities of adventure, that require initiative and independence, are the ones most sought. So one feels that there is a spark to be kindled, if one can simply learn the way to set about it. Surely such a speech as that of President Park's must do something toward creating "a stir and quickening of political responsibility." And she herself so well exemplifies the kind of service one can give, not only to the community but to larger interests that touch the life of the whole country. One cannot help wondering how much the Undergraduates realize the demands that are made on her outside College walls. Just in this past year she has been appointed an Associate Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the Board of Graduate Education and Research for the year 1932-33, and also has been made a member of the Directing Committee of the Progressive Education Association Committee on the Relation of School and College. So much for the educational side. Governor Pinchot has appointed her to the Montgomery County Unemployment Relief Board, and in line with the interest that she is trying to arouse in the students in national and international affairs, is her appointment as a member of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Her own prestige gives weight to the specific advice that she gave the students to concern themselves with the actual business of government, and the quotation in the *New York Sunday Times* from her chapel speech reached an audience outside the walls of Goodhart. Some of them perhaps will not be deaf to her hope that in politics "a profession can again be built upon a foundation of intelligence and integrity which will attract men and women as the law or medicine does."

A CHALLENGE TO THE FRESHMEN

(President Park's Address at the Opening of College)

You students meet in this autumn of 1932 a sobering situation, matched only in the distant war years. Perhaps even then, though anxiety was more poignant, it was not so widely distributed in the families of America. Last winter you responded to the shock of change like good metal to a sharp blow. Some of you, at least, suddenly saw a straight connection between those years of acquiring information and method and what-not, and a later time of using practically the resources you had acquired. I take it that that sound and fruitful point of view will last, partly because its moving cause is unfortunately or fortunately lasting, and partly because once you work seriously you find superficiality as a steady diet boring. It is, rather, a rest on Sundays and holidays. I shall not stop today to urge you to get ready to take a job or to choose a profession. You know as well as I that that counsel has slipped from the proud height of a feminist battle cry to the levels of a paternal commonplace. I have even thought it was becoming a short cut to matrimony.

I have come to the point of urging something further—another use of whatever you acquire at Bryn Mawr, one that commends itself less easily and instantly and agreeably to you. I ask that in these years—one, two, three or four—when you are giving your time here to the routine business of getting information and method and insight, you should think out honestly and carefully, as no recent college generation, has done the responsibility which you can and must take as citizens of the United States.

It is perhaps superficially an easier year to urge this because we have in our ears the din of the election cries and in our eyes the big print of the newspapers. But outside of and beyond the excitement of a presidential election I beg you to begin, however cautiously, to think out your place and the place of others like you in the American government scheme. I speak to five hundred of you just come or just coming into citizenship. There are thousands more. You who are at work in colleges and universities are the fortunate ones of a whole generation. You have a little more time and a little more normal basis than the rest for thinking. You have not the deadening tedium of modern industrial work, you have not the dangerous psychology of the young unemployed man or woman, you have not the chance, being under masters and governors, for empty or demoralized lives. You are not political animals. Some of you have now or will find yourselves acquiring interests in social welfare; you may even go into such work professionally. You hate the political side. Many of you find yourselves stirred by some melodramatic public question, or fearful of some special danger—the prestige of the League of Nations, prohibition, disarmament. I think you, too, must come down to brass tacks and realize what the practical business of promoting such interest means politically. Many of you are frankly uninterested in the whole business, political and economic, national and international. Yet our cumbrous, difficult government rests its weight—though the contact point seems infinitesimal—on each citizen and can only so continue as a democracy. What seems to be true is that complicated, interlocked questions, social

and economic, so important that the solution to them may mean actual life or death to nations, will keep on facing America just as they face and will face all governments, that each one has social or economic roots but each one will meet us at some point in a political form. And so, even more important than the particular questions, seems to many of us the problem of how each one in turn is to be met by our form of government. That fundamental problem my generation ignored. I need say no single word of the bedlam into which our neglect has plunged our world. Your generation must go back to it. New England villages met their local questions by interchange of opinion and argument of town meetings; the early republic met its simple national and rarer international questions by the election of Congress who could not be reached by telephone or telegrams, and who partly for that reason perhaps could be thinking independent individuals as well as representatives of their constituents. In 1932, 120,000,000 citizens as naively as in a town meeting are shouting their necessarily uninformed opinions on the radio, in the papers, and combining into great groups to back them to a finish. Representatives with no encouragement to become expert or how to know thoroughly what they are dealing with, vote and dicker with an agreeable desire to please. No appreciable number of people work intelligently for the intelligent settlement of the series of American problems reaching out into the future, that is, work for the permanent good of the country.

As far as one can see, haste is pretty necessary. Unless this present American way of dealing with decisions involving the happiness and honor of us all, is dropped or replaced or transformed rather quickly—and I leave the verb to your generation—you will wake up some morning to find yourselves not in a hard but in a helpless position—with an orderly road out impossible. That I think you will like very little, for no human being likes his hands tied and a halter around his neck.

I have said that this question of *how* America is to meet the ten difficult questions of this year and the ten times ten of the next decade seems to me to need your quickest and keenest thought. At the same time, that is without delay, the ten times ten problems must also have answers. They all need steady thinking, and the use, not of the processes of thought trained on problems of clothes, for instance, or of one's personal affairs or pleasure, not even the harder problems of landscape, art and music, but on the facts of economics and finance and government. To you who hate organization, I hesitate to say that thinking together has always in the past meant sounder plans. To you who hate responsibility, I hesitate to say that initiative which you like and demand brings responsibility in its wake—as its shadow. To you who are lazy minded, I point out that that characteristic, given free reign just now and probably through your lifetime, may mean living most unpleasantly if an active-minded gentleman or lady with whom you don't agree gets the upper hand. In short, I believe if you want to live your own way ten years or twenty years from now, you will have to bestir yourselves in the next five.

Now here you are. Now can you begin the business if you have the inclination.

What can the faculty, the library, your own talk and discussion do for you? Give you information, ways to deal with information, tests to catalogue and sift it, ideas. What can living in the often tiring campus give you? Knowledge of people, sharpening of your wits, generosity, tolerance.

Read and listen, talk and mull. Pick the brains of the people interested in problems of government, economics and finance, in their own departments. Get Miss Kingsbury and Miss Fairchild to talk to you about Russia this summer, Professor Rufus Jones and Mrs. Slade again on China. Persuade your outside speakers, like Stuart Chase, to be less popular and more informing. I think they only need to understand what you want.

And once out of college, politics may grow from a conscientious interest into much more. It seems to me as it does, I think, to an increasing number of others that the first step in the method of handling the difficult national and international affairs to which we are predestined, must necessarily be along the line of a return to the expert, free-agent idea in the national legislature and the executive and government offices. Perhaps a profession can again be built up on a foundation of intelligence and integrity which will attract men and women as the law or medicine does. If your generation can make public office a dignified and rewarding profession again as it is an important one, you will have put the country back into form, the only form in which a republic can act.

Although this morning, like other similar mornings in other colleges, marks for the moment only the rising bell of a year of routine, I hope it may also mark itself as the beginning of a stir and quickening of political responsibility in this generation of students, and that from such a stir things that are not at all of routine will come.

SOME OF PRESIDENT PARK'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Master School of Music Association of Brooklyn has again made a grant of \$700 to the Bryn Mawr Department of Music, to be used according to its desires this year.

There are 376 undergraduates, almost the same number as last year, with a freshman class of 111. The number of non-residents as compared with residents has increased as a natural solution of the family financial problems of many girls from Philadelphia and near by, and the College is not opening Wyndham for students.

In the Graduate School, whose enrollment is always slow, there are about the same number of students as we had at this time last year. The elite corps of the College, the resident fellows, number 21.

The Amy Sussman Steinhart Scholarship is established by a gift of \$5,000 from the family and friends of Amy Sussman Steinhart of the Class of 1902, the income of which is to be used as an annual scholarship for any Bryn Mawr student, with the one excellent qualification that she be enrolled from one of the western states. Louise Hyman Pollak, of the Class of 1908, left to the College at her death in August the sum of \$5,000, to be used in any way we chose. I am suggesting to the Directors of the College that the gift be used as a scholarship fund bearing Mrs. Pollak's name, and that in making the award if possible a girl from her home, Cincinnati, or from its neighborhood be chosen.

Walter C. Michels, Ph.D., has been appointed Associate in Physics. Dr. Michels holds the degree of Ph.D. from California Institute of Technology, 1930, where he was first teaching assistant and then teaching fellow in physics. During the years 1930-32 he held a National Research Fellowship in Physics at Princeton University, and there also he taught. He has worked under Millikan and Compton.

Two members of the faculty are away on leave of absence, Dr. Henry Cadbury, Professor of Biblical Literature, and Dr. Agnes Rogers, Professor of Education.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter has returned to the Department of Archaeology after his distinguished service for the past five years as Director of the American School at Athens.

STATEMENT AS OF JULY 1, 1932, OF INCOME RECEIVED DURING
THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-1932 FROM FUNDS HELD BY THE
TRUSTEES FOR ENDOWMENT OR OTHER INTERESTS
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the College, at the request of the President of the Alumnae Association, authorized the Comptroller to give to the BULLETIN for publication the following information about the College income.

| <i>Cost or Book Value</i> | <i>Fiscal Year</i> | <i>Actual Income</i> | <i>Net Interest</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| \$6,140,626.35 | 1928-29 | \$303,434.97 | 4.941+ |
| 6,230,851.53 | 1929-30 | 316,258.88 | 5.075+ |
| 6,307,427.84 | 1930-31 | 316,383.96 | 5.016+ |
| 6,340,668.58 | 1931-32 | 315,877.14 | 4.982— |

The \$6,340,000 of securities are divided about as follows: Six million are represented by endowments for general purposes, graduate and undergraduate scholarships, prizes, books, lectures, etc. The remainder is represented by funds held by the trustees, but not for college purposes; for instance, that held for the Thorne School endowment and some for the Summer School endowment, and some for the retirement of the faculty. There is also included in this the amounts deposited for advance reservation of students.

The investments of the college have shown a consistent income, earning about 5% each year and, while some of the securities are quoted below cost in the present market, only a very trifling percentage are not producing.

The funds are principally invested in bonds and mortgages; thanks to the conservative investments that Mr. Wing had always chosen, the income has held up remarkably well. So far, railroads have gone through these difficult times and we have had only two small defaults of bonds; one a bridge bond and the other a terminal storage warehouse company one.

The mortgage situation, however, is not so good; there have been foreclosures amounting to about \$130,000.00 of mortgages. The properties foreclosed represent desirable real estate, some of which is now occupied, and that which is not at present rented will be put in condition for renting when a tenant can be secured, thus keeping the real estate producing pending a time when the property may be profitably sold.

IN MEMORIAM

ANNE CROSBY EMERY ALLINSON, 1892

Editorial from The Providence Journal, August 18th

A gracious woman of many talents passed from life when Anne Crosby Emery Allinson was tragically killed on Tuesday on the highway near her summer home in Maine.

Mrs. Allinson was one of the most distinguished women citizens of Providence. She had been a resident of this city for many years and had given to its welfare a well-nigh incredible sum of her thought and energy. The results are visible all about us, and will be a part of our community heritage for generations to come.

Anne Crosby Emery descended from old New England stock on both sides. Her ancestors had their full and honorable share in the development of early America, and her father, one of the most eminent of the later members of his family, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

Miss Emery grew up in Ellsworth, Maine, was a brilliant member of a numerous group of young people who had their preliminary schooling there, and received her college training at Bryn Mawr, which granted her the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892. She was a Doctor of Philosophy on the sanction of Bryn Mawr and Leipzig, while her father's college (Bowdoin) and her own adopted college (Brown) united in conferring upon her the degree of Doctor of Letters.

Her natural bent was in the direction of scholarship. She had an orderly mind that trended toward the academic classification of knowledge and experience. She became dean of women and a teacher of philology at the University of Wisconsin, from which she was called to the post of dean at the Women's College (now Pembroke College) in Brown University. Here she served five years preceding her marriage to Professor Francis Greenleaf Allinson, head of the Department of Greek at Brown; and twice at later periods she was recalled by interim appointments to the same place.

Her marriage to Professor Allinson was a fortunate union of kindred minds. They were both enthusiastic lovers of the Hellenic tradition, and together they wrote *Greek Lands and Letters*, a volume of mingled travel, literature, and history that has had a wide vogue.

Mrs. Allinson's dramatically shortened career may be summed up in half a dozen main aspects. She was first of all a teacher and director of young women. In this great labor she left her moulding influence on thousands of American girls in the Middle West and New England. She had a warm sympathy, a faculty for getting at the heart of an individual problem, a method that combined directness with tact. She understood the young woman's point of view, and there are many mature women today who will rise up and call her blessed.

In a broader way her record is one of devotion to the community as a whole. For six years she served as a member of the reorganized School Board of Providence, under the Strayer Plan, which substituted a body of seven for the old

REDACTED: p. 6

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unwieldy board of thirty-three. To the work of the new board she gave unstintingly of her effort, retiring last year at her own request.

In a third and highly important direction she left her imprint upon Providence through her presidency of the Providence Plantations Club, to the leadership of which she was called more than a decade and a half ago. From its inception she was the head of this extraordinary organization, which eventually brought together 2400 women members in a fruitful association. Under Mrs. Allinson's skillful guidance the work of the club steadily expanded from its modest beginnings on Franklin street, so that a capacious new clubhouse was eventually erected on Abbott Park place near Weybosset street, providing the city, by means of its large auditorium, with an invaluable centre of intellectual and artistic interests, and offering to the members of the club more elaborate facilities for social assemblage and entertainment than ever before had existed in a women's club in Providence.

Of Mrs. Allinson's work as editor of the women's page of the *Evening Bulletin*, and particularly as the daily contributor of the "Distaff" column of philosophy and criticism, it would be hard to speak except in terms of spontaneous praise. She had lived life freely and well; but beyond that she had developed the attitude of the systematic reasoner, and out of her experience and learning she had wrought a durable way of life. In her six years' contributions to the *Evening Bulletin* will be found ready to the inquirer's hand a vast mass of happy and helpful wisdom—a unique commentary indeed on today's affairs and issues as seen by a cultured woman who went through the world with her eyes open and with a warm friendliness for humanity in her heart.

Mrs. Allinson was a confirmed reader and refused to limit her reading to any narrow field. Of fiction she was a discriminating admirer, and her book reviews at the Plantations Club were for years a popular feature of the organization's formal programs. She often quoted poetry in her writings, but her preference was for strong and artistic prose. She herself was a notable exemplar of the art of prose, and in addition a conversationalist and public speaker of unusual charm.

Out of six decades of joyous existence Anne Allinson (she was Nancy Allinson to some of her friends) framed a doctrine of serenity that remained her directing formula to the end. She was repeatedly summoned to endure keen personal bereavements, but she went on her accustomed way with an unflinching step. After her husband's death in 1931 she took up her daily duties with her wonted conscientiousness and poise. She had the power to will herself into peace, to resist the distractions of grief and to sit still with life. A book could calm her restless spirit; she gratefully accepted the comradeship of a wood fire. She rose above her losses, and went proudly forward with what was left of joy.

The innumerable years will be her monument in Providence, not simply recording the dates and record of her living here, but recalling her many-sided personality, her eager desire to be a constructive force in her day and generation, her tireless optimism and courage, her capacity for arousing enthusiastic friendships, her patient partnership with time, her far-reaching charity of spirit, her practical efficiency in good works, her undaunted mind in difficulties, and her everyday loyalty to her own loftiest conception of what a human life can and ought to be.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO MRS. ALLINSON

I tried so hard to do you an article—a tribute to Mrs. Allinson; and I know that you'll understand just why I failed. The tribute ought to be impersonal with nothing of one's self intruded. It ought to be an account of a whole career. It was a significant career because it was lived in a town not hers by birth, because it showed what could be done by mind and spirit without wealth behind it, or to aid it; and because in the whole city there was no greater influence. I know if she had fought against some measure, it could not have been carried. The belief in her fineness of judgment was amazing, and it took in men and women from all ranks. But you see I have lived away too long to give her life the continuity that it should have in an account. Moreover, I know best what she did for me. I can very well remember the first morning that I met her. One Sunday my father took me to call on her, and we sat out of doors before the old brick dormitory of Pembroke, a lovely October day. I did not understand one word of her talk with my father. It was way over my head. But I did know that the talk was good, and that Latin was not a dead language when two people could use it, dropping in and out of it to make a point in a conversation that one knew was warm and humorous and wise, and infinitely worth while.

After that I occasionally saw her, but only after I began to write poetry did our friendship start. Then she asked me to come to see her while Professor Allinson was still living. Their companionship was something to remember. They played so lightly into each others' hands. They kept the pursuit of their different interests so apart in the actual working out of them, and brought them together for the enjoyment that they yielded. But you can see that should I write of that visit, of what I remember, of what I believe, to be the academic life at its best, I should have to bring myself in, and that's just what I don't want to do. I feel the same about my visit last winter with Mrs. Allinson. If I could keep myself out, be any visiting guest, I'd do a picture of her, reticent about her very deep grief, and continuing to find ideas and thoughts so exciting and so stimulating that she had to leave her door open while she dressed for dinner, lest an argument be broken, and then introducing one so perfectly at the dinner that followed that she set a future standard for one's work that made impossible the cheap and shoddy.

MARGARET EMERSON BAILEY, 1907.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. SCOTT

At the International Congress of Mathematics as a delegate of the American Association of University Women I was introduced to Professor Hadamard—one of the greatest of living French mathematicians. When he heard the name "Bryn Mawr," he said, "Bryn Mawr, of course, recalls the name of Miss Charlotte Scott and the great loss mathematics has suffered. I am doubly conscious of that loss, for the International Council on the Teaching of Mathematics had decided that this year it would nominate a woman representative, and, of course, the name of Miss Scott was the one which presented itself to all of us."

MARGUERITE LEHR,
Associate in Mathematics.

ARTHUR LESLIE WHEELER

Arthur Wheeler was my best friend in the Bryn Mawr days, and it is not an easy matter to tell in a very few words what he meant to me and to my colleagues. When I came to Bryn Mawr in 1907, with the usual misgivings, it required only his frank smile and generous handshake to assure me that here was a friend worth coming for. A few days later I happened to overhear an older student remark to a freshman: "Wheeler is the whitest man on the faculty." That, in fact, was one of the axioms of the campus. Somewhere, somehow, he had learned to read human nature accurately, and he had the deep wisdom, given to few, of using that knowledge with justice and acting upon it with complete sincerity. We all relied upon his word. For several years he was my nearest neighbor on the campus and in the corridor of the library, and I could hardly escape seeing how often his colleagues went to him with their difficulties. His advice was usually followed and very much to the advantage of the college to which he was invariably loyal.

Wheeler was a deep and accurate scholar, and his many essays have established their authority in European as well as American texts. The contributions of his graduate students have also been recognized widely, because he insisted that nothing but sound work should issue forth from his seminar. Several years before he left Bryn Mawr he was invited to address the Classical Association of England—the first invitation of the kind to an American, I believe. The paper that he read on that occasion is a model of literary research. Editors of philological journals also discovered that his reviews were penetrating, comprehensive, and impartial. In referring students to books we are very apt to refer at the same time to Wheeler's review of it, if there is one.

He must have been a very good teacher, for though I did not have the privilege of being his student, I observed his methods in the "Journal Club," I saw the effects of his tuition on the students that I met, and I frequently went to him with my problems. Careless interpretation, slipshod thinking, fallacious logic, evasive statements, and cloudy style were things he abhorred, and his students soon learned that these had no place in his classroom. His criticism came with a lucid directness that was not soon forgotten, but always with generous sympathy that outlasted the wound.

Wheeler was called to Princeton to take charge of the department there at a critical moment, and his tasks were very heavy. The excellent dissertations that came out during his years of direction there bore the impress of his judicious leadership and sound scholarship. He had one semester off, not for rest, but to deliver the Sather Lectures at Berkeley. He chose Catullus for his subject, an author to whose elucidation he had devoted several seminars at Bryn Mawr. The book is now in press and will certainly take its place in all countries as the standard interpretation of its theme.

Personally I shall remember Arthur Wheeler longest as he walked with me through the woods of Cobb Creek or Valley Forge on some morning of May looking for the first return of the redstart, the blackburnian warbler, or the hermit thrush; then the mellow spirit of his native New England of another generation came back to him.

TENNEY FRANK,

Professor of Latin at Johns Hopkins University.

PROFESSOR E. WASHBURN HOPKINS

No one associated with the early days of Bryn Mawr would fail to recognize the influence of Professor Edward Washburn Hopkins upon its life and standards.

He was Professor of Greek, Sanskrit and Comparative Philology from 1885 to 1895. His great learning, unbounded devotion to personal research, high aims for his classes, and personal interest in his students have left an impress that has been fully understood only as life has gone on. Without ever calling attention to his own attainments he was able to open up possibilities of scholarship even to students of limited horizon, and to set standards of excellence and thoroughness which no student of his who became a teacher could ever forget.

While the nature of his subjects and his profound scholarship might have removed him from contact with a larger body of students, his human kindness and clever wit endeared him to a small group. After a few weeks he was dubbed the "Gifted Hopkins," and he has remained "The Gifted" to us all. His sense of humor brightened the dreariest occasion. Our old college song, beginning

"I was a maiden meek and mild
That now am an Experiment,"

which he wrote when there were not even gas lights on the college grounds, closed with the line: "The only Lantern in Bryn Mawr." This suggested a little later the Lantern as the college symbol.

When still very young he was called to the Chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Yale, so long held by the late Professor Whitney. His interests soon broadened from purely linguistic studies to Comparative Religion. His *Religion of India*, 1895, *India Old and New*, 1901, *Epic Mythology*, 1915, *History of Religion*, 1918, and *Origin and Development of Religion*, 1923, show the breadth and reach of his vision, as well as the patience and power of his scholarship. These, with many articles in learned periodicals, remain as his permanent contribution to scholarship. His influence on the lives and work of his students and his place in their affections cannot be evaluated here.

A recent visitor to his home in New Haven, since his retirement, found him unchanged in spirit. His learning, simplicity, telling wit, and kindly mirth, and most of all his personal kindness, made the last glimpse only a new and precious reminder of a life-long image.

After a year abroad, which Mrs. Hopkins writes was one of their happiest together, within a few days after his return home, he went from us, without suffering, and in a moment.

It is a strange coincidence that his last letter from Spain mentioned a recent conversation with Helena Dudley about early days at Bryn Mawr. As this faltering tribute is being written, the news comes of her death.

SUSAN BRALEY FRANKLIN, '89.

DIGGING ANCIENT ATHENS

By DOROTHY BURR, 1923

So long has Athens been an almost legendary setting for almost legendary events that only magic seemed capable of restoring the stones of its streets to the light of modern day. But fate has accomplished this miracle. To the barbarous instruments of pick-axe, knife, metre-stick, and tooth brush, the Past has yielded some of its secrets. What resentment its treasures must feel at receiving numbers in India ink, catalogue cards listing their charms, and prison cells of embarrassing publicity!

The excavation of the Agora or market place of Athens, which lies in a hollow between the Areiopagos and the hill on which the "Theseion" stands, is organized in truly American fashion. The headquarters combines the functions of office, workshop, museum, and restaurant. The excavators arrive a little after seven each morning, eat breakfast, and go out to the dig, returning only for lunch and tea. To this house they send the fruit of their labors. Each important object, labeled and numbered, is brought to a large workshop room, where it is washed and mended. The Greek boy who directs this work is extremely proud of his skill in effecting remarkable recoveries. Crumbled and filthy bits of pottery he turns into graceful vases; unpromising bits of drapery or *membra disjecta* of terra-cotta he assembles into gay figurines. He has an artist's love of the finest material and will drop all routine work to come out and hang hopefully over a hole in the ground whence came several days previously some charming but incomplete fragment. In another room the coins and bronzes are cleaned by the electrolytic process and a gruesomely dental brush driven by a small motor. Thence the objects pass to the catalogue department, whose methods are reminiscent of a college receiving freshmen. The house staff last year included from Bryn Mawr, Virginia Grace, '22, and Mary Wyckoff Simpkin, '28. This department receives the unfortunate objects (or subjects!) in a busy American office full of steel files, desks, trays, and the clatter of typewriters. There the objects are, like the freshmen, photographed and their histories examined. Large cards are filled out regarding their origin, height, age, and infirmities (though the diseases of their ancestors are, in this case, not considered of moment!). The incongruity of the material, however, lends a certain piquancy to the work. The solemn file contains cards which tell not of a number of good girls of more than average intelligence, of given height and certain age, but of naughty sirens and satyrs and sphinxes and centaurs of given height and uncertain age. Out of a tray peeps the grotesque figure of a naked obese woman, scarcely decorous for such sober cards; out of an envelope slips a tiny gold earring, too frivolous for complete analysis by the typewriter. This systematization has become such a mania with the cataloguers that they seize upon roof tiles and bath tubs for their activities—and even once, in humorous zeal, catalogued a member of the staff according to the system, giving her height and width as equal, which was, perhaps, a comment on the complicated attire of an excavator in the cold Athenian winter.

Of all this process of assimilation the excavator knows little. For he is more absorbed in the process of finding than in what he finds. Every basket of pottery, every object of any account must be given a label according to depth, and according to a system of numbers and letters which indicates every square metre in the area. The difficult and absorbing processes in excavation are the methods of digging for evidence concerning date or history, together with the interpretation of this evidence as it is being destroyed by that very digging. An ancient street has to be cut through that its date may be ascertained, a drain has to be emptied that its latest period of usage may be discovered and the coping against it removed that its period of construction may be determined. Always a small section must also be preserved as a reserve for future study. The strategy of excavation is amazingly complex, particularly in a city like Athens which was incessantly occupied. No neat stratification survives, but a heart-breaking confusion. Modern cellars cut into bronze age deposits; Roman villas lie at a lower level than geometric graves; wells and cess-pools pock-mark the entire area. The most exciting wall can never be followed to its conclusion and the most tantalizing inscription breaks off like Plato's tale of Atlantis. The best always seems to lie just out of reach. No wonder archaeologists are always looking forward.

The simplest digging is grave-digging, for there, at least, the skeleton is disposed in a jar or a pit and the pottery is usually complete. One has merely, in the embarrassing presence of a movie-camera, to peel off the earth with delicate tools, such as toothpicks and tooth brushes, until the objects stand out clear and new-looking for drawing and photography. This work gives most of us a shocking pleasure. As I was clearing the grave of a child who had died about a thousand years before Christ, with his miniature pots, the leg of his doll, and the bones of his pet animal carefully laid beside him, an American woman suddenly descended upon me. "Oh, let the poor soul lie!" she cried, but I shook my head and placed him firmly in a cardboard box marked 40/IZ.

The most absurd digging is well-digging. It is appalling to see what can come out of a well. Modern examples give forth china dolls, tin forks, and lemonade bottles, which are solemnly hauled up several metres for one's inspection. Ancient wells are infinitely rich. Jugs innumerable were dropped by careless housewives; lamps slipped from their hands; and coins slipped from their mouths. As the well descends a windlass is set up and a bucket slowly wound up to the surface full of mud and slime. It is exciting to pour out the slime and sift it for treasures—for baskets and baskets full of pottery, odd bits of metal, broken figurines, errors from architects' and sculptors' shops, bronze and marble statues. One of the most diverting days I spent in helping to assemble bits of a marble statue which went together with delicious neatness. The man at the bottom of the well would call up, "A foot and a hand coming, and another leg," and we would cry, "Three legs?" but never hesitated to try to fit it to our torso. For an archaeologist learns never to be surprised. Finally, when the nose and mouth which had been cleanly sliced off, slipped into place, the statue and we broke into a grin! The most surprising product of wells—which did not in the least affect their usage—are such grim relics as a human skull in a copper pot, the skeleton of an unfortunate in whose upper jaw a small hole told the wretched story of incessant toothache. Indeed, I

almost joined this company myself, for in my too great ardor I slipped into a cistern full of water and was rescued just in time by anxious workmen, crossing themselves as they rushed to help me.

The discovery which gave us the greatest fun was too good to be true. March 31st had been uneventful, but the next day flocks of people arrived asking for the great statue which the paper of that morning described. When we consulted this paper, we discovered to our amazement a picture of our honored foreman and of ourselves before our own crane, which was represented as lifting up no less than the gold and ivory statue of Athens by Pheidias. The account contained the most plausible comments by the foreign press and by M. Venizelos. The workmen were delighted with the joke, and all that day (which was, of course, the 1st of April) they directed the numerous visitors from one section to the next and back again in their quest for the great statue.

The methods and results of an enterprise are often strangely incongruous. Our excavation seems to be a frightful hurly-burly—full of the clatter of picks and shovels, the flying dust, the noisy carts hauling the earth away, sometimes toppling into the excavations, sometimes colliding into one another, and the shouting of carters, of foremen, and of indignant workmen. In one corner sherds are being washed; in another the architect rattles the wire-tape; and all over the place the archaeologist rushes like a befuddled hen—sorting sherds, tagging objects, giving rewards to one workman who has found some valuable thing, reproving another, and even receiving archaeological theories from a third; ordering everyone about in an autocratic manner which surprises no one so much as the archaeologist, whose one idea is to squeeze from the day enough time to write down a few notes. But time is scanty. Though one works out of doors for eight hours or so, duties never cease and visitors are as numerous as duties. The child of the chief foreman has to be hauled out of holes; the curious Greeks—children and soldiers and priests and peasants and old women and idiots and police and cake-vendors, have to be politely, or violently, turned out; newspapermen and professors and other visiting archaeologists have to be conducted about; friends and relatives have to be more intimately established on inverted baskets in spots safe for them and for the antiquities. And there is always the good event when a boy arrives to report some exciting discovery in another area, to which one hurries if one can spare a precious moment. In such a life one has scarcely time to realize what one is doing—to lift one's eyes even to the Akropolis which overlooks the surprising scene—to hope that out of this hurly-burly slowly a little knowledge and a few treasures are being accumulated to be valuable to the student in the quieter precincts of history and of art.

A FEW MEMORABLE NIGHTS IN GREECE

By LUCY T. SHOE, 1927

Rare beauty, the chief memory of a Samian night, comes, as it must always in Greece, even with the recollection of the greatest weariness and cold I have. An old Bryn Mawr friend and I had set out from Nemea at six one morning to walk to the Styx. Details of the trip taken in both directions by friends assured us of

at least two possibilities of villages for the first night. But, as is so often the case, misguided early in the day, we went far out of our way and found ourselves at dark, after a hard, steady day of going over one ridge after another, with a handful of olives and raisins for food, at the edge of a plateau just under the peak of Kyllene, looming snow-capped through the gloom above us. The plateau fell off steeply to a plain far below, but no lights revealed the village said to be at the base and only the terrifying howl of the familiar sheep dogs on the slopes gave sign of life in the wilderness. On the edge perched a tiny chapel. We paused, tried the door; it gave; we closed it and said briefly, "We will remember this." Half an hour later, we stopped in our stumblings and looked at each other. Still no lights, more howling. By mutual consent we turned and climbed wearily back up and reached the chapel again, just as the moon came over Kyllene. A brief moment of awful loveliness, then a hasty retreat within, away from the wild, cold wind now blowing. We felt our way to the side least in draughts and lay down on the dirt floor. Sheer exhaustion brought us snatches of sleep between violent shiverings, for we had no long coats; it was November and well up on Kyllene. Somehow we survived that night and the early burst of rose behind the tip as we started down again, like the moon the night before, seemed verily worth it.

Of course, the chapel was of Hagios Nikolaos, who has indeed become my patron saint, as he is of all travelers. For again the night after Christmas four of us spent on the floor of a room in the all-but-deserted convent of Hagios Nikolaos near the far end of Salamis. After it had been deserted by the monks, a few years ago some nuns undertook to carry on. All their lands gone, the three remaining old sisters live on in unbelievable poverty. They had received us with their usual hospitality, conditioned only by their confession of having practically no food and no blankets. But we had come to seek an inscription by the shore two hours down, and it was well on in the afternoon. The mere matter of supper or a blanket was nothing—it never occurred to us to turn back to the village while we still could. Coming back from the shore at dark we found a welcome fire ready to warm us, and in time a few olives and a bit of stale bread were forthcoming. Then we realized to our horror that the fire was almost gone and there was nought with which to replenish it. The old abbess sat on and on, feasting on talk, while we exchanged with each other glances of increasing apprehension. At last she bade us good night. After a judicious pause, we stole out into the court and outside the walls before the great door should be locked. Fortunately we were at the wooded end of the island, rich in pines. We must have fuel at all costs. It was quite dark and my tiny flash seemed inadequate. Once down in the pines we felt about, broke branches ruthlessly, scoured the ground for cones and finally returned laden with sufficient for the night. But, of course, the boughs were green, and when a new lot was thrust on the fire we would soon be choked and forced to open the door until the cold demanded another branch on the fire. So through the night—and if by chance one or two of us slept a bit, the others must necessarily wake us to share their plight. But of just such nights and days are real friendships made and is Greece really understood and appreciated in its eternity, for though much has changed, essentially it is still the land of wild and grand beauty which inspired an eternal civilization.

THE MARY FLEXNER LECTURESHIP

Ralph Vaughan Williams, one of the foremost living English composers, was born at Down Ampney, in 1872. His early training was at the Royal College in London and the Berlin *Akademie*, and also under Max Bruch. Later, in order to familiarize himself with the methods of impressionism, he worked for some time with Ravel in Paris. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Cambridge in 1901, and from Oxford in 1919. He was for several years Extension Lecturer for Oxford University and head of the Composition Department of the Royal College of Music.

Dr. Vaughan Williams has always been a great enthusiast about folk-music and has edited many collections of English folk-songs for the Folk-Song Society, of which he is now president. He is the composer of a large number of works in all forms. His operas have been produced in Germany and England, and his symphonies played by the leading orchestras in Europe and America. A whole program was devoted to his works by Sir Henry Wood in London last year, and many of them have been performed at the leading festivals of Europe, his two works, "Job" and "Benedicite," being chosen by the International Jury for performance at last year's Contemporary Music Festival at Oxford. His music is deeply tinged with the spirit of English folk-music, of English national character and of English musical tradition. He is an uncompromising Nationalist in music and his influence is among the most powerful forces in contemporary English music.

NATIONALISM IN MUSIC

- I. INTRODUCTORY—Wednesday, October 19th.
- II. ON THE NATURE OF FOLK-SONG—Thursday, October 27th.
- III. ON THE NATURE OF FOLK-SONG—Thursday, November 3rd.
- IV. FOLK-SONG AS IT AFFECTS THE COMPOSER—Wednesday, November 9th.
- V. NATIONALISM IN MUSIC—Wednesday, November 16th.
- VI. THE VALUE OF TRADITION IN ART—Monday, November 21st.

GOODHART HALL AT 8.20 P. M.

REGIONAL SCHOLARS

Whatever other crops may have failed throughout the country this year, the Regional Scholars seem as promising as usual, and the energetic committees who are responsible for their selection and support show no signs of lessening their efforts. In this year of almost famine conditions they have thought of new ways of obtaining the necessary funds to finance what has now become a large undertaking, and have been instrumental in securing more than \$16,000 to be used in various ways to help forty-five students.

District I. is represented by twelve scholars (3 seniors, 3 juniors, 2 sophomores, 4 freshmen); the four committees of District II. are sending eighteen (5 seniors, 5 juniors, 3 sophomores, 5 freshmen); five (2 sophomores, 3 freshmen)

come from District III. and its four organized groups; District IV. is responsible for three (2 seniors, 1 sophomore); District V. for four (2 seniors, 1 junior, 1 freshman); District VI. for one (1 senior); District VII.'s two committees for two (1 senior, 1 junior).

The thirteen freshmen scholars show evidence of real ability. Eight of them have entrance averages over 80, and rank high in the class, four of them in the first ten, the other four in the second ten of the class. It might be mentioned parenthetically that the freshman with the highest entrance average—Caroline Brown (daughter of Anna Hartshorne, 1912) from the Westtown School—would have been chosen as the scholar from Eastern Pennsylvania had she not won two other scholarships. The second ranking freshman, Mary Askins, from the Kirk School, who comes in under the aegis of the Baltimore Committee, won Honorable Mention for that district. Esther Bassoe, sent by District V., and prepared by the Evanston Township High School, has been awarded the Matriculation Scholarship for the Western States; Margaret Wylie, from the Girls' Latin School of Boston, and Margaret Honour, from the East Orange High School, each won Honorable Mention for the district concerned.

Among the new scholars are two daughters of alumnae: Sophia Hunt, from New England (Concord Academy), daughter of Hope Woods, 1904, and Betty Bock, from Buffalo Seminary, daughter of Stella Nathan, 1908. Nine of the freshmen scholars were prepared by private and four by public schools. It is interesting to notice that only four of them are yet eighteen, and one of these celebrated her eighteenth birthday the day College opened; one is sixteen, and the other eight are seventeen and various fractions.

FACULTY MARRIAGES

On June 16th, Magdalen Hupfel, 1928, Warden of Denbigh Hall, 1930-32, was married to William Welch Flexner, Associate in Mathematics. Mr. Flexner, who is the son of Helen Thomas Flexner, 1893 (Mrs. Simon Flexner), graduated from Harvard in 1926, and then studied at Princeton, where he took his Ph.D. in 1930, and taught there for two years before coming to Bryn Mawr in 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Flexner are living on Faculty Row in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Huff.

Mr. Edward Stauffer King, M.F.A., Associate in the History of Art, was married in July to Princess Tatiana Lvovna Galitzina. Mr. and Mrs. King are living in Bryn Mawr Gables.

On September 19th, Miss Caroline Robbins, Ph.D., Associate in History, was married to Mr. Stephen Joseph Herben, Jr., Ph.D., Associate Professor of English Philology. The ceremony, which took place at President Park's house, was performed by the father of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Herben are living at Summit Grove Avenue, Bryn Mawr. For professional purposes the bride will retain her maiden name.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

All alumnae in District V. (Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming) are urged to attend the Alumnae Council, which will be held in and around Chicago on November 10th, 11th and 12th. Mrs. N. M. Blatchford (Margaret Copeland, 1908), Kent Road, Hubbard Woods, Illinois, will be glad to arrange for out-of-town alumnae to stay in the neighborhood if she is notified in advance of their coming. Tickets for the Casino Club Luncheon (\$1.50) on Thursday, November 10th, and for the Indian Hill Club Dinner (\$2.00) on Friday evening, November 11th, may also be reserved through Mrs. Blatchford. President Park will speak on both occasions.

The New York Bryn Mawr Club has sold the house on East 61st Street, and after October 15th will occupy an attractive suite of rooms at The Park Lane, 299 Park Avenue, at 43th Street. Meals will be served in the hotel dining-room at a special rate, and members will receive very substantial reductions on rooms.

The Scholarships Committee would appreciate receiving caps and gowns, athletic equipment and books, which could be given to students now holding scholarships. These are very much needed this fall, and may be sent to the Alumnae Office, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr.

Because of the infantile paralysis epidemic the opening of College was postponed, and as a result it has been decided to continue classes a week longer in the spring. This will mean that all scheduled events will be postponed for a week, including the Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association, which will be held on Saturday, February 11, 1933, instead of February 4th.

All alumnae are asked to notice the advertisement of the Allerton House, and urged to stay there. If arrangements are made through the Alumnae Office, the Association will benefit substantially.

The first Bryn Mawr plate is on its way over from England. The long and careful process of manufacture has entailed unexpected delay, but we are assured that the result will be eminently satisfactory. Please be patient.

The College Library would like to have a collection of Year Books, which are completely absent from the shelves. Copies of these in good condition would be welcome, and may be sent to the Alumnae Office, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr.

The Alumnae Office would like to have a few extra copies of the following issues of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN: January, 1921; December, 1922; June and December, 1924; March and October, 1925; April, October and November, 1926; March, 1928; May, 1930.

PROGRAM FOR THE MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE COUNCIL

November 10, 11, and 12, 1932

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th

Arrive Chicago during course of morning; Sightseeing Trip.

12.30 P. M. Luncheon at Casino Club, Chicago, for alumnae, Deans of Preparatory Schools, parents of present and prospective Bryn Mawr students.

Address by President Park on
"The Separate College for Women"

2.30 P. M. First Business Session of Council at Casino Club.
Discussion of Financial Problems of the Association.

7.30 P. M. Dinners in Winnetka.
Scholarship Conference for District Councillors and other members of Council especially concerned with Scholarships.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11th

10.00 A. M. All-day meeting with buffet luncheon at home of Mrs. Philip W. Moore (Caroline Daniels Moore, 1901), Fishers Lane, Hubbard Woods, Illinois.

Reports from the District Councillors.
Questions for Discussion, led by Chairmen of Standing Committees.

8.00 P. M. Dinner at Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Illinois, for members of Council and and Alumnae of District V.

Address by President Park on
"Bryn Mawr of Today"

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th

9.30 A. M. Meeting at home of Mrs. Moore, Hubbard Woods.
The Undergraduate Point of View, as presented by
Rose Hatfield, 1932
Rebecca Wood, 1933

Further Questions for Discussion, led by
Lily Ross Taylor, Ph.D. 1912, Professor of Latin
Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901, Alumnae Director

New Business.

1.00 P. M. Close of Council.

BALLOT

[The Nominating Committee has prepared the following ballot, which is here presented for the consideration of the Association]

ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

(For the term of office 1933-38)



GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH, 1903

(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)

Farmington, Connecticut

Member of Farmington Center School District and High School Committees; Member of the Republican Township Committee and a Burgess; Member of the State Child Welfare Commission; State Chairman for Efficiency in Government of the Connecticut League of Women Voters; Member of the Board of Hartford Theological Seminary; Governor of the Town and Country Club of Hartford; Member of the Board of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association; Teacher of Boys' Sunday School.

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT II.

(For term of office 1933-1936)

HARRIET PRICE PHIPPS, 1923

(Mrs. Howard Phipps)

New York City

*Member Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts
Member of Affiliated Summer Schools for Women in Industry Committee*

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT V.

(For term of office 1933-36)

JEAN STIRLING GREGORY, 1912

(Mrs. Stephen S. Gregory, Jr.)

Winnetka, Illinois

Former President and Secretary of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club; Treasurer, 1916-1932, Girls' Friendly Society Chicago Lodge; Member Social Committee of the Friday Club; Member Literary Committee of the Fortnightly Club; Member Luncheon Committee North Shore Country Day School.

THE ALUMNAE BOOK SHELF

THE WILD STREAK, by Margaret Emerson Bailey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1932.

"The unity which binds together the stories lies in the incalculable 'wild streak' which is in the mind of almost every character of Miss Bailey's, and which, in a moment of crisis, leaves him surprised by that in himself on which he had not reckoned—that force which like a bolt of lightning strikes at considered second thoughts and drab common sense."

Publishers' blurbs must count—and profitably—on a widely inherited instinct to reconcile dogma with experience, whenever dogma stirs up any resistance. They must count also on the general reluctance to ask any questions at all, when the diversion of novel reading is indulged. But reviewers may use them to jump from, and this reviewer feels gratefully irritated by the blurb-writer's notion of wildness "in the mind." Isn't Miss Bailey's theme in a few of the stories rather that sex is starved at a very great price? And this price is not paid at any cost to "considered second thoughts and drab common sense," which end as dominant. The "bolt of lightning" is only a sudden assertion of an earlier, finer, and more deeply natural self that has not been quite killed by Commerce and Society—useful abstractions—but that revives, after all still highly civilized.

Miss Bailey has an intimate love of farms not far from the sea, perhaps in Rhode Island, farms cut into by inlets and marshes, where fish hawks come in the spring and the seasons set the pace. There the will-to-live has been satisfied for centuries by hard labor, consciences at peace and bodies worn gradually to extinction. In "Common Law," Miss Bailey has rounded her circle, and also in "Values" and "The Ghost of a Chance." For that matter, she gets the effect of completion in "Concerto," though there the artist's feeling that routs, anyhow for the moment, the young man's desire for a coarse and common little girl, has nothing to do with farms, and is, of course, questionably "wild."

Many of these short stories, however, arouse chiefly curiosity about what Miss Bailey might do, if only she took a longer breath. The age-old stability that she loves, she gives as modified by the evanescent. She sees it as a fraud if it cannot engage new lives, fresh forces. She makes one believe she could write at greater length and not publish stories with big holes that the indulgent reader must take at a jump. "The Wild Streak" particularly leaves out all grading. Till the Puritan Maid sticks up for her instinct and marries the base-born, half French ship-master, the attentive reader goes along easily, but too big a jump is needed over the undone years of living with him, till he is seen at the end as anybody's perfect gentleman and she as amazingly vulgar and coarse. The Eighteenth Century print of the setting is without contagious animal life.

Is it too much temerity to hope that Miss Bailey will push her powers further and give an often-thwarted minority a novel that sees it through? She now is tantalizing. Yet she must often have refused herself such stories as "Chivalry"! Her novel is no doubt here, in the eternal present.

EDITH PETTIT BORIE, '95.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN SIERRA LEONE

By KATHARINE FOWLER LUNN, 1925

This is in fulfillment of the promise to write a few words about West Africa and to answer in one fell swoop a few of the questions which everyone has fired at me since my return.

As a start, I may say that it is hot in Sierra Leone, where I have been employed this past winter as geologist for an English Gold Mining Company. The temperature hovers around 90°, with only 10° variation as a general rule. But the humidity is excessive, so that one is in a continual perspiration with the least exertion. By adopting light-weight cotton underwear, flannel shirts, with a wadded "spine pad" to protect the spinal column from sun-stroke, and wearing a helmet, and "shorts" so that one's knees can breathe, I find I can adjust myself to the climatic conditions. Naturally, I get very much more tired when walking ten or fifteen miles a day, while examining rocks, in my hunt for gold or other minerals, than I do in a northern climate. But by doing as much of the strenuous work as possible from sunrise till noon, and leaving the "boys" to dig pits during the heat of the day under the supervision of a "head-man," I find that I can spend the hottest part of the day in the shade of the jungle, occupied with my reports, or the testing of samples—or even doing nothing—returning to camp in the evening. Then, after a bath taken in a canvas tub, and changing into pajamas, dressing gown, and mosquito boots, I feel almost made over, and recline in a deck-chair in front of my tent until my "personal boy" appears with "chop." When one is physically exhausted, relaxation is easy, and, truly, I often sit several hours at a stretch without even thinking. Consequently, although I go two months at a time without seeing a white man, I rarely feel lonely, for my waking moments are full of my work, or moving camp to new ground every few days. Also, the natives occupy a lot of time, since they depend upon me for everything from medicine to settling domestic squabbles among their numerous wives.

While prospecting, my retinue consisted of twenty-five boys, not to mention the various wives and "pickins" (pickaninnies), plus countless disreputable hangers-on, who are always hopeful of possible jobs. My boys get a shilling a day, which is a great deal of money for them. I have never had any real trouble with them, as they seem to like working for a woman—and regard me with awe and respect. I manage them partly through a "head-man," who gets one shilling and threepence a day. He is responsible for their doing work and acts as my interpreter, for I have given up trying to learn their languages, since there are so many dialects in Sierra Leone.

I find that my life develops into a monotonous routine—up shortly after 5 A. M.; breakfast; move camp at 6, or go out to work, which generally consists in following up streams to find outcrops; lunch at noon, often consisting only of four bananas and four oranges; sitting in the shade till about 3.30, while the boys are pitting; return to camp about 5; tea, followed by a bath; supper at 6.30; bed at 7.30. Things go on with few interruptions, so that one never worries or knows about the goings on or depressions in the outside world. Things move like clock-

work in camp, once one's boys get used to "what is what"—and I never have to lift a chair myself. The boys do everything to spare me extra physical exertion, and when on trek, a boy walks behind me with a sledge-hammer, ready to smash any rocks which catch my eye. * * *

As for snakes, I am subconsciously always looking for them. Perhaps some of you have seen my rather peculiar-looking snakeskin pocketbook which I have been carrying about with me. I was stepping off a rotten log when the boy behind me let out an exclamation. Instinctively I paused, when, with a lightning-like movement with his "machette," the boy cut the neck of a vile-looking snake, upon whose six-inch-in-diameter body I was about to step. This snake, peculiar to the jungles of West Africa, is called a "horned cerastus," having two pairs of horns on his nose, and two great 1½-inch recurved teeth through which a deadly poison flows. He is a sluggish beast, and is only seven feet long, yet has a body the size of a python. The boys who were with me at the time asked if I wanted the skin, to which I replied "Yes." Then they asked if "Missis want some for chop?" After my violent negative reply, with perfect seriousness they cut the snake into seven equal portions, while one boy went off with a large ground squirrel (as big as our gray squirrels), which was found in the snake's stomach! The next day the "head-man" came to me with a broad grin and said, "Sir, we get fine chop yesterday. We get two chops. We get ground squirrel chop, and we get snake chop. It no be proper chop for white man. Mabbe we go lookum more chop. Missis go lookum plenty more chop." It was pathetic to see the crestfallen faces when I announced that "Missis no find proper gold-rocks where we kill snake. We no go back. We go follow other water." This is just an example of the unexpected which may happen any time to relieve the monotony of the prospector's life.

ALUMNAE DAUGHTERS IN THE CLASS OF 1936

| <i>Daughters</i> | <i>Mothers</i> | <i>Class</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Barbara Stokes Baxter..... | Sara Stokes Palmer..... | 1904 |
| Frederica Eva Bellamy..... | Frederica Le Fevre..... | 1905 |
| Rosanne Dunlap Bennett..... | Jessie Dunlap Thomas | 1906 |
| Betty Bock | Stella Nathan | 1908 |
| Antoinette Chappell Brown | Frances Hearne | 1910 |
| Caroline Cadbury Brown..... | Anna Hartshorne | 1912 |
| Doreen Damaris Canaday..... | Mariam Coffin | 1906 |
| Barbara Lloyd Cary..... | Margaret Morris Reeve..... | 1907 |
| Margaret Jane Culbertson..... | Mary Jo Hunter..... | Graduate Student 1910-11 |
| Eleanor Brooks Fabyan..... | Eleanor McCormick | 1904 |
| Jane Austin Fields..... | Irma Rodi | Graduate Student 1908-09 |
| Sophia Levering Hunt..... | Hope Woods | 1904 |
| Edith Noble | Dorothy Thayer | 1911 |
| Emma Louise Plaut | Alice Sachs | 1908 |
| Pauline Gertrude Schwable..... | Lorraine Mead | 1912 |
| Henrietta Scott | Margaretta Morris | 1900 |
| Ann Blose Wright | Corinne Blose | 1902 |

CLASS NOTES

1889

May Day, 1932, was decided upon as the most interesting and beautiful occasion for the reunion of the first class (1889).

Owing to illness, the depression and journeyings abroad, only two of the class outside of Philadelphia were able to return—Anne Taylor Simpson and Lina Lawrence.

Though few in numbers, we spread our reunion over several days. Friday we enjoyed the pageant, more beautiful than ever. For Saturday we had accepted the invitation of Leah Goff Johnson to hold the reunion luncheon at her lovely home. Seven of us were there: Anna Rhoads Ladd, Julia Cope Collins, Lina Lawrence, Anne Taylor Simpson, Patty Thomas, the Hostess, and I.

Letters from the absentees were read and the news therein can best be told in their own words (given below).

Those present were too modest to tell of their positions, the stories of which were finally extracted, much to the pride of the rest of us. Of their interests they spoke more freely. I will try to summarize both.

Anna Rhoads and Julia Cope are both Elders of Haverford Meeting, doing well the varied duties of this position. Anna is actively and constantly interested in the Social Service work of the Federation of Main Line Churches. Julia has the care of an aging mother and, this summer, of a husband who has had a tedious and serious operation.

Leah and Patty are hospital-minded. Leah is doing a splendid job, heading up the Social Service Committee of Jefferson Hospital, of whose Board of Trustees her husband is the Chairman. Of the many other boards and committees to which she belongs, I haven't space to tell.

Patty serves in the West Chester Hospital Board, the Women's College (Hospital) Board and on various educational and social boards, such as that of State Teachers College at West Chester, Chester County Girl Scouts, and, not forgetting her political affiliations, on the Pennsylvania State Committee of Republican Women.

Anne Taylor Simpson, instead of hospitals, is occupied with homes, though she, too, is on a hospital board. She is Chairman of the board of an Old Peoples' Home and Treasurer of another institutional board. She has twelve grandchildren—one almost ready for Bryn Mawr, who came on with her to see May Day.

Lina Lawrence is keeping house in New York for her sister-in-law (who is not very strong) and rejoicing in the lives of her nieces—almost

her children—both Bryn Mawrtys, both specialists in Art, one married and one teaching at Barnard.

I myself am a member of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, of the Y. W. C. A. of Germantown, and rather proud of my children. Lucy, the first daughter of a Bryn Mawr graduate to come to college, is married and living in Wichita, Kansas. She has a little daughter of 7, my only grandchild. Jack, our son, studied in Munich, won a French scholarship in 1927, has a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and is a research chemist in the laboratory of the Standard Oil Company at Baton Rouge.

The luncheon at Leah's wasn't our only spree. They all came to me for luncheon on Thursday, when Gertrude Allinson Taylor was able to join us. She, too, has many interests and a busy home life. Wednesday we went to Whitford to lunch with Patty and to Bryn Mawr to tea with Anna, ending a happy and interesting reunion.

SOPHIE WEYGANDT HARRIS.

News comes from Geneva, Switzerland, of the death there of Helena Stuart Dudley, who during a period of years in Boston was closely identified with the work of Denison House at 93 Tyler Street, where she became a powerful factor in the various departments of social welfare activities. She was in her 75th year.

Helena Dudley spent most of her early life in Colorado and other places in the West. She attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a time, and then entered Bryn Mawr in 1885, where she was graduated with the Class of '89. Following her graduation she taught for a time at Packer Institute in Brooklyn, where she specialized in biology.

In 1892 she was called to be the first head of Denison House, and she remained there for twenty years. Thereafter while she had no really official activity she continued her interest in various movements looking to the common welfare, and she became a leading factor in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and was a member of the board of the Massachusetts section of the organization, traveling much abroad, especially in Germany and elsewhere, in the pursuance of her work. She spent considerable time at Geneva making her headquarters at the *Maison Internationale*, where much of the work of the league was centered.

Helena left on her last visit to Geneva in January in the company of Miss Vida Scudder, with whom she had made her home in Wellesley for some time. She attended the seventh Con-

gress of the Women's International League at Grenoble, France, and was taken ill the latter part of July while in Geneva, where she had the kindly ministry of a host of devoted friends.

While associated with the Denison House one of her outstanding activities was a series of conferences on economic and social problems which she carried through most successfully.

1892

Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES

(Mrs. Frederick M. Ives)

145 E. 35th Street, New York City.

The class has learned as a great shock of the death on August 16th of Anne Emery Allinson. She was struck by an automobile and died instantly. To her stepdaughter, Susanne Allinson Wulsin, 1910, the class offers its deepest sympathy. Elsewhere in this magazine will appear an article on her distinguished career. To us she was first of all beloved. By all the generations of alumnae she is held in remembrance as the organizer of the Self-Government Association, of which she was the first president, and as an influence in forming the Academic Committee which preceded alumnae representation on the Board of Trustees.

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON

1411 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

The class regrets very much to hear of the sudden death of Rebecca Mattson Darlington's husband, Philip, last winter, and feels the greatest sympathy with Rebecca in her affliction. Rebecca continues to teach in the Choate School, Boston, as she has done for a number of years. She has three children: Celia, Bryn Mawr, 1931, who has a position in the library at Great Neck, Long Island; Sidney, who has been working in the Research Laboratories of the Bell Telephone in New York City, and Philip, the oldest, who spent several months last winter collecting insects and animals in Australia for the American Museum of Natural History.

Elizabeth Cadbury Jones writes under the date of June 16th: "I think you knew that my husband was a member of the Appraisal Commission appointed by the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry to study the work in India, Burmah, China and Japan. We joined the commission in the middle of its work, meeting them in Hong Kong on their way from India, and going with them through China and Japan. We have had some difficult as well as interesting experiences.

"Among the many persons we have enjoyed seeing have been the Bryn Mawr women along

the way. The first was Mrs. Warren in Honolulu. Mrs. Cox was not at home, but we hope to see her while we are there this time. In Shanghai, just after the hostilities ceased, we found Jane Ward at the Y. W. C. A., and Mary Shipley Mills and her three children evacuated from Nanking, refugees in the American School. Before leaving Hong Kong, however, Mary and I spent two days in Macao visiting Liu Fung Kei's school there, which has become a Branch School of Lingnan University under her principalship. Bryn Mawr has two fine representatives in Peiping, Alice Boring and Margaret Speer, both of Yenching University.

"At Tokyo we were invited to the dedication of the new buildings of Tsuda College, for which Miss Anna C. Hartshorne has done so much. Ai Hoshino makes a fine head to this splendid institution. She and some other Bryn Mawr women in Tokyo arranged a delightful supper party at a 'Tempura' restaurant. I represented '96, but others present were Michi Kawai, May Fleming Kennard, Ai Hoshino, Ryu Sato Oyaizu, Taki Fujita, Hannah Barr Matsumiya. It was a very jolly party.

"Edith Sharpless lived in Mito, and during our visit in that section we lived in her home, and she was an excellent interpreter in the homes we visited. Bryn Mawr women are certainly well thought of in Japan. I wish we had more coming on, and perhaps we shall have."

Ruth Furness Porter's son Fairfield was married in September to Anne Channing, ex-'33, Bryn Mawr.

Mary Hill Swope has seen two sons married this summer. On July 2nd, Gerard married Marjorie Park, Bryn Mawr, '30, at Woods Hole, and on July 30th, Isaac married Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson Burr, at Salem, Mass. Gerard is living in New York City and Isaac in Ardmore.

Count Yasuya Uchida, Misa Dogura's husband, became Prime Minister of Japan in July. "For more than a year," says the *New York Times* of August 31st, he has been "the directing civilian mind in the Japanese advance in Manchuria. . . . He went there in June, 1931, as President of the South Manchurian Railroad, entrusted with a mission to end the controversies with Chang Hsiao-kiang in a manner which would completely safeguard the Japanese interests. . . . He now undertakes to champion his accomplishments at the moment when they are about to be challenged once more in the meeting of the League of Nations assembly at Geneva next month."

'96's small eclipse expedition reports most successful conditions. The headquarters were The Homestead, Sugar Hill, N. H., where Elizabeth Kirkbride, Pauline and Josephine Goldmark, Ruth Porter, Elsa Bowman, Kath-

arine Cook, and Abba Dimon met on August 30th for the great event. They came together from Albany, Keene Valley, Penobscot Bay, New London, N. H., Lakeville, Conn., and Utica, and they enjoyed not only the magnificent spectacle which brought them together, but a visit with one another at leisure before and after totality.

Lydia Boring has moved from the Larchmont and is now living at 4600 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, an apartment house without a name.

The New York *Herald-Tribune* carried the following editorial comment:

"The women's division of the Republican Eastern Finance Committee has counted so effectively in recent campaigns that the appointment of Mrs. F. Louis Slade to its chairmanship ranks as significant party news. For a number of reasons the choice is a particularly happy one. Mrs. Slade has both the experience and the personality to make her appeals persuasive. Her record in active public service is as distinguished one. Her Republicanism is as staunch as it is intelligent. Now that the party has at last been awakened to the task lying before it, such leadership as Mrs. Slade can give is of the first importance."

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE

(Mrs. John J. Boericke)

328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Thomas (Esther Willits), of Haverford, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sidney Pierce Thomas, and Mr. John L. Van Arkel, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Van Arkel, of Haddonfield, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkinson-Evans, of "Chimneyside," Radnor, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gabrielle Hopkinson-Evans, and Mr. Frederic Schoff Boericke, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Boericke (Edith Schoff), of 328 Brookway, Merion, Pa. They were married in Fallon, Nevada, on October 18th, and will live at Round Mountain, Nevada, where Fred is working in a gold mine.

1904

Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON

320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In the death of Marjorie Canan Fry on September 25th, the Alumnae Association has lost a uniquely gifted personality, one who combined with peculiar success the qualities of disinterested scholarship for which Bryn Mawr was founded, with the exacting feminine roles of devoted wife and mother. Marjorie Canan married an English husband and moved to England shortly after graduation. There four

of her five children were born, and there she learned the art of gardening, which played such an important part in her life after her return to America, that she transformed, largely with her own hands, the rocky slopes about her Pennsylvania home. When her youngest daughter was 8 or so, her eldest, Betty, the Class Baby of 1904, entered Bryn Mawr, and a year later her second daughter, Lucy, entered, too. To be near them, Marjorie then moved to Bryn Mawr and took up, as easily as if she were herself at College, her old interest in Latin, which she taught with characteristic zest at the Shipley School. Then her health broke, and the remaining years were a long, courageous, losing fight for life, fought with such outward calm and patience that it was impossible for others to realize her desperate battle.

During these years she wrote much lyric verse and the distinguished sonnets that appeared in various magazines. Fired by her love of Vergil she completed a long dramatic poem, "Dido," full of vigor and lyric charm, which she hoped would serve as a libretto for a modern composer. More than any one else I have known she loved beauty impersonally, for its own sake, and woods and hills with a Wordsworthian devotion. This her poems express, and she took great joy in their expression. Many of us hope that her poetry may be collected in a volume and added to the Alumnae Bookshelf of the library, fittingly to commemorate a serene and lovely spirit.

L. L. B.

The Constance Lewis Scholarship has been awarded for the year 1932-33 to Ella Katherine Berkeley, of New York.

Hope Woods Hunt's daughter, Sophie Lee Hunt, has entered Bryn Mawr this September, having won the Freshman Regional Scholarship for New England.

Eleanor Bliss Knopf and her husband spent the summer geologizing in Colorado. They lived in a cabin on the side of a mountain over 1000 feet above sea level, near the City of Pueblo.

Anna Jonas aided in compiling the southeastern section of the new field map of Pennsylvania that has just been published.

Jane Allen Stevenson's daughter, Eleanor, was married on August 30th, at their house at Birchrunville. The wedding was a pretty outdoor affair in the garden of their home.

Amy Clapp has returned from a very profitable and enthusiastic summer spent in the French House of the University of McGill at Montreal.

Rosalie Magruder enjoyed the full glory of the eclipse of the sun from Gloucester, Mass., where she spent part of her summer vacation.

Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg, on September 18th, a few days after Robin's wedding, started West to spend the winter painting in Arizona and New Mexico.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Sara Barney Brady writes: "Joe says I mustn't omit to tell you some swank about the children: gold medals in athletics for 10-year-old Sylvia, President of honorary fraternity for Freshman Tom, and notice in the Los Angeles *Times* for high talent in acting on the legitimate stage for David."

Marcia Bready Jacobs and her husband finally made a long-deferred trip abroad this summer. She describes it as short but entirely satisfactory. She is not planning to teach this winter.

Freddie Le Fevre Bellamy's daughter, Freddie, Jr., is a freshman at Bryn Mawr, rooming in Pembroke West.

Alice Bartlett Stoddard, formerly principal of the Cathedral School at Orlando, Florida, is opening a resident tutoring school for girls in Pell Clarke Hall of this school. She writes that it is a lovely old house, and she wants eight girls in residence. "They will be prepared for Rollins College, and for College Entrance Board Examinations, and there are to be intensive courses in Music, Art and Dramatics, with abundant outdoor life. Rollins brings much of intellectual interest to this vicinity."

Now we come to the list of matrimonial ventures—not of 1905 members, but of their progeny! Clara Porter Yarnelle writes: "My husband, two of the children and I drove to Bryn Mawr for my daughter Alice's graduation on the first of June. Then she was married June 18th. Your imagination will give you a faint idea of how the days between flew by. After a short honeymoon the young couple came home to keep our house open for my parents, who now live with us, while I took the other children to our summer camp. Alice's husband works for the General Electric plant in Fort Wayne, and I hope they may be left in our city for some time."

Mabry Parks Remington's daughter Julia was married at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, on August 6th to Alexander M. Lukens. He graduated from Yale in 1926 and the New York Theological Seminary in 1929. He is taking care of three mission stations in the southwestern part of Montana and they live in Virginia City—which is 6000 feet high, and they arrived to find it snowing September 1st. Anne Greene Bates with her husband and daughter attended the wedding.

Bailey Aldrich was married in Cohasset, Massachusetts, on August 13th to Elizabeth Perkins, Bryn Mawr 1930.

1905 was represented at the wedding by Edith Ashley, Mabel Austin Converse, Rachel Brewer Huntington, and Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins. The bride and groom spent a month cruising from Maine to New Brunswick on their small sloop, and are now settled in Boston and both at their jobs. Bailey is entering a law office, having graduated from Harvard Law School and passed the Massachusetts Bar Examinations.

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh has the following letter from Edith Sharpless. It is quoted in part.

"I have been reading about your daughter in the BULLETIN and all the other 1905 daughters, and felt very proud. What is she going to do now, I wonder. Are the young people in America today discouraged about the world and its future, or do they feel that they have courage to tackle the problems that we have passed on to them?

"Yes, I saw Jane Ward's letter in the BULLETIN. She is fair, I think. I am a Quaker and Pacifist, and I can't stand up for Japan's military. But it does not represent the Japanese people, as I know them, any more than America's seizure of Panama, or passage of the Immigration Act in 1924 represents the best sentiment of the American people. I am very, very much grieved that by her action Japan should have forfeited the good opinion of the world. They have paid a bigger price for Manchuria than they know. But they do believe that their national existence depends on their controlling it. And then there is no question but that the chaotic conditions in China, continuing as they have for years, make her a very difficult neighbor. In any case, Japan is in the throes of what amounts to revolution herself just now, and is not altogether responsible for all her actions. I am afraid there may be worse things yet, when once the issue between her and the League becomes clear."

1906

Class Editor: JOSEPHINE K. BLANCKÉ
3411 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

An Associated Press item from Moscow, August 26th, gives news of a class-mate:

"Anna Louise Strong, American author and lecturer, daughter of a Seattle minister, and Joel Shubin, member of the Communist Party and head of the press department at the Commissariat for Foreign Trade, were married here several weeks ago, it was learned.

"The bride, here ten years, having come as a social worker in a relief organization, now is

associate editor of the *Moscow Daily News*, English-language paper published by the Soviet Government. The couple are on a wedding journey in Siberia."

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS

Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The class will be grieved to hear of the death of Winifred Matheson, at Brantford, Ontario, on July 20th, and will wish to extend its deepest sympathy to her sisters. For the last seven years Winifred had been head of the Brantford Public Library and was a valued member of the community. Many tributes to her were published in the local newspapers from which we quote in part: "Her knowledge of books and literature could rarely be met with, coupled as it was with the faculty of being able to give inquirers the gist of a volume in a few sentences. . . . Taken all too early and in her intellectual prime, the city has lost a most devoted and conscientious servant of exceptional gifts. . . . Her kindly and helpful spirit, her keen zest for research in all branches of her exacting duties and almost infallible knowledge characterized her work. . . . She earned the esteem of young and old, of individual and organization. . . . These qualifications, together with her public spirit and sense of service and responsibility, will make her place an extremely difficult one to fill."

Our literary lights continue to twinkle in the firmament. Tink Meigs has a new book out, *Swift Rivers*, about raft life in the early days on the Mississippi. She has also written a life of Louisa Alcott for children. This is now appearing serially in a Sunday School magazine called *The Portal*, and will appear later, somewhat expanded, in book form. She tossed off these two little affairs, during the course of summer spent in Vermont, where she was keeping house for five nieces and nephews under sixteen, and somehow also had time and energy to take part in a Writers' Conference at Middlebury College, hoping thus to get in training for her job in the English Department at Bryn Mawr. She has rented part of the Henry Hill Collins house (just opposite Rockefeller) and plans to live there with a niece and a nephew.

Margaret Bailey also has another book to her credit, *The Wild Streak*, reviewed on page 20. Some of these short stories have already appeared in magazines, but six are quite new. Five of the published ones were on the O'Brien Roll of Honour and the first list of the O. Henry Collection.

Hortense Flexner King had a poem in a recent *New Yorker*.

Peggy Ayer Barnes is now on a lecture tour of the country. She speaks in Philadelphia October 31st, opening a series which includes such names as John Drinkwater, Thornton Wilder and Philip Guedalla.

Just to show that 1907 can win any sort of prize when we put our minds on it, let me mention that Jeannette Klauder Spencer recently won two red ribbons for jumping in the horse show at Omaha, where her husband is stationed. Her eldest is at Wellesley, and her second goes to Phillips Academy, Andover, this fall.

Margaret Reeve Cary's eldest child, Barbara, is a freshman, rooming in Denbigh.

Matilda MacCracken was married this summer to Mr. Frank Lemming, and is now living in Peru.

1908

Class Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
Haverford, Pa.

Louise Hyman Pollak, 1908, died in Cincinnati on the afternoon of August 16th after an illness of two and a half years. It is impossible to realize that one who meant so much to so many of us has gone; for in spite of months of suffering, through her family and through her friends, she continued to keep in touch with the outside world in which she had played so large a part. Her life, though tragically short, had been effective and purposeful and varied. She had been the clear-headed President of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters. She had vigorously helped secure good government for the city in which she lived. She had been a valuable member of the Library Board and she had been a guiding spirit in numerous charitable enterprises. She had been Alumnae Councillor of Bryn Mawr; she always wanted to hear in full about the College which she loved so well. Books and music, art and languages always stirred her. To the many people who were her friends, to her three children and to her husband, the memory of her valiant spirit will be vivid and beautiful throughout the years. In her will she left the College \$5,000, which President Park suggests be used as a scholarship fund, bearing her name and to be awarded if possible to a Cincinnati girl.

A. S. P., 1908.

Anna Welles Brown has a fifth child, a son, Robert E. Brown, born on August 30th.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
70 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.

Since reunion our one sight of 1909 was during a week-end visit from Frances Ferris.

She had a wonderful summer, touring the Gaspé peninsula, and visiting various friends.

Hilda Sprague-Smith also had a good summer at Seal Harbor, Maine, motoring, motor-boating, housekeeping and reading. "I have recently been made a trustee of the Little Library and Chairman of the Book Committee, so if anyone has any ideas on books please send them to me. I was so sorry to miss our reunion and hope to be more successful next time."

Billy Miller Smith writes that she still has no exciting doings to report, as a hungry family keeps her fully occupied. "I keep hoping some of 1909 will remember that I live in Brunswick (Me.), and will stop by, as it seems to be on the way to lots of places. Margaret Vickery did come to see us last summer, but has not been heard from since. I tried to get to reunion, but did not quite make it; had a nice visit to Cockie (Emily Maurice Dall), a few days in Baltimore and then motored back to Maine."

Charlie Minor Ely writes: "I thought of you all at reunion and wished it were possible for me to be there. But I've been so tied down by children and housekeeping that I haven't even seen Shirley Putnam O'Hara since she came to Washington and became President of the Bryn Mawr Club. I hope to have better luck next winter. We still live on Seminary Hill, looking down on the Potomac. My oldest son is nearly 17 and I have a small daughter of 9 who looks exactly like me and is aiming at Bryn Mawr already. There is another boy of 11 who at present doesn't know whether he'd rather be a bricklayer or a machine gunner."

Janet Storrs Littell is also very domestic: "When I read in the BULLETIN of the many interesting things that members of our class and others are doing, it sounds very tame to say that I keep busy with my two children, a daughter of 8 and a son 4½, my garden and some work on school and welfare committees" (in Scranton).

Esther Maddux Tennent has been spending the summer in California; her son David expects to enter Yale this fall.

Judith Boyer Sprenger came back from France last year and is again established at 40 St. James Place, Buffalo. "I was so disappointed to miss reunion, but could not drop everything when I received the postcard, which reached me here after many wanderings."

When last heard from, in June, Lacy Van Wagenen was still abroad. "My business is heavier than last year, and next year I shall have an assistant. I'll work all summer here in Paris, but am always awfully happy in Rome. I begin to speak Italian, and hope to study at the University of Perugia in July."

The only news we have to contribute is that we have moved—twice in a summer. All who write or come to Albany are invited to use the address given above.

1911

Class Editor: ELIZABETH TAYLOR RUSSELL

(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)

Room 1006, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City

Ellen Pottberg Hempstead has moved to Brownsville Junction, Maine.

Frances Porter Adler is living in Berkeley, Calif., where her husband is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California. Besides being the wife of a successful psychiatrist which leads to unusual complications with devoted patients, Frances belongs to a middle-aged tennis club, which provides her with amusement and exercise.

Mary Case Pevear is doing interior decorating. Her new address is 312 East 52nd Street, New York.

Catherine Delano Grant was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Class of 1907's 25th reunion at Harvard last June. From all accounts she put on a marvelous show, but prefers in future to deal with 1911's simpler arrangements. Her eldest son is a freshman at Harvard.

Hermine Schamberg Sinberg's eldest daughter is at Sarah Lawrence College, studying music.

Gertrude Gimbel has three very musical daughters, one of whom was a chimney-sweep last May Day. Another is at Barnard and the third at Sarah Lawrence.

Dorothy Thayer Noble spent a part of last winter in Egypt. Her eldest daughter enters college this fall.

Helen Tredway Graham spent the summer in France with her two sons.

Anna Stearns was appointed our class collector at reunion.

Helen Emerson Chase is Chairman of the Rhode Island Committee of the B. M. Summer School and was largely responsible for the flower show sponsored by the Providence County Garden Club in June.

Louise Russell has resumed her classes in secretarial studies at the Washington Irving High School, after spending the summer in Cooperstown.

Emily Caskey is keeping house for her mother at 32 N. Lynwood Avenue, Glenside, Pa.

The Class Editor takes up her new duties with much trepidation and begs 1911 to send any and all items. Remember, no news is not necessarily good news, that modesty is a discarded virtue and that since our most delightful reunion last June we have renewed our interest in the College and in each other.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES

(Mrs. Henderson Inches)

41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Members of 1914—Do you realize that another reunion is at hand, our 20th! Do, all of you, make up your minds *now* to return to College next June and help to make it the biggest and best reunion we have ever had. Notices announcing committees will be sent later. The main point is not to forget that you have an important date in June, 1933.

Lill Cox Harman has a daughter, Elizabeth, born in August. The family is back again at St. Paul's School in a beautiful new house.

1915

Class Editor: PEGGY FREE STONE

(Mrs. James Austin Stone)

3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Some very sad news has just reached the Editor from Kitty McCollin Arnett. She reports that Dora Levinson Kramer died very suddenly last February. It was quite unexpected, as she was ill only a few hours. She leaves her husband, Dr. Kramer, and a little girl, to both of whom the class extends their very sincere sympathy.

Emily Noyes Knight has asked to be relieved of her job as Class Editor, and Peggy Free Stone has taken it on again. Peggy has four children, the oldest being 6 and the youngest being 1 year old; and this summer all four have had whooping cough—and had it badly. Now if that isn't enough to bring tears to your eyes and news contributions without further solicitation, you are a hard-hearted class!

Hat (Bradford) is now at Ipswich, Mass.

Myra Richardson Jessen received her Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr in June, and has been in Germany this past summer.

Dr. Dorothea May Moore has just sent out cards announcing that her new office, where she specializes in diseases of children, is located at 101 East 74th Street, New York City.

Cleora Sutch got back the middle of September from a seven weeks' trip around the Mediterranean on an American Export liner. She is back at Scarsdale teaching in the high school this winter.

Mildred Justice is located in Philadelphia again. She is Director of Personnel in all the Sears-Roebuck retail stores in the Eastern District and is a very busy person, as may be imagined. Her home address, where she may be found occasionally between visits to the various stores, is 406 Narberth Ave., Narberth, Pennsylvania.

Mildred Jacobs Coward was the leading lady in a production of *The Pirates of Penzance*, given at Pocono Lake Preserve the summer of 1930-31. It must have taken her back to college days!

Anna Brown went to Barcelona and Palma last winter and was with Catherine Simpson Andrews for a month. Anna has had some wonderfully interesting trips during the past few years, visiting all sorts of out-of-the-way places and having a number of very amusing experiences. She will probably visit Spain again this winter.

Adrienne Kenyon Franklin is living on a farm at Dresher, Pa. She has four husky children, and between caring for lumps and bruises she manages to find time to market apples and cider.

The Philadelphia girls tell me that Rachel Ash is making a great success of her work of examining the school children of Philadelphia, and I can well believe it. She has an excellent article, "Irritability as a Symptom," in the September issue of *The Parents' Magazine*, which the editor always reads from cover to cover.

1916

Class Editor: LARIE KLEIN BOAS

(Mrs. Benjamin Boas)

2100 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

In a moment too rash to contemplate with anything but discomfort, I volunteered to relieve that veteran news gatherer, Kith Godley, of her duties as Class Editor for one year. It all seemed too simple and almost too pleasant for words. One had only to communicate briefly with one's classmates and the news would come pouring in. To date they have turned a deaf ear and withered hand upon my entreaties, so let the dearth of news be on your heads and not mine.

Adeline Werner Vorys responds in her usual breezy manner:

"Dear 1916:

"Last spring I was interrupted in my even tenor of life by one Larie Klein Boas, of New York, San Francisco and points north and south, who blew in and out of Columbus, leaving in her trail some glory and much advice on life, manners, politics and children. Her seriousness, of course, was oppressive. While here, she secured a job as agent for a local company on the Western Coast; and helped nominate Dave Ingalls for Governor of Ohio.

"Now to revert to my own activities: I seem to have spent too much time on Larie, when I should have been extolling my own virtues and achievements. We have just returned from the best summer ever spent by the Vorys family at a place in the Rockies, nine thousand feet high,

in the shadow of the Divide. There we rode horseback, fished for wary trout and grew to love that high country. We lived in a cabin near Merle Sampson Toll, B. M. 1915, and her lovely family of five children, and reaped some of Merle's experience and knowledge."

Kith Godley writes of Constance Dowd: "I was indeed weary by the time vacation came, and as for Cedy, she was almost tottering before she got packed up toward Camp Runoia. You probably know that Cedy has left Cincinnati for New York, and how we will ever get along without her, I do not know."

From Anna Lee we hear: "I am not married, have no children, not even a fiancé, have not been abroad since 1927, and have never been to California. All I am doing is teaching English in Frankford High School in Philadelphia, keeping house for father and working the garden. I also taught summer school for seven weeks." Quite an ambitious program, Anna Lee.

Charlotte Tobias, in response to news for the class bulletin, returned a snapshot of her youngest son Paul, age 2½. He is indeed an eye-full, if not an ear-full.

Aline Burt, whom I saw both at May Day and in New York, bedecked with the customary orchids, admits being engaged to an advertising man now in South America. The future looks rosy for Burtie, with trips hither and yon.

I trust the intimate items will pour in for the next issue. If not, I will be forced to let my imagination have full sway and this column will outrival Winchell's.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH

203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Virginia de Steigner Litchfield was married in June to Mr. Owen Roberts Clark at Kingman, Arizona. "Ginger" is at present a member of the faculty of Scripps College in California. Mr. Clark is in the United States Geological Survey.

Anne Wildman was married on the 30th of June at Leesburg, Virginia, to Mr. Archibald Murray Dyer. They are living in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Dorothy Shipley White has a second son, Stephen Prevost White, born on July 13th. She spent the month of September and part of October at Pocono Lake Preserve while there was so much Infantile Paralysis in Philadelphia. The cottages were not heated, but it agreed with them all, even the baby. They "subsisted," as Dor put it, with oil heaters and wood fires and ate by the fireplace.

Elizabeth Granger Brown is spending the winter at Le Grand Chalet, Rossineres, Vaud, Switzerland.

Constance Hall Proctor is leaving Boston on the 1st of October as the East Boston Tunnel, on which her husband was employed as an engineer, is completed. They are going down to Perryman, Maryland, to stay on her farm until another job comes along.

Margery Scattergood writes that she is "still with the American Federation of Labor, doing research and statistical work and finding the job constantly more interesting. Our business this year has been particularly concerned with problems of unemployment, and we have had to use our brains on the research side to ferret out the causes of this business depression and suggest constructive measures to help toward recovery." She spent a week in the Blue Ridge Mountains, at the "dude" ranch of the East, where the horses carry one over mountain trails with marvelous views across the Shenandoah Valley, three thousand feet below. "It was a great trip, although the trusty Dodge had to climb a mountain on a squirrel track to get there."

Janet Grace McPhedran writes that her son Alexander is quite a boy, beginning to carve the furniture and poke holes through the window-screens! Her sister, who is at Bryn Mawr, was in Rockefeller Hall last winter, where Alice Beardwood was warden.

Our Class Baby, Erika Zimmerman, is entering her senior year in the high school at Chapel Hill this fall, and, owing to circumstances, will probably go to the University of North Carolina to college. Margaret and her children spent the summer with her mother in Connecticut.

Elizabeth Faulkner Lacey with her two older sons had a wonderful summer going out to the Olympics in her old Ford (via Richmond, Virginia, to see Nats McFaden Blanton). Nats wrote that we would have been amused to hear her sons and Betty's comparing pronunciations and then going into peals of laughter; it was their favorite indoor sport. A week at the Grand Canyon, a six-day saddle trip in the High Sierras, and the Olympic Games were the high spots of their trip. They left in June and got back the 1st of September. "When we got to Missouri we had to change our route completely on account of the floods. Even going as we did, streams ran right across the road in many places and we saw children in swimming in their front yards. It seems as if we had run into thunder storms far or near, pretty nearly every day. * * * The Grand Canyon is a most interesting place to visit. There are drives and rides and nature hikes and free campfire lectures every evening on animal life, plant life, archeology and geology. The boys are just eating it up and enjoying every minute. Day before yesterday we

went down the Bright Angel Trail on mule back, down to the Colorado River, a three hours' ride down and a four hours' ride back. You don't really get any idea of the Canyon unless you take this trip, but it was strenuous. You should see the museum we have with us—besides the arrowheads, bullets, stalactites and stalagmites, we have all kinds of ore, fossils, petrified wood, remnants of prehistoric pottery and a collection of small animals in modern Indian pottery. * * *

"Our little cabin is quite attractive among the fir trees. We cook our own breakfasts and suppers and have one big meal every day at the Bright Angel Camp, where the food is exceptionally good."

You will all be sorry to know that Elizabeth Wright Hubbard's lovely house at Lexington, Massachusetts, in which she was born and married, and in which she had always spent her summers, was burned to the ground the last week in September. Liz had returned to New York a few days before.

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierpont Twitchell)
Setauket, N. Y.

Jinkie Holmes Alexander's daughter, Janet Marjorie, is a year old this November 13th. The news is whispered about that she is "very determined and vastly sociable."

Marguerite Krantz Iwerson spent some months in Tudor City and is settled for the winter in Bronxville, New York. She has been doing some work in pottery.

Helen Reid de Lustrac has a new little daughter, Françoise, born June 8th. Louise Wood sent a clipping from a Paris newspaper showing Helen, with Arnaud, Anne Marie, and Virginia, a most charming group.

Louise Wood's delightful letter is in part quoted here: "We really had an exceptionally nice year in Europe this last winter. It was a thrilling time to be over there, and the girls were so eager to understand what it was all about that it kept me leaping to keep up with them. We spent the Easter holidays in Belgium, and a week-end in May in the chateau country, where we bicycled a bit. We were in Paris at the time of Briand's funeral and it was a thrilling moment when the delegations from the various peace organizations passed, and the crowd joined in, crying for '*la paix*' in heartfelt tones. Wasn't the assassination of President Doumer a dastardly act! News of it spread like wildfire through Paris in the curious way, through the underground channels of concierges and shopkeepers, and we read the details between the acts of *Lohengrin* that night.

"Helen Reid de Lustrac turned up to dine one evening in the French household where we live in Paris. It was great fun to see her. . . . Her husband is most attractive. While we chatted, he played duets with our hostess. I saw Frannie Clarke Darling when I landed in New York and spent a happy evening with her and her husband, and expect to visit Beatrice Sorchan Binger later in the summer. . . . I am studying French for all I am worth here at The Chateau, Middlebury College.

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)
433 East 51st St., New York City.

Evelyn Wight married Mr. Carroll Jarvis Dickson on the 27th of September.

Polly Chase Boyden, we gather from *Town and Country*, has been in Russia this summer.

1921

Class Editor: WINIFRED WORCESTER STEVENSON
(Mrs. Harvey Stevenson)
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Ellen Jay Garrison has packed up her three children and all her household goods and moved to Madison, Wis., where her husband is to be Dean of the Law School at the University of Wisconsin.

In her spare moments Elizabeth Cope Aub has been practicing architecture. Her latest job is a country house at Belmont, Mass. Her older daughter, Betsy, goes to the Shady Hill School.

Ida Lauer Darrow has a new summer cottage at Oswegatchie, near New London, where she spent the summer.

Grace Hendrick (Mrs. George Eustis) has a son, born last spring. Her home is in Aiken, S. C., but New York, Long Island, and Europe, see a great deal of her.

Frances Riker Duncombe is living all the year round in the country, well outside of Katonah, N. Y. She has a most attractive old farm house, surrounded with stone walls, which she and her husband did over largely with their own hands. They have two sons, two dogs, and about nine saddle horses. Franny also is a partner in a thriving Christmas card business.

Mary Baldwin Goddard wrote, too late for the last BULLETIN, of her winter's trip with her husband and two children. It included six weeks at Juan les Pins, a long stay in Switzerland where she mastered terrifying turns on skis, and a leisurely cruise in the Mediterranean on their yacht the "Cheerihoe."

Marian Eadie Farrow's latest son, David Robert, was born on June 15th. She has two others, Billy, seven, and Donald, four. Has

anyone else in the class, besides Lydia Beckwith, three sons? Please send me the news.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
106 E. 85th St., New York City

The following statistics have been made up from information drawn from the questionnaires sent out this year and from the Alumnae Register in cases where the questionnaires were not returned. No information has been available about ten people.

Total number in original class—100.

Number of questionnaires returned—53.

To date there have been three deaths:
Eleanor Gabell, Story Kirkbride, and Gulielma Melton.

Total number married—53.

Total number of children—76.

In estimating the further degrees acquired, the results are as follows:

18 have the degree of M.A.

6 have the degree of Ph.D.

4 have the degree of M.D.

1 has the degree of R.N.

1 has the degree of M.S.

1 has the degree of B.S.

Summary of Occupations: Teaching, 15; Architecture, 2; Medicine and Research, 4; Archaeology, 3; Social Work, 3; Graduate Work, 2; Missionary, 2; Dancer, 1; Monologist, 1; Interior Decorator, 1; Executive of Professional School, 2; Unclassified, 4.

Missy Crosby is spending the winter on the banks of the Euphrates, excavating with a Yale Archaeological expedition.

Orlie Pell will be in New York this winter "working on two lines of research, one in Philosophy with the advice of Professor Dewey; one in connection with the League of Industrial Democracy under Dr. Harry Laidler."

Alice Lee Walker has a second son, born in August.

1923

Class Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Elizabeth Philbrick has announced her engagement to Donald Frothingham, who is on the faculty of the Fenn School in Concord, Massachusetts. They expect to be married in the late spring or early summer.

Frieda Selligman was married to Doctor Irwin Edward Yoelson, on August the 28th, and is living at Fenway Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Haroldine Humphreys Muschenheim has a second child, Frederick, who was born last July.

Harriet Price Phipps had a daughter, Anne, born on September the 12th. The Phipps will live on Sutton Place until after Christmas and will then go to Florida.

Florence Martin Chase lost her father this summer, after a very long illness.

Sara T. Archbald, now Sister Mary Aquinas, is a novice in the Society of the Holy Child Jesus at Sharon Hill, Pa. This is a teaching order which originated in England and was founded here, some eighty-five years ago, by a Philadelphian. Now that her first, or Canonical, year is over, Sara is to start in teaching in the Lower School.

Esther Rhoads Houghton is living at 357 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass. Her husband teaches at the University and she continues to "hold hard to Balzac as an antidote for domesticity."

Harriet Pratt Van Ingen spent a month in the Adirondacks this summer playing nursemaid to six children, ages ranging from eight weeks to eight years; some of her own and some nephews and nieces with traveling parents.

Dorothy Stewart Pierson has had a summer in which three children, a prize-winning schnauzer and a personally conducted vegetable garden all played a part.

Ruth McAneny Loud is to be Editor-in-Chief of the *Brearley Bulletin* this winter, hoping successfully to combine Antiques and Moderns.

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLETT CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Betty Smith was married to Edward Stoops Thompson last summer, July 30th, between editions of the BULLETIN. (Really, one does expect more consideration from a class collector.) We hear, however, that the wedding was lovely, and Betty has atoned somewhat by writing us a letter which we quote *verbatim*.

"My news does seem to be meager, and mainly about myself! The wedding was small, with no attendants, but graced by the presence of Brad Holbrook and Helen Rice—Kathy MacBride and Baldie (Eleanor Baldwin) and Smithy (Helen Smith) were scheduled to arrive but never did, and I should love to know what happened. So far no news of any of them. We toured Vermont, Canada, Maine, the Cape and northern Virginia, and the Berkshires—2300 miles and nine rounds of golf. Now I'm endeavoring to apply a college education to the joys of settling a house, getting meals and just as a sideline continuing the job with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene! Tommy went to the University of Maryland and M. I. T., and for six years has been with the General Electric Company. He's

now in the turbine engineering department in Schenectady. And plays terribly good golf! Our house has room for guests if they ever pass through Schenectady. 15 Belmont Avenue."

Monnie Shumway was married on September 7th to Dr. Perk Lee Davis.

A note from Nora Bulley Woods: "I am taking my two daughters to Canada for a summer in a 'shack' on the Gatineau River, above Ottawa. My sister, Carolyn Cox, who was a Bryn Mawrtyr of '14, and lives in Ottawa now, is to share the 'shack' with her family." Nora and Peter are living at 270 Grant Street, Sewickley, Pennsylvania, with aforesaid daughters, Coley and Mary Louise.

Mary Lytle Seddon was in America for the summer, and returned to England the middle of September. Her present address is Arbor-dale, Belmont Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex, though she plans to move in the late fall.

Brad Holbrook took her fifteen-months-old son to Swampscott for two weeks in August, where he disported himself gaily and started to walk to Europe whenever the opportunity offered.

And on page 21 is Kay Fowler-Lunn's description of her life in Africa!

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

Mary Wyckoff Simpkin died September 12th at the Jeffery Hale Memorial Hospital in Quebec, Canada, where she had been taken from the steamer seriously ill when on her way home from Turkey.

Mary had been doing illustrated color work for the Cigora excavations in Athens for the past three years. January 15th, 1932, she was married in Athens to Charles Howard Simpkin, of Montreal, and in May went with her husband to Manisa, Turkey, where Mr. Simpkin had charge of electrical construction work at the new Shinasi International Hospital.

One of her color drawings is reproduced in the illustrated *London News* for September 3rd, 1932.

On July 8th Jessie Hendrick was married to Mr. William Huger Hardie, Yale 1926, and is now living at 212 East 48th St., New York City. She is to be admitted to the bar this fall.

On September 17th Peggy Brooks was married to Mr. John Christopher Juhring, Jr., at her home in Woodstock, Vermont.

1928

Class Editor: ALICE BRUERE LOUNSBURY
424 East 52nd St., New York City

The class extends its sympathy to Helen Guiterman who lost her father recently.

Pam Burr, who is now back in Bryn Mawr, wrote us the middle of the summer from Paris

about her wanderings. "First I landed in Egypt where I rode a camel all the way from the macadam road where one may buy fake scarabs and fly whisks, five yards across the desert—as dirty as a child's sand pile—to the pyramids and sphinx where one may buy more fake scarabs and more fly whisks. Then on to Athens, where I sat for a month in the mud at the foot of the Acropolis while my sister and other archaeologists wiped the soil away from pots with a tooth brush. There were many Bryn Mawrtyrs in Greece. You should have seen Lucy Shoe and me leading an Easter dance at Arachova, a village way up on Mt. Parnassus, the shepherds with fustanellas flying, kicking high their pompons, danced in one circle; in the other, Lucy and I with the village girls, their pigtails slapping against scarlet and gold jackets. I'm afraid we rather spoiled the picture.

"In London I stayed with Margaret Coss Flower. She was very well and lives in a beautiful house with a garden and a flowering tree right in the middle of London!"

Margaret Coss Flower and her husband spent their vacation in Sweden this summer.

Esther Dikeman Thurlow has a son, George Michael, born August 11th.

Puggy Moore O'Connor is living in New York now and has been working for the Unemployment Relief. Helen Guiterman has an excellent job with a successful silk designer, also in New York. We should like to have both of their addresses.

Florine Dana Kopper writes that she is thoroughly domestic, except for a job in Macy's book department, which she held down for three months last summer. She has a daughter, Starr, twenty months old, and a son, Richard, born the 25th of last April.

Katharine Hepburn was in Hollywood all summer and as a result of her performance in "A Bill of Divorcement" has signed a five-year contract with David S. Selznick. She is appearing in this picture with John Barrymore and Billie Burke. It had a gala opening at the Mayfair September 30th for the benefit of the unemployed section of the Free Milk Fund for Babies. Under the terms of her contract, she is to appear in two productions a year and she may return annually to the legitimate stage. She plans to produce and appear in a Broadway legitimate production this winter. Cay Field Cherry said she saw Kate several weeks ago in Paris.

Cay Field Cherry and her husband were abroad for two months this summer and just returned the end of September on the *Bremen*. They spent several days in New York on their way back to Albany. Cay said they had a grand time.

Mattie Fowler Van Doren spent the summer at the Cape with her son. She has now returned to New York and is living at 425 East 86th Street.

Nancy Prichett is now working in the Girard Trust with Peg Barrett, who is an old hand there now. Margery Saunders is living in Philadelphia at 124 South 22nd Street, and working at the Philadelphia Social Service Exchange.

The summer passed merrily for Pol Pettit, interning at the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases. She rode the ambulance and tended some cases of scarlet fever. She has moved out to the Philadelphia General Hospital for the rest of her two years internship.

Maude Hupfel Flexner and her husband were in South West Harbor, Maine, this summer and are now back in Bryn Mawr.

Puppy McKelvey and Elinor Amram made a tour of New England this August to see the eclipse. Amram is doing some work with the Emergency Aid now. C. Smith was at Mattapoisett all summer. Polly McElwain has returned from Jamaica and is setting up house-keeping with her sister in Cambridge. She expects to work in a nursery school this winter.

Jean Huddleston spent most of the summer at Raymond, N. H., and also visited Helen Hook Richardson. Helen has moved to Belmont, near Boston.

Jinny Atmore and Peg Barrett went to California the end of May. Not together, however. Jinny went to a convention at Sacramento. Peg went to visit friends in San Pedro and stopped a day in Chicago with Margaret Gregson. Gregory is still chasing natural gas statistics. Peg and Jinny did manage to return together.

Babs Rose will probably return from Europe the end of this month.

Josephine Young Case has a daughter, born October 10th.

Helen Hook Richardson has a daughter, born October 7th.

1929

Class Editor: MARY LOW WILLIAMS
Stonington, Conn.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Betty Fry whose mother died in September.

Betty Forman went to Hollins College, Virginia, during the year 1929-30, and has been studying art before and since at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. She spent last summer at Nantucket and while there saw Alexandra Dalziel Kinloch.

Frances Chisolm McAvoy has a son, born some time during the summer.

Carla Swan is going to study psychology at the Yale Graduate School this winter.

Betty Perkins was married August 8th to Bailey Aldrich. They will live at 24 Pinckney Street, Boston.

Mary Gessner Park writes: "Howard and I had a grand summer with golf and tennis at home; cruising, fishing, and bathing at Beach Haven, New Jersey (our vacation), and we are now ready for the dolours of the winter which, for me, will include activity on a Civics Committee and Welfare Drive."

Eliza Boyd says she is doing "the usual round of hospital and welfare work that the jobless usually end up with."

Peggy Patterson motored West with Laura Richardson to Omaha, where Laura is to spend this winter.

Barbara Humphreys Richardson is sailing October 19th for the Barbados, West Indies. She and her husband have taken a house there for the winter and expect to return about May. They are taking their nine months' old daughter January (Jan for short), and the dog.

Ella Poe Cotton landed in San Francisco September 22nd, after her wedding trip to Tahiti. Her husband will go straight East to Cambridge, where he is finishing Law School. Ella will follow him after staying with her family in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Pat Humphrey is still in Fontainebleau studying music.

Frances Hand will complete her pre-medical course this winter and begin studying medicine.

Louisa Jay deVegh and her husband have gone to live in Europe.

Ruth Biddle was married in Plymouth, England, to the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield, Jr., on the 5th of August. She recommends the idea of doing it on two days' notice as the ideal way. They are now living at 639 Owen Street, Saginaw, Michigan.

On the same day, Grace deRoo was married in Cambridge, Mass., to Dr. Theodore B. Stern, of New York City. He graduated from Princeton in 1928, then studied physics for three years at Cambridge, England, getting his Ph.D. in 1931. He is now a Fellow in Physics at Harvard. Grace will continue her work in biology at Harvard this winter. They are living at 7 Sumner Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Doris Blumenthal is getting a Ph.D. at Columbia.

Susan FitzGerald went to Germany this summer and took summer courses at the University of Weimar.

Clover Henry has a job in Beauvais, France, teaching "spoken English." She will go in to Paris three days a week for courses.

Bobs Mercer had a job this summer as Assistant State Psychologist of Rhode Island,

but has now given it up to study at Cornell and hopes to enter Medical School next fall. Her present address is 305 Highland Road, Ithaca, New York, and she would be glad to see anybody who happened to be in the neighborhood.

Beatrice Shipley spent the summer touring the Middle West with a group of Young Friends from England and Philadelphia.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT

2117 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.

Most of the news we have to start off with this autumn seems to concern the summer crop of weddings. The first on the list is that of Phyllis Wiegand and Paul R. Tilson. They were married in New York on June 4th and the affair brought together several members of 1930. Elizabeth Fehrer was one of the bridesmaids and among those present were Annie Leigh Broughton, Edith Herb, Frances Atlee, Kit Wooster-Hull, and ourselves.

On June 21st Mary Peters was married to Mr. Louis Frederick Fieser, associate professor at Bryn Mawr, 1926-1931, and now teaching at Harvard.

July 2nd has a double importance in being the wedding day of two of our classmates. Marjorie Park married Gerard Swope, Jr., and Joy Dickerman married Orson St. John. The St. Johns will be in New York this winter at 151 East 83rd Street.

Frances Atlee has a job teaching French in a school in Lancaster, Pa., and apparently enjoys it.

Mary Elizabeth Edwards is in charge of a new baby clinic started by the Oklahoma City Junior League.

P. S. Excerpt from a letter from Frances Frenaye received on the campus early in September: "I have found the best of all excuses for staying here by marrying, about the first of next month, one Geza Francovich, a young Austro-Hungarian-Italian scholar of Medieval and Renaissance art who is working here in Rome on the new Italian encyclopedia and publishing articles of his own on the side. . . . We expect to be here (and at this address, 36, Via Gregoriana, Rome) for two or three years to come—until the encyclopedia is finished (it is now at G-H) and then hope for a college or museum job in America."

1931

Class Editor: EVELYN WAPLES

214 Windermere Ave., Wayne, Pa.

The Class of 1931 wishes to express its deep sympathy to Libby Baer on the death of her father, John P. Baer, on the 2nd of August.

Virginia Burdick continues her work as secretary of the Women's Vocational Bureau, and of Miss Watson's Employment Bureau in New York. This summer she took a post-graduate course in Economics at New York University, and gained four points toward an M.A. On the 21st of August she was in Hartford, on her way to visit Winifred McCully in Vermont.

Katherine Sixt has announced her engagement to Mr. Frederick Cooper, of Wayne, Pa.

Elizabeth Howson has returned from a visit to Winifred McCully, and is now in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a short visit to Mrs. Yarnelle.

Betty Mongan has taken a house with her mother and Agnes Mongan at Rockport, Mass. They have been entertaining Bryn Mawr and others during the month of August. Betty Doak, who has been a councilor at Camp Aloha, and Barbara Kirk, who has been spending the summer with her family at Alstead, N. H., planned to visit the Mongans at the time of the eclipse.

Esther Thomas had mumps in the spring. She then lived in New York this summer and went to Columbia. Now she is with her family on Cape Cod.

This summer Sydney Sullivan went to see the World's Fair in process of construction in Chicago. She has now returned to Washington.

1932

Class Editor: JOSEPHINE GRATON

182 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

There are many scraps of news for the first BULLETIN after our first summer out of College. And probably everyone is wondering what everyone else has settled down to do. Unfortunately, however, the news is only scraps; we have heard directly from only very few of our classmates, and by far the greater part of the information recorded below is second, or even third-hand.

Our President, A. Lee (Hardenbergh) is on her way to Europe for a winter of travel, study, and general amusement. Some weeks she will spend, if we know our A. Lee, visiting Dolly Tyler, who is studying at Cambridge, England, and who is, incidentally, pining for letters from her classmates. She describes herself as a "glutton for news," and announces that her address is: Care of Brown Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London.

Hat Moore is working at the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York, and is sharing an apartment at 333 East 68th Street with "Alex" Alexanderson and Polly Huger, both of whom are teaching at Brearley. They are most eager to welcome any and all visitors. So if you go to New York, do look them up.

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Lucy Sanborn is working in the Psychology Department of the Danvers State Hospital for Mental Diseases, contributing a psychometric rating to the case study of each patient and examining cases in clinics, courts, and even jails! She enjoys the job, she says, especially the variety.

Ruth Milliken is working for her father in North Dighton, Mass. Lucy Swift is at Dramatic School at Yale. Jane Oppenheimer, after a summer at New Haven studying the development of the fish egg, anticipates a winter of human anatomy and embryology.

Gret Mueller is a student-assistant in chemistry at Smith. "Stony" Stonington is at a Nursery School in New Haven. Lucille Shuttleworth is at medical school in New York—just which hospital she is working at we are not sure.

Others of our classmates have branched out in the teaching profession—, Margaret Williams at Brearley, Dolly Davis at Baldwin, Edith Byrne at Holton Arms, Mary Maccoun at Roland Park, and Alice Rider at Concord Academy.

Quita Woodward went abroad during the summer to visit her brother, and according to the latest account is living "in a tower" in Austria. Winnie McCully is also abroad, staying in Paris, and Loo Evers is studying at the University of Berlin.

The Woods twins are studying at the University of Iowa, while living at home. Betty Converse is working for an M.A. in Psychology at Penn. Cordie Crane is doing Social Service work in Wilmington. Dodo Brown is working at Macy's; Mary Burnam, when last heard of, was undecided between taking a business course and doing volunteer work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Jinks Smith, on last report was trying to get a job at the Shakespeare Memorial Library in Washington.

Marjorie Field was married, on August 27th, to H. George Wilde, at her summer home in Lenox, Mass. Among her attendants were Dodo Brown, Edith Byrne, Alice Rider, and Ellen Shaw. Marj is now living in Cambridge, where her husband is at the Business School.

Fluty McCaw was married during the summer to Joe French and is now living in New York City. Joe, incidentally, is no relation to Rhoda Walker French's husband, John.

Rhoda is to be congratulated on the birth of her first child, John French III. She is also living in Cambridge, for her husband is at the Harvard Law School.

We ourselves spent a most enjoyable summer in Europe—mostly in Yugoslavia—studying archaeology, and attempting (rather feebly, we must admit) to put our reading knowledge of German into practice orally. This winter we are studying Anthropology at Radcliffe.

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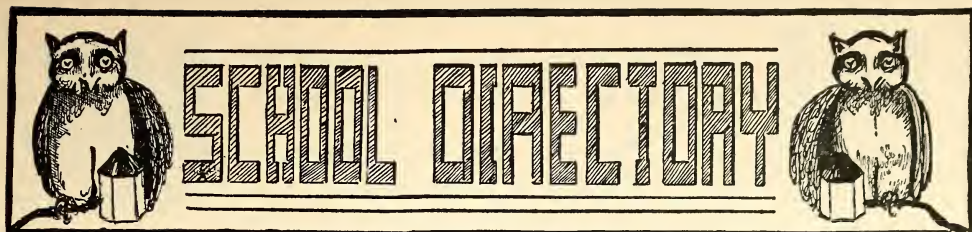
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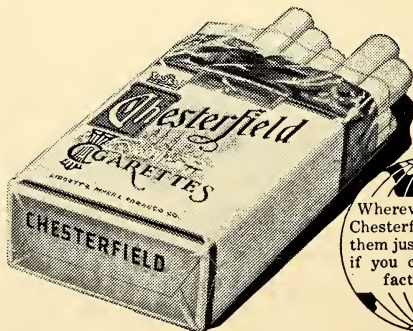
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE COUNCIL IN CHICAGO AND WINNETKA

December, 1932

Vol. XII

No. 9

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DECEMBER, 1932

No. 9

From each Council meeting crystallizes a very definite impression; it is almost as if each one had an entity, a personality of its own. Perhaps it was to be expected that when the Council met in Chicago and Winnetka, a keen and stimulating interest in general educational matters would more or less dominate the discussions. Certainly this general interest gave a point and significance to all of the deliberations of the Council that is lacking when we have, sometimes of necessity, to concern ourselves with "slight verbal changes," and details, important as many times they undoubtedly are, come about our heads like a cloud and make us lose sight of the larger issues. At this meeting of the Council every speech added something to this general interest, so that when the discussion swung back again to Bryn Mawr, we saw it not as something apart and unto itself, as we are so often in danger of doing, but simply as the specific instance that proved or disproved certain contentions. And that is as it should be. Nothing else gives one so keen a sense of the part that Bryn Mawr plays in the educational world. In her delightful speech at the opening luncheon President Park, in discussing *The Separate College for Women*, struck the note that sounded again and again and that gave a curious and very pleasant sense of harmony to everything that followed. The Councillors, whose reports are always one of the highlights of the meetings, gave the impression of concerning themselves chiefly with the Regional Scholars and their educational problems, which after all were educational problems in general. In her speech at the dinner for the alumnae, President Park, speaking on *Bryn Mawr of Today*, gave a sense of Bryn Mawr's problems being, not something peculiar to herself, but part of the whole educational fabric, and again and again in her discussion looked beyond the particular to the general in talking of both the graduate and the undergraduate world. Finally, Miss Taylor, speaking from the faculty and graduate point of view, made us see the College as a group which, with no preconceived ideas in meeting difficulties but with an open mind and an amazing amount of flexibility, assimilates what it finds suited to its needs, and solves in its own way the problems that are peculiar to itself.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

In describing the Council meetings, one is always torn between a desire to bring out the delightfulness of the whole three days—the charm is something not easily put into words—and just as strong a desire to give some sense of the actual work done and of the significance of the meetings. In this case, however, the two are absolutely bound together. Our hostesses met us on as cold and grey a morning as ever dawned, showed an amazing technique in dealing with our baggage, and then whisked us off to see the strange new world of the half-completed fair buildings, and finally took us to a kind of necromancer's cave, where the experimental lighting was being tested, that by the throwing of a switch will make the cold, grey walls become things of living beauty. When we finally arrived at the Casino Club we were still half in and half out of a familiar world.

The luncheon there at the Casino Club in Chicago was an extraordinarily successful occasion. People who had not been interested for years in alumnae doings turned up and found themselves caught in the infectious enthusiasm of those who had kept closer in touch. There were a number of distinguished guests as well—deans and head mistresses from preparatory schools, and in the words of the Council visitors, “present and prospective parents.” There must have been about a hundred and twenty-five or thirty people. President Park, speaking on *The Separate College for Women*, instantly caught the attention of everyone by starting with a paradox and saying that theoretically she believed in co-education, although she was about to state the case for the separate college for women. Very cleverly she built up her argument, taking as her starting point the definition, “Education is the interplay of character on character, the shock of mind on mind.” Therefore, education is a continuous process and part of the very texture of life itself. In the co-educational colleges, the men's problems, by and large, seem more important than do the women's. Although the girl learns to work with men, she does not learn to work with them on the same terms of equality that she does later. Very few of the really interesting and responsible positions in student activities fall to the girl; she does not get the same experience and training in management that the man does. Co-educational colleges are really men's colleges with facilities for women. If at the end of four years we wish the girl to come out of college with a certain picture of herself and an accurate idea of her own place in life, she will form that picture better in a place where for four years she has been considered significant and important, and in the women's colleges she is certainly no longer shut away from social contacts with men. The whole trouble is that in co-educational colleges the women students are merely an adjunct, a very different basis from that that they are on with men in life itself.

Again and again in the following days one found groups of people arguing the question that President Park had raised, or quoting from her two very successful school speeches. At one of the schools a certain small girl went home and asked her mother to arrange immediately for her to go to Bryn Mawr. When her mother questioned her about it she said very firmly, “I want to go to a college where the President has a sense of humour.”

The Council itself seemed to borrow some of that lightness of touch; certainly Friday, which is often a cruelly long day with both a morning and afternoon session, was interesting and amusing, and marked by an air of extremely pleasant casualness that in no way detracted from the keen interest with which everyone followed the various reports, or took part in the discussion that was always pertinent but never heated. The presence of a number of the alumnae from the District added a great deal to the significance of the meetings. Mrs. Philip Moore (Caroline Daniels Moore, 1901), hospitably and charmingly made us very welcome at her house in Hubbard Woods and was hostess at lunch to the entire group that was meeting. She contributed immeasurably to the pleasure and charm of the day.

At the Indian Hill Club in Winnetka that night the alumnae of the District and the members of the Council gathered again, after various small and pleasant informal tea parties, for dinner and to hear President Park discuss *Bryn Mawr of Today*. Some one in charge of the arrangements had had the happy idea that coffee should be served in the next room by the blazing fire, and that we should sit there for President Park to talk to us. It was all a part of the delightfulness and informality that marked all the arrangements. No one who has not heard President Park speak at one of these dinners which are always a feature of the Council, can realize quite what it means to have her share so frankly and dispassionately with the alumnae group all the hopes and fears and problems of the College. There is no greater compliment that she could pay us, and there is nothing that gives people who for one reason or another come back to the campus at long intervals, a closer sense of contact with the College or a greater sense of responsibility. What President Park had to say about Bryn Mawr itself gathered together many of the things that we had been saying and thinking about education in general.

The next morning we met again in Mrs. Moore's great paneled room, where by now we felt entirely at home. The undergraduate point of view was very well presented, and put into words the things that one has been hearing more or less as rumours, that the students are finding that it is amusing to work together again, and that the rampant individualism of the post-war years is waning. Lily Ross Taylor, head of the Latin Department, completed admirably the picture of the College which President Park and the two youngest members of the Council had already given us. And as had happened again and again, the discussion was enriched by general talk on educational problems, so that our own particular ones were seen in their relative significance.

It was with a sense of genuine regret that everyone realized that the work of the Council had come to a close and that we were all going our various ways once more. None of us who were there will soon forget the warm sense of comradeship in the meetings or the enchanting hospitality of our hostesses. We can only hope that District V. enjoyed having the Council even in a slight degree as much as the Council enjoyed meeting in District V.

Alumnae are asked to notice the advertisement of the Allerton House, and urged to stay there. If arrangements are made through the Alumnae Office, the Association will benefit substantially.

THE COUNCIL MEETING IN CHICAGO AND WINNETKA

November 10, 11, and 12, 1932

By the time the special car attached to the Pennsylvania Limited rolled into the Union Station at Chicago on November 10th a little ahead of time, the Council seemed well under way and no amount of grey sky or chilly wind or wet pavements could count against the atmosphere of warm welcome into which all the visitors stepped immediately. In no time at all every one's luggage was neatly tagged and dispatched by the efficient hands of Virginia Hobart, 1931, to the proper destination in the suburbs, and the Council members, assigned in small groups to the care of a few of the local alumnae, were soon whirling through the city to the World's Fair grounds. Then at half-past twelve one hundred and twenty-five—alumnae, Deans of preparatory schools and parents of present and future Bryn Mawr students—assembled for luncheon, and for the pleasure of hearing President Park speak on "The Separate College for Women." The twelfth Council of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College thus started under the best possible conditions, as a result of the months of planning under the direction of Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908, Councillor for District V., and Caroline Daniels Moore, 1901, Chairman of Arrangements.

Grace Wooldridge Dewes, 1909, President of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club, made a delightful speech of welcome to the Council, as she introduced President Park, and at the close of the luncheon Elizabeth Bent Clark, 1895, President of the Association, opened the first business session and expressed on behalf of the Council its pleasure in having this opportunity to meet in District V. Alice Sachs Plaut, 1908, Corresponding Secretary, called the roll of the twenty-eight Council members (See inside front cover of *BULLETIN*) including Anna B. Lawther, 1897, Councillor-at-Large, Rose Hatfield, 1932, and Rebecca Wood, 1933, all three chosen for this Council. Unfortunately, an unusually large number of members were absent:—two members of the Executive Board, Serena Hand Savage, 1922, and Josephine Young Case, 1928; three Alumnae Directors, Virginia Kneeland Frantz, 1918; Florance Waterbury, 1905, and Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, Director-elect; two Councillors, Vinton Liddell Pickens, 1921, and Jere Bensberg Johnson, 1924; Ellen Faulkner, 1913, Chairman of the Academic Committee, and Emily Cross, 1901, Chairman of the Nominating Committee; Josephine Goldmark, 1898, Chairman of the Special Committee on Alumnae Representation on Governing Boards of Colleges. In addition to the nineteen voting members of the Council, two especially invited guests were present, Miss Lily Ross Taylor, Ph.D., 1912, Professor of Latin, and Susan Follansbee Hibbard, 1901, Director-at-Large of the College. About forty of the local alumnae attended the business sessions assiduously, and more than a hundred came to some one or other of the gatherings.

The first business meeting of the Council dealt with the financial problems of the Association. Bertha Ehlers, 1909, Treasurer of the Association, gave a brief summary of the situation up to date. She said that up to November first of this year \$2,700 less had been received in contributions toward the Undesignated Alumnae Fund than in the corresponding period last year, and that receipts from

dues and from BULLETIN advertising had decreased about \$250 each, and the interest from investments showed a very slight shrinkage. The smaller return from these three last items is a natural reflection of general conditions, and the difference in the Alumnae Fund receipts may be explained by the fact that last year four reuning classes (1905, 1906, 1907, 1908) each gave \$1,000 to the Undesignated Fund in addition to other reunion gifts. This year there have been no similar gifts. On the expense side, the Association has lived well within its budget, and shows a reduction in several items of the running expenses. The money on hand is enough to meet all the budgeted obligations for the remainder of the year and to provide \$4,000 toward the \$7,000 pledge to the College. Miss Ehlers said that she had every confidence that the remaining \$3,000 needed would be received in response to the second appeal for the Alumnae Fund which had just gone out.

Lois Kellogg Jessup, 1920, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, spoke of the tentative budget which had been put before the Council for consideration. Mrs. Jessup pointed out that there are a number of reductions and no increases incorporated, and that the only difference to be noted is the addition of an item of \$325 for pensions. The Finance Committee after careful investigation had come to the conclusion that the salaries paid to employees of the Association are very moderate, and somewhat lower in each case than those paid to holders of similar positions in the College and in outside organizations where continuity of service is valuable. Miss Ehlers explained that the item for pensions had been added in an endeavor to give the Association employees the same privilege available to those of the College, where according to an optional plan the College sets aside a maximum of 5 per cent of the salary paid, and the employee another 5 per cent, and the sum thus secured is put into a life insurance endowment policy or an annuity, or is deposited in a savings fund. In each case the money is held by the College until the retirement of the employee, and may not be used before then unless the services are terminated.

Mrs. Jessup said that the average Alumnae Fund contribution for 1932 was not much less than that for 1931, but that the number of contributors had decreased. She urged that every one make an effort to share in the gift promised to the College. The fact that for the past few years the College has had the assurance of this \$7,000 from the Association has helped to make possible the retention of some very valuable Associate Professors. Through this money the College was able to make the necessary adjustments which have resulted in Honors Work in French and in the establishment of the Graduate School under one roof with a Resident Dean. To quote President Park: "This gift is now woven into the fabric of the College."

Mrs. Jessup recommended that the Council members consider the idea of life insurance as a means of raising money for the College. She said that it was quite possible that individuals interested in Bryn Mawr, whether alumnae or not, might be willing to take out policies naming the College as beneficiary, when they would not be able either to give or to will any money outright. This is in line with what the Seven Colleges Committee is trying to do in putting the situation before lawyers and trust officers who are frequently consulted about bequests. Names of individuals who might be approached about such a scheme of life insurance could be sent to the Finance Committee who would have the matter taken up by a local agent.

As the proposed budget includes provisions for the publication of an Alumnae Register or Address Book, Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, 1905, Chairman of Publicity, said that although last year it had been expected that the College would provide \$1,000 for this purpose, this item was not included in the College budget for 1931-32, and that the Association, therefore, was not committed to its share of the expense for this year as provided in its 1932 budget. Recent estimates indicated that to publish an abridged Register and to distribute it free to every alumna and former student, as was proposed by Miss Peirce in the report on the subject prepared by her with the help of the other Alumnae Directors, would cost about \$3,500, including careful follow-up and mailing charges, while one thousand copies of an Address Book could be printed for about \$1,500. As it was planned that the Address Book be sold, the net cost would be reduced. After some discussion it was

Moved, seconded and carried that it is the sense of the meeting that the publication of an Address Book or of a Register at the earliest possible time is very important to the Alumnae Association.

Miss Ehlers added that if the Association should end the year with a surplus over and above what is needed to fulfil the pledge to the College, she would recommend that this balance be put into a sinking fund for such a publication.

On the evening of November 10th the Councillors, the Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, Elizabeth Maguire, 1913, and a few other members of the Council who are most concerned with scholarships, were the guests at dinner of Ruth Furness Porter, 1896, and afterwards discussed some practical details of their work. Among the problems considered were the difficulties of ranking students entering on Plan B in relation to those taking Plan A, since no numerical marks are given on Plan B, and no averages can be calculated. Every one agreed that it is important to secure from the College and from the schools as detailed information as possible before making any scholarship award, and that every effort should be made to have a personal interview with the candidate. The great variation in the standards of schools makes it necessary to have other factors than the school recommendation on which to base the award. Great difference of opinion was expressed on the relative advantages of sending in a new scholar each year rather than continuing support of those scholars already in college when, because of limited funds, a choice must be made. On the whole, the College inclines toward having the Regional Committee send in Freshmen each year, with the understanding that the College will not allow any student of scholarship rank, who entered as Regional Scholars, to lack the funds necessary to complete her course.

The remaining sessions of the Council were held under delightful conditions at the home of Caroline Daniels Moore, 1901, in Hubbard Woods. The morning of November 11th was fully occupied by the reports of the District Councillors (pages 9 to 18 of this issue) and by the reports of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, which will be amplified and presented at the Annual Meeting before being printed in the BULLETIN. Mention was made of the discussion at the conference of the preceding evening, and after consideration it was

Moved, seconded and carried that it is the sense of the meeting that wherever possible the continuity of Freshmen Scholarships be maintained, but that in every case the final decision be left to the Regional Committee.

Considerable interest was shown in the desire expressed in many quarters for a lightening of the Latin requirements with the substitution of an additional language, usually German. Mrs. Dewey spoke of the many requests for this in New England; Mrs. Claiborne said that this would be a logical development of a more flexible set of entrance requirements, and Miss Eloise Tremaine, 1904, Headmistress of Ferry Hall, added her plea, from the standpoint of the schools.

Josephine Proudfit Montgomery, 1908, said that she had been interested in the announcement of the scholarship established in memory of Louisa Hyman Pollak, 1908, but hoped that the award would not be limited to a Western girl, as she felt sure that this would not be in accord with Mrs. Pollak's own wishes.

Miss Lawther, as Councillor-at-large, spoke of the value of having alumnae try to make connections with all former Bryn Mawr students, especially in places where there is little organization. She told of the interest aroused in a tea which she and Miss Martha Thomas had arranged in London in the summer of 1931, and urged each alumna to consider herself a "Councillor-at-large."

After a delicious luncheon the business was resumed in the afternoon, when Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908, in place of Ellen Faulkner, 1913, Chairman, gave a short report for the Academic Committee. The committee will report in more detail at the annual meeting, and also expects to publish in the next two numbers of the BULLETIN an account of its study of the record made by the Science Department of the College. Marjorie Strauss Knauth, 1918, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Physical Education, then reported briefly and reassuringly about the care of the students. Dr. Knauth will report more formally at the annual meeting. Mrs. Claiborne was able to answer a number of questions in regard to the proposed plan to admit, some years hence, without examination a few students on special recommendation from the Progressive Schools, and a few others from some of the Pennsylvania High Schools under a similar arrangement which is now being developed under the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It has not been decided whether these students must take a Scholastic Aptitude test.

The announcement was made with regret that Emily Cross, 1901, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, has resigned, as she expects to be abroad for an indefinite period. As a report from this committee, the Secretary read the ballot printed in the November issue of the BULLETIN.

At the end of the meeting that day, Marjorie Thompson, 1912, Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN, asked for suggestions. It was the sense of the meeting that a full account of the Council proceedings should be printed in the BULLETIN, and that, as far as funds permit, copies of the BULLETIN should be sent to non-members with notes asking them to join the Association. Perhaps the expense might be shared by the Districts. Mrs. Claiborne said that, since it is not customary for the College to have a printed President's Report, important news of academic affairs should be printed in the BULLETIN. In an effort to have Class Editors realize their responsibilities, it was urged that each month the name and address of each Class Editor be printed in the proper order even if there is no news for that particular class. Miss Thompson said that the Editorial Board had been obliged to limit obituaries to about one hundred words, unless the person concerned was so significant

to the whole alumnae body that it was deemed necessary to print a longer article in the body of the magazine.

The final session of the Council was held again at Mrs. Moore's on the morning of November 12th, and opened with papers given by Rose Hatfield, 1932, last year's Editor of the *College News* (page 23), and Rebecca Wood, 1933, this year's President of the Undergraduate Association, on *The Undergraduate Point of View*. After a number of questions, especially in regard to the *College News*, and to the students' interest in dramatics and in extra-curricular art classes, Miss Lily Ross Taylor, Professor of Latin, spoke on Advanced Undergraduate and Graduate Work (page 19). Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901, talked on behalf of the Alumnae Directors. Mrs. Otey will report formally at the annual meeting. Miss Lawther called the attention of the Council to the remarkable financial showing of the College investments as printed in the November BULLETIN. She also, quoting President Park as her authority, said that it was interesting to notice that in the last eleven years eight Presidents of the Undergraduate Association had come from west of the Mississippi, and five of these had been from Chicago.

In the absence of Miss Goldmark, Chairman, Alice Hawkins, 1907, Alumnae Secretary, read a short statement supplementing the report of the Committee on Alumnae Representation on Governing Boards of Colleges, published in the April, 1932, BULLETIN. Miss Goldmark will present the recommendations for formal action at the Annual Meeting. After some discussion it was

Moved, seconded and carried that Councillors and their sub-committees be consulted as to whom they consider good material for Alumnae Directors, but that the person herself be approached only by the Nominating Committee.

Moved, seconded and carried that it is the sense of the meeting that the five year term for Alumnae Directors be retained.

In the absence of Mrs. Hand, Miss Hawkins read a report on the recent activities of the Seven Colleges Committee (to be printed later), and Mrs. Hibbard spoke of the luncheon given in Chicago on November 7th, under the auspices of this committee, to a group of lawyers and officers of trust companies.

Mrs. Clark, in the absence of Mrs. Maclay, Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, said that the committee, though at present inactive, will retain its organization until conditions are more favorable for carrying out its program.

Under the head of new business, an invitation was received for the Council to meet next year in Boston.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Council accepts with pleasure the invitation of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston to meet in Boston next year.

At the end of the session Mrs. Clark spoke for the Council in expressing to Mrs. Reilly, to Mrs. Moore and to all the committee in charge of the arrangements, most heartfelt thanks for the gracious hospitality extended. The Council indicated its enthusiastic approval by a rising vote of thanks.

The Council then adjourned at 12.45 p. m.

COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

The Reports are for the most part being carried in full except for some omissions of names and specific personal information about the holders of the Regional Scholarships.

REPORT OF DISTRICT I.

(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut)

No matter how much turmoil there is in the world around us, Bryn Mawr alumnae activities as they are reported to a District Councillor in the fall have always a cheerful sound. Moreover, as work for regional scholarships carries on and increases year by year, I think we can see, through a growing closer relationship with the College, a clearer vision of the needs and problems of Bryn Mawr.

In District I. our centers of alumnae population continue to be New Haven, Providence and Boston.

The New Haven Club has had three luncheon meetings and one meeting for President Park at which she spoke for future undergraduates. Two hundred dollars was sent by New Haven to the New England Scholarship Fund and their Summer School Committee sent \$550 for the Summer School and three girls to the labor school. I am including these latter figures, because when we consider them and realize the much larger amount given each year at least in New England, for the Summer School than for any other Bryn Mawr interest, I think the sums reported for regional scholarships will appear as still more a credit to the alumnae.

The Providence Club is not large but on account of the sustained interest of a few it is a wonderfully helpful group. It has again sent \$100 to the New England Scholarship Fund and has this year for the first time the very real interest of having a Providence girl in college as a Regional Scholar.

This brings us to the Boston Club which reports two business and three social meetings during last year. This includes our spring luncheon for President Park, which is always well attended and which somehow or other last year even included three non-Bryn Mawr members who were so keen to hear our speaker that they arrived not knowing that they were "crashing the gates."

There are about two hundred and fifty members in the Boston Club. Their annual regional scholarship pledge is \$800.

Boston, by force of numbers of alumnae, has always been headquarters for the New England Regional Scholarship Committee of which Eleanor Little Aldrich is Chairman. It is a matter of real regret that for the first time in longer years than I have been on the Council, Mrs. Aldrich is not one of this group, for she could so surely fill in any of the gaps that I may leave. And besides that, we miss her.

Her Scholarship Committee has grown to sixteen members: Two from New Haven; two from Providence; one from Nashua, N. H.; one from Fall River, Mass., and ten from Boston. Resignations are rare, but every now and then a new member can be added. To quote Mrs. Aldrich, "It somewhat resembles Paul's description of the early Christians—"There are diversities of gifts but the same spirit.'" We meet about once every two months, beginning in October. In April or May it has long been our custom to meet for tea with the applicants for the following fall

and with their parents. We find it a great help to meet fathers and mothers as well as girls. Our last meeting of the year comes in July after entrance marks are received.

We have ten scholars in College this fall—now receiving assistance from New England Scholarship funds to the amount of \$3,150. In addition, several hundred more dollars are being given unofficially as private aid to New England students through members of the New England Committee for personal expenses, etc.

The sources of our funds are: (1) The New Haven Club, \$200. (2) The Providence Club, \$100. (3) The Boston Club, \$800. This last was raised by a benefit performance of *Once in a Life Time*, by *Behind the Typewriter*, by Margaret Ayer Barnes, in person, and by an annual Easter plant sale. You can see by this listing that we called on Chicago for help and received it gloriously. Mrs. Barnes' lecture in the Boston Junior League ballroom was a great success. (4) "Outside Donors" (as a result of personal interviews) about \$800. (5) General Appeal to New England Alumnae, about \$1,000. This General Appeal is sent each early spring by the Regional Scholarship Committee to all those on our New England list who have not already been personally approached for funds. It is always also a news story of the year's regional scholarship activity in New England. It seems to be one way of both spreading interest and securing funds.

For the future there are seven applications for 1933-1934. Five of these are from public schools. There are four states represented among the seven girls applying; one more than is represented by the girls now in college. Among these and among our freshmen scholars this year are girls from several schools never before heard from. I think this very definitely indicates a continuing growth of interest in and appreciation of the value of four years at Bryn Mawr.

MARGUERITE MELLEEN DEWEY, 1913,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT II.

(*New York, Southern Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware*)

District II. is divided into four sections, each with its own scholarship chairman, and my report, in order to give the colour of the district, falls naturally into four parts.

Beatrice Sorchon Binger, 1919, reports for the New York and Southern Connecticut Scholarship Committee that "even without our Senior, Dorothea Perkins, who graduated last year *cum laude*, we have six students holding either whole or partial scholarships—our Senior has one of these partial scholarships.

"Although we were reluctantly forced, on the advice of the College, to drop one of our Juniors on account of poor marks, the records of all our other scholars are brilliant.

"Both of our Junior scholars and one of our Sophomores were among those whose names were announced in Chapel as having a standing of *cum laude*, and one of our Sophomores was awarded the James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship, and therefore no longer needs our help. The activities of our students have been varied; two entered the competition for reporter's position on the *College News*

and one became a member of its editorial staff. Another is acting on the Curriculum Committee, and all took active parts in May Day. The two new Freshmen we are sending as special scholars seem to be equally promising. Both have excellent school records and were chosen from six applicants. New Jersey very generously gave a scholarship to one of the remaining four.

"During the past year we were successful in raising over \$2,000 by our customary appeal to the New York alumnae, and this enables us to continue to give all our scholars, except the two Freshmen, an extra \$100."

The New Jersey report necessarily follows New York because of the close relationship which has been maintained between the two committees. Last year New York took over a New Jersey girl and they are continuing her for her four years in college. This year a student, whose home is in New York, but who went to school in New Jersey, was taken over by the New Jersey committee.

Jean Clark Fouilhoux, 1899, reports that they have four scholars in college; a Senior, who only applied for scholarship help last year, but whose record, a good credit average, won her instant recognition. She made 96% in a Post Major Biology quiz—the highest mark of its kind ever given. She further took part in May Day, was a student instructor in Biology, and was awarded the Anna Powers Memorial Scholarship. For their Sophomore scholar they procured a Colonial Dames' Scholarship, thus enabling them to send two Freshmen: one of whom received honorable mention in her matriculation examination. Besides raising \$1,250, they obtained help for their students from various clubs in New Jersey. Mrs. Fouilhoux represents only a small group of women in northern New Jersey, but their interest and devotion always makes their report one of the most stimulating.

Martha Sheldon Nuttall, 1912, reports for the Regional Scholarship Committee for Western Pennsylvania that The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh has awarded two scholarships, one to a Senior and one to a Junior. A special scholarship awarded to a student for the past three years by one member of the club is continued for her senior year.

"The Pittsburgh Club was among the first of the local alumnae organizations to develop the scholarship plan, and we have been proud of all our scholars. All three were mentioned in Chapel as rating *cum laude* in standing. Besides our scholarship, one Senior has been awarded the Minnie Murdock Kendrick Memorial Scholarship, and our Junior the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship for the highest average in her class besides the Sheelah Kilroy Memorial Scholarship in English. Their activities vary—one is manager of Lost and Found, and the other is on the Business Board of the *College News* and the Editorial Board of the *Lantern*, and a representative on the Curriculum Committee. They all took part in May Day, and the present Seniors also acted in the Junior skit by Chekov.

"The club felt unable to award a freshman scholarship this year, its policy being to continue assistance to students in college rather than to send in new scholars. The \$1,200 we sent was raised partly by a benefit bridge."

We cannot fail in appreciation of the small groups of alumnae who so faithfully serve Bryn Mawr—giving of their time and money so that Bryn Mawr may maintain its splendid standards and continue to get excellent students who, though eager to come, could not do so without this generous help.

The last group, for which Marjorie Canby Taylor, 1920, reports, represents Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Southern New Jersey.

"We had two Seniors who graduated last year—one with distinction in French; and this year we have five students in college—one Senior, two Juniors, a Sophomore, and a Freshman. Three of these have a *cum laude* rank. One was awarded a Maria Hopper Scholarship and another one divided the Sheelah Kilroy Memorial Scholarship in English. Their extra-curricular activities vary—one is a member of the basketball and hockey varsity; another acts in the varsity play, and a third is on the Editorial Board of the *College News*. We had ten applicants for our Freshman Scholarship, and with help from the college two others are entering besides the one to whom we gave the scholarship.

"As to our finances, we have raised \$1,763 by flower shows and bridge parties, but have not yet secured all our money. If we are to continue to help the scholars in college whom we have promised support for their whole course we may not be able to send a new scholar next year."

The Pennsylvania group has made a change in its organization this year; they voted a dissolution of this branch of the Alumnae Association. Under the present organization the District Councillor appoints a chairman of the Scholarship Committee who is responsible for raising the funds, and a Vice-Chairman, who selects the scholars. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman appoint the members of their own committee. This change seemed wise in view of the fact that, when there is no endowment drive, the only alumnae activity lies with the Scholarship Committee; and the meetings of this group of the alumnae are overshadowed by the annual meeting at Bryn Mawr.

The very serious and real work which these committees are doing is shown by the quality of these reports. The scholarship students have been promised help for four years on condition that their standing is maintained, and since these scholars are proving themselves worthy the committees have risen to their obligations. But this year has been a particularly difficult one. Several committees have been faced with the problem of dropping their students already in college or not sending new ones. In normal times the Councillor has always encouraged the sending in of Freshmen, but today she doubts the advisability of this procedure. It is a question that I should like to put to the Council.

As this is my last Council meeting and as I became a Councillor at a time when its value was being doubted by a large number of alumnae, including myself, I want to summarize briefly the conclusions of three years' experience. I believe the Council has great value to the college, to the alumnae, and to the individual member. (1) There is no other official group of Bryn Mawr alumnae which makes so wide a circle of contacts with schools, pupils and parents. (2) The interest of the alumnae of the district which often lies dormant is aroused, with a resultant increased activity. (3) And this time I speak personally—I have enjoyed a genuine companionship in these Council meetings and have gained an understanding of the sectional needs of the Alumnae Association in relation to Bryn Mawr.

JEANNE KERR FLEISCHMANN, 1910,

Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT III.

(Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee)

(Written on board S. S. President Grant, en route, via the Panama Canal, for the Orient)

District III. is proud to report that its freshman scholar, of Cocoa, Fla., entered with a credit average and made one hundred in plane geometry. Last year's scholar, who came from Richmond, completed her freshman year satisfactorily. This year she has returned to college with aid from the college and the Virginia Randolph Ellett Fund, which this year amounted to \$100 and was given to her instead of to the freshman scholar. The establishment of this fund grew out of the difficulties arising from the peculiar status of Richmond in the district. Large enough to act as a unit, but too small to raise a full scholarship annually, the Richmond group of alumnae has decided to give a lump sum each year in honor of Miss Ellett, whose name the Richmond scholarship, when there is one, will bear. Last year this fund, as yet unnamed, was given unrestrictedly to District III. because the only candidate for the scholarship was a Richmond girl. This year it was given to us with the distinct understanding that it should be used for this same girl instead of for the freshman scholar. I want to request that this fund be not called a scholarship, because so far it is so small that to term the girl who receives it the "Richmond scholar" would give a decidedly wrong impression.

The organization of the Richmond group deserves sincere congratulation, but it is very hard on the district as a whole. Excluding its members, as well as those of the Washington and Baltimore clubs, and counting out former graduate students who always seem to reserve their contributions for the colleges at which they took their A.B.'s, we have in our ten states less than one hundred and fifteen alumnae to whom to appeal for funds. This small number must raise annually a full \$500, and anyone who has had experience in writing letters asking for money will know that to get an average of more than four dollars a person from any group is a difficult matter. Our system of state chairmanships, however, makes the task far less discouraging. As this system has been rather generally misunderstood I want to take a few minutes to explain it.

Our naming an alumna in each state to act as local chairman has not in any way altered the duties of the Councillor in relation to the central committee or involved the committee in additional correspondence. It has greatly simplified the work of the Councillor by making it unnecessary for her to write to everyone in her ten states. She writes to the state chairman, who in turn gets in touch with the local alumnae. All checks are sent directly to the Councillor, just as before. The state chairmen, by conversation, letter-writing and the placing of posters create a more vigorous local interest than could possibly be inspired by a distant Councillor. When Baroness Korff, my predecessor, first decided that the scheme would be worth trying, we had no candidates at all for the District III. scholarship.

In the following year we had queries from several girls, although the scholarship had already been awarded, and last year I corresponded with five different aspirants. Of these only three actually took examinations, but I mention all because I think that the number indicates very clearly that the local chairmen have done good work.

In my correspondence with the central committee I have again and again urged that Bryn Mawr, through Miss Ward or some other representative, investigate the numerous schools in the south which, all unsuspected by us, have for years been preparing girls for the College Board examinations and sending large numbers to Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. The Girls' High School in Atlanta, the Miller High School in Macon, Ashley Hall in Charleston, and the Ward Belmont School in Nashville are conspicuous examples. A girl from Ashley Hall competed for our scholarship this year and, although she did not win it, was accepted by the college. St. Mary's School, in Raleigh, N. C., also prepared for the College Board examinations, although it is less interested in doing so than the others that I have named because it is itself a junior college of accepted standards. Just before leaving home I heard that the Peace Junior College, of Raleigh, had been "accredited," and I think it might also be worth investigating. As far as the south is concerned, the Bryn Mawr point of view is about fifty years behind the times. It does not occur to anyone in the Alumnae Association that anything has happened below the Mason and Dixon line since Appomattox. Meanwhile, Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley have been drawing winning cards. Isn't it time for us to wake up?

Celeste Webb, 1909, Chairman of the Baltimore Scholarships Committee, reports: "Under Mrs. Dushane Penniman's able leadership, and as a result of the new enthusiasm created by the meeting of the Council here, we were able to offer a second partial scholarship. In other words, we awarded a \$500 scholarship to a student of the Roland Park School, and \$250 to a student of the Kirk School, Bryn Mawr, and a resident of Easton, Maryland.

"This past year also marks the beginning of our new policy of offering a scholarship annually and the discontinuance of the sophomore additional award of \$300 to our scholar for her second year. We feel it is more important to offer a scholarship of some kind each year than to give the scholar further assistance during her sophomore year.

"One other fact that I should like to mention is the fact that the whole \$750 has been raised by subscriptions without the assistance of benefits.

"Mrs. George Buck, 12 Overhill Road, is the new chairman of the Scholarships Committee. The other members of that committee are: Mrs. Dushane Penniman, Mrs. Charles Bagley, Jr., Miss Clare Hardy, and Miss Emerson Lamb. Mrs. Roger Howell is the new treasurer of the association, and I am president."

Helen Stevens Gregory, 1902, Scholarships Chairman, says: "There is nothing to report from Washington except that the Bryn Mawr Club has its own scholar this year, quite independent of District III., and is also continuing its scholar of last year."

VINTON LIDDELL PICKENS, 1921,

Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT IV.

(Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio)

The names of our two senior scholars are well known to most members of this Council. We of District IV. do not tire of singing their praises or of being grateful that we have been able to make college an actual fact in their lives.

Miss Swindler, under whom one of them is doing most of her work, says that she is an exceptionally fine and thorough scholar. When her senior year is completed, she expects to continue her work in Archaeology. Undoubtedly, through our efforts, we have enabled her to go to Bryn Mawr, pursue her interest, and in all probability have established her vocation and livelihood. In addition to our regional scholarship, she has been awarded the Durfee Scholarship and the Hayt Award. The other Senior, too, has applied herself and achieved well.

Our other scholar completed her freshman year in June, and completed it in a blaze of glory. Here, indeed, is a student of high quality. Besides our regional scholarship she has received the Richards Scholarship.

We regret to report no new freshman candidate this year, but there was no good one, and three candidates are about all we felt our district could carry in these times of turmoil.

I should like to give a word of praise to our alumnae of the Middle West who have made and are making our scholars possible. Cincinnati and Indianapolis, our two faithful standbys, have by their example, I feel certain, stirred up enthusiasm in other centers. This year we are happy to report a renewed Bryn Mawr vigor in Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. Substantial contributions have been sent in from each of these cities. As usual, in September we issued a District News Sheet (a depression one, to be sure, mimeographed on cheap paper and mailed with a cent and one-half stamp, as compared with our neatly printed folder of a year ago). This news sheet netted in responses \$28.00 from alumnae who have no group or local affiliation. Through the combined efforts, therefore, of the district, Mrs. Farrar was enabled to mail promptly to the college on November 1 the required sum.

My report would not be complete without noting one achievement, the credit for which must go solely to Mrs. Farrar, our district's able Scholarships Chairman. Mrs. Manning wrote us last spring concerning a certain Senior who for lack of funds could not be graduated in June unless somehow some money could be given or raised immediately. This student had never been a regional scholar, but she had received grants from the college. Bryn Mawr had done all it possibly could to help her, and she had borrowed up to the limit from the Loan Fund. The situation for the girl was a desperate one. "What to do?" was Mrs. Manning's plea. The student geographically belonged to us, and so Mrs. Manning appealed to us. But our own treasury was empty. By the greatest good luck, Mrs. Farrar enlisted the interest of a Columbus woman, whose home had once been in the same small Ohio town from which this student came. A miracle occurred. Two hundred dollars was born of that non-Bryn Mawr contact and forwarded with joy at once to Mrs. Manning. We were deeply grateful to our Columbus friend and very happy to have been instrumental in bringing together the means and the end!

On another occasion, because of Cleveland and Detroit's prompt response to our appeal in April, we were able to advance on a 24 hours' notice all the scholarship money needed to pay the tuition for one of our scholars who is doing her senior year's work in Europe.

So by co-operation and good luck we have been able to adapt ourselves and rise to the occasion in filling our immediate needs.

In spite of bad times, in spite of the presidential turmoil, in spite of the extra daily demands upon each one of us, the alumnae of District IV. have once more given practical proof of their loyalty to Bryn Mawr and their interest in this business of education. I should like to take this occasion to thank each loyal alumna in my district for her support in this great scholarship project. We, who have the management of the district's welfare, are aware that our annual plea is just one of a series in these troublous times. We are also aware that, perhaps, no finer piece of giving exists than that of helping some students of tried and proven ability to attain in some measure the good life.

ADELINE WERNER VORYS, 1916,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT V.

(Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Wyoming, Montana)

This year District V. is feeling very proud of its past business sense and perhaps accidental foresight, because it has had to raise such a small sum to fill its scholarships fund quota. Owing to our exertions in having held two benefits in the year before the deep depression, we had to raise a comparatively small sum last year, which we did by sending out letters of appeal. We are at present supporting three regular scholars; two Seniors, one of whom spent last year abroad; also a Freshman, a matriculation scholar from our district, who ranks sixth in the entering class. In addition we have awarded to a Junior a special scholarship for one year only.

Our last year's senior scholar graduated *cum laude*. She also held the Hopkins Music Scholarship. Our present Senior holds the White Scholarship.

So far we have no candidate for next year, but have three applicants for the fall of 1934.

ANNA DUNHAM REILLY, 1908,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT VI.

(Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico)

During the past year District VI. has done nothing that will blaze a path of glory for its trail; the old complaints still rush to mind. Eight large states, with two hundred and more Bryn Mawrters spread thinly over their hundreds of square miles, seem almost impossible to co-ordinate. The only organized club in the district is in St. Louis, where are also the Regional Scholarship Chairman, and your humble Councillor. This centralization is possibly one of our greatest troubles. However, I have been trying for a year to have Bryn Mawr clubs organized in other big cities of the district, and have been remarkably unsuccessful. On the

other hand, it is probably best to have the regional officers located within easy distance of all the co-operation that they can get. I assure you, they need it!

As was suggested to me at last year's Council meeting, I have tried to appoint state chairmen in my region, but middle western ladies seem to be awfully busy. After writing more than twenty letters, I am forced to confess that I have only three chairmen actually on the job. Missouri is, of course, fairly well organized because of the St. Louis nucleus, and has not been among my troubles. Mrs. James Chestnutt is chairman for Arkansas, where we have six alumnae. Mrs. C. A. Clarke is chairman for Kansas, with twenty-four Bryn Mawr offspring. Mrs. Allmand H. Blow is spreading a maternal wing over eleven Oklahomans. Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Nebraska are still orphans to the Alumnae Association. All these states look modest enough on a map, but even the acquisition of a chairman is hardly sufficient to work up much Bryn Mawr interest, in the many schools from which they must surely graduate some possible Bryn Mawr material. People simply cannot, in these lean years, travel around in the name of a cause, near as it may be to their hearts. I try to keep in touch with all the states by letters twice a year to all the Bryn Mawrters in them, but this does not prove very satisfactory, if the number of responses I receive can be a criterion.

Despite all this, I'm really not discouraged. Our regional scholar whom we are now putting through her senior year is doing splendid work. In addition to our Regional Scholarship she holds half of the Sheelah Kilroy English prize. This year she has been made Editor-in-Chief of *The Lantern*. We are naturally very proud.

So far we have no applications for next year's regional scholarship. Mrs. Chestnutt writes from Arkansas, "Ever since my return from Bryn Mawr in the spring of 1909 I have been trying to persuade Hot Springs students to choose that as their college, but all my efforts have been useless. The only prospect I ever had, as a girl for whom Bryn Mawr College seemed ideal, was deflected from her course by a former student at one of the prep. schools in Bryn Mawr. The latter reported the life of Bryn Mawr College girls as nothing but a 'grind!'" However, Mrs. Chestnutt's own daughter, aged ten, plans to follow in her mother's footsteps, as does the daughter of one of the other state chairmen. In contrast to this is a letter from Nebraska. "I have a niece, who graduates in June, who is a gifted dramatist. No funds for college. She is one of the first in her class at high school, very pretty, very sociable. She is just another flower born on the prairies to wither and die unseen. What can we do about it?" Mrs. Rauh, our scholarship chairman, wrote to suggest an application for a scholarship, but the prairie flower apparently preferred to wither, for nothing more was heard from her.

We have only one serious application so far, for the future—a very promising girl in Sedalia, Mo., who will be ready for college in 1935. However, Mrs. Manning's visits last winter, to St. Louis and Kansas City were really inspiring to the faithful. Routine Bryn Mawr publicity soared into front page news, and interest was aroused in all the schools. The girls seemed particularly pleased with the opportunity to take the new plan examinations, and I think that the old taboo against Bryn Mawr as being too hard for anybody but an infant prodigy, was finally dispelled. At present I know of three very nice girls in St. Louis who

plan to enter college in the next two or three years, with two or three others who are considering it seriously. All in all, the future in our district seems at least as good as the past has been, and though money does not pour down upon us like manna from the heavens, Bryn Mawr remains one of the causes dear to a good many alumnae, and the great middle west has its share of these.

ERNA RICE, 1930,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT VII.

(California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona)

District VII. comprises an enormous territory where Bryn Mawrters are scattered over deserts, and mountains, and huge valleys. The graduates of Bryn Mawr have always been few as compared with other colleges and universities. We regard with envy, for example, the mob that attends a Mills' picnic! In the entire district, which may be considered as the Far West of the United States, there are less than two hundred members. A successful meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club of Southern California may boast an attendance of as many as twenty members. At a recent meeting held in Claremont, thirty-five miles from Los Angeles, we were overjoyed by the attendance of *the* three Bryn Mawrters residing in Redlands, sixty-six miles from town. They now consider themselves the Bryn Mawr Club of Redlands and hope to meet occasionally with the larger group of Los Angeles. We of Los Angeles hope they do!

Los Angeles and San Francisco, however, remain the two strongholds of the west. With conscientious effort on the part of every active member (and I am sorry to say that a large percentage of the two hundred is dead wood) these two centers have managed to uphold our record of last year and each one is once more sending a scholar, giving us two students at Bryn Mawr, and we are proud to say that they are students in the real sense of the word.

The members of northern California are continuing to tell the local schools about Bryn Mawr with the hope of finding another scholar and also with the idea of interesting California girls in going there.

The activities of the southern group have been more or less individual. We always strive to interest intelligent prospects, but whether we shall aspire to send another scholar next year remains on the knees of the gods. All we can do is to hope.

JERE BENSBERG JOHNSON, 1924,
Councillor.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLLEGE

The Board of Directors of the College met in Philadelphia on Thursday, October 20th. All the Alumnae Directors and the three Alumnae Directors-at-large were present. The next meeting of the Board will be held in Bryn Mawr on December 15th. If members of the Association have suggestions which they would like brought before the Board, they are urged to communicate with the Alumnae Directors.

ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE WORK AT BRYN MAWR

LILY ROSS TAYLOR, PH.D. 1912

Professor of Latin

One of the most important features of the new curriculum which went into effect at Bryn Mawr two years ago is the requirement that every student take at least one advanced course in her major subject. Since, as a matter of fact, many students take more than one such course, the amount of advanced work done at the College is now greatly increased. A significant factor in the development of advanced work is the flexibility of hours of class meeting. A "unit" course, equivalent to a four-hour course for the year, normally meets three times a week. But elementary unit courses often meet four or even five hours a week, while advanced courses of the same value sometimes have no more than two meetings. The advanced students thus have the opportunity to work more intensively with a less interrupted schedule.

Honours work was added to the major in various departments by a rather informal arrangement which began in 1928, and has increased steadily. In some departments honours work is given in addition to regular advanced courses, allowing the student who takes both at once to do a fairly heavy amount of specialization. In other departments—Latin, for instance, from which I naturally draw my illustrations—honours courses are substituted for advanced courses. The senior major students who are so well prepared linguistically that they no longer need the close supervision of their work which accompanies the usual advanced course meet in a separate group. They have a special course which includes less linguistic work than the ordinary advanced work and they spend a much larger proportion of their time on the preparation of special papers and reports.

In some departments the meetings of the honour students have been almost altogether in the nature of private conferences with the instructor. In Latin, however, all the honour students have a regular meeting together once a week. The meetings are apt to be very informal. We have long had at Bryn Mawr, for such groups, some of the special features that a college like Bennington has been announcing recently. I regularly hold my honours meetings in my living room before the fire if the weather permits, and part of our discussion takes place over a cup of tea. In some types of work—science or history of art or archaeology for instance—meetings out of the regular class rooms and laboratories are less possible because of the difficulty of transporting the material used, but informality is again the character of the meetings. In addition to the group meetings there are also frequent conferences between faculty and students. This year I am making a regular schedule for such conferences, partly because of the advice of one of last year's honour students who implied that she had been inclined to procrastinate when I left it to her to fix the date for conferences.

There is the greatest variety in the matter of examination of honours work. Some departments give no examination, but depend chiefly on reports and papers

from the students to test the quality of the work. Others give a type of examination (such as the sight reading and prose that form the most important part of the test in Latin) which requires very little preparation. Still other departments give a very extensive examination for which detailed preparation is necessary. One department, English, gives such an examination, not only to candidates for honours, but to all students majoring in the subject. The preparation for these examinations in subjects like history, which cover a wide field, often seems difficult enough to act as a serious deterrent to the student who would otherwise register for honours.

So far there has been little standardization of the character of honours work among departments. It was considered desirable to work out a plan for honours by a gradual process rather than by any formal legislation. At present, after several years of the gradual process, there seems to be a feeling that some degree of standardization in the plan is necessary, and the Curriculum Committee of the Faculty is at present at work on the question.

The plan for honours at Bryn Mawr is far less radical than that in effect at some other colleges. In most departments only Seniors are admitted to honours, and even Seniors often spend not less than a unit and a half (equivalent to six hours for the year) on the work. Such a plan is in marked contrast with the plans of Swarthmore and Smith where the work of the last two years is for properly qualified students entirely devoted to honours. It is improbable that there will be a great increase of concentration in work for honours at Bryn Mawr, at least as long as the present curriculum is in force. Many of our departments have such a small staff that the student specializing too heavily in one department will work with too small a number of members of the faculty and will not secure sufficient variety of point of view. But the advanced courses and even many of the second year courses are small enough at Bryn Mawr to give the student a type of individual training which in larger colleges is possible only in something approximating honours courses.

The development of honours work has not displaced the advanced courses or removed all the good students from these courses. Practically all honour students, if they are not at the same time taking advanced courses, have had advanced work previously. Moreover, many excellent students find it desirable for their plans for future work to secure a wider basis in undergraduate training than the more specialized work for honours can give. Indeed, it is sometimes desirable even for students who expect to do graduate work to plan their work along lines that are very similar to the old group system. It is one of the advantages of the present curriculum that such an arrangement of the course is a perfectly honorable alternative for reading for honours.

With the development of honours there has been a tendency to have the work in advanced courses and even in second year courses become more advanced in character. That tendency has been carried further by the marked increase in seriousness which we, at Bryn Mawr, like the faculties of many other colleges, have felt in the student body in recent years. An outcome of that seriousness is the co-operation between student and faculty which has also characterized American college life generally. The student curriculum committee is now an effective organization which makes known student opinion, and the faculty desires to know what the students think of questions at issue.

The same seriousness and the same readiness to co-operate is also apparent in the graduate school. We are at present considering at Bryn Mawr some far-reaching changes in the requirements for the Ph.D. The first suggestions for the changes came from the graduate curriculum committee. The significance of recommendations of such character from the students can hardly be over-estimated. It is unthinkable that we, of my generation in the graduate school at Bryn Mawr, should have ventured to bring up a proposal for a change in the requirements laid upon us by the faculty. Co-operation among the students has been made more possible by the new feeling of solidarity which has come from the establishing of a graduate house in Radnor and the appointment of a Dean of the Graduate School. There is now effective machinery for looking out for the interests of the group.

The Graduate School is the feature of Bryn Mawr College which still makes it unique among the colleges of the country, a feature which elsewhere belongs only to the University. Here I am glad to be able to report something which the Dean of the Graduate School has just told me. The Commonwealth Fund Fellows, who come every year from Great Britain to study for two years in America, have never been able to study at Bryn Mawr because the college was not listed as an American university. Dean Schenck has just secured the addition of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School to the list of universities to which the Fellows may go. It is a recognition of the Graduate School which I think that the work done at the college fully warrants. The Graduate School is a very great interest of mine, for it was as a member of it that I first came to know the college, and it is as a member of the faculty of the college that I have the opportunity of directing graduate work which very few women in America have.

The great advantage of doing graduate work at a small college like Bryn Mawr lies in the fact that the small number of students makes possible the closest co-operation between students and faculty. Every graduate student receives a great amount of individual attention, not only from her own department, but, if she is a candidate for the Ph.D., from a committee of the faculty, which reads her written examinations, attends her oral, often taking part in the questioning, and reads and criticizes her dissertation. The disadvantage is the small size of the faculty and the lack of variety of point of view. That we succeed in compensating for, at least in some degree, by urging that students shall do at least some of their work away from Bryn Mawr. Many of our students go abroad for at least part of their work, sometimes with the aid of one of our foreign fellowships, sometimes securing aid from foundations outside the college. Our students have received gratifying recognition in the scholarships and fellowships awarded by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, the American Academy in Rome, the Carnegie Foundation, the American Association of University Women, and the Institute of International Education.

We plan the work of our students rather carefully and I do not think that our arrangements are open to the criticisms made in the article on "Study Abroad" in the November number of *Harper's*. We do not send students to work with men who died some years ago and we do not thrust a student into a German University with no plan for her to learn the German language. The Committee on European

Fellowships and the faculty have carefully scrutinized the plans of our prospective fellows.

Some of our students also work at other American Universities. This year in the absence of Mr. Cadbury our Fellow in Biblical Literature is working at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and we at Bryn Mawr have been very much pleased with the special consideration she has had there. For instance, a course in Syriac is being given at the Oriental Institute for her alone. Another candidate for the doctorate at Bryn Mawr, holding a Fellowship of the American Association of University Women, is working at Johns Hopkins and is having the benefit of advice and criticism on the dissertation which she is preparing.

In Bryn Mawr the Graduate School has the permanent association with the outside work which comes from the fact that most of its students are from other colleges and universities of the United States and Canada, and from various European Universities, and that the students thus represent a wide variation in background and experience. In Latin, as in many other departments, we have benefitted from having students trained abroad with a background and point of view very different from that of the rest of our students. The effect of the group of foreign students on the school has been of great importance, especially of late years, when the co-operation established with the Institute of International Education has led to a more satisfactory method of selecting from the masses of applicants the students who are best fitted for the work at Bryn Mawr. The foreign students themselves have entered into the life of the college and have appreciated the opportunity of informal contacts which life in Radnor has provided.

The contacts between undergraduates and graduates have been made rather easier since the graduates have had a house of their own and have no longer been in the position of being in a sense interlopers in the smoking rooms of the other halls. The advanced students frequently know the graduates in their courses, and the honour students who use the seminaries in various departments see something of the graduates who are using the same room. The undergraduates sometimes come to the Journal Clubs. My honour students have often spoken of the help they have received from friendly graduates on all sorts of technical books which they did not know how to use. There is still much less contact than one might wish, much less than there would be if there were more desire on the part of the undergraduates to know the graduates. But the two groups, one entirely professional and the other necessarily less so, have divergent interests at many points. How divergent in politics I noticed lately when a member of the *News* Board complained that the large Socialist vote in Radnor disturbed the College statistics, which showed a heavy majority for Hoover.

We are eager at Bryn Mawr to maintain a strong and widely representative Graduate School, and I should like to urge the alumnae, whose Regional Scholarships have brought to the College many of our ablest undergraduates, to make the Graduate School known to excellent graduates of other colleges and universities. I can speak from personal experience of the value of the work at Bryn Mawr for the graduate of the middle western university, and I think that a strong representation from the middle west will be of benefit to us in the Graduate School.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

By ROSE HATFIELD, 1932

When I was asked to represent the Class of 1932 on the Alumnae Council it was suggested that I discuss the *College News* as my contribution to the general topic, "The Undergraduate Point of View." I was doubly glad that the *News* was mentioned—first, because it is the only subject I really know anything about, and mainly because I believe that the *News* is more intimately concerned with the undergraduate point of view than with any other one thing. As long as I have been connected with the *News*, and probably since its first humble appearance in 1914, we amateur journalists have made it our chief occupation to take the pulse of the College regularly. The collegiate pulse is a very difficult thing to locate and even more difficult to read accurately—but we have always acted on the assumption that it exists.

Besides attempting to find out what the College thought, we have also tried to help it think and to give it every opportunity to express itself in our pages. We were especially proud of Miss Sanborn's success in making a combination of these functions really vital to the undergraduate body. It was under her editorship that the present plan was adopted whereby any collegiate matters which are introduced in the editorial column of the *News* and discussed with any interest in the correspondence column are automatically brought under the consideration of the College Council, on which the editor of the *News* is privileged to sit. Several very important subjects have been taken up through the medium of the *News*, so we feel that we really do play an influential and, we hope, a beneficial part in undergraduate affairs.

The actual mechanics of the *News* is a fairly simple matter after a new editor has adjusted herself to its organization or made any necessary changes. It does require occasional prodding of board members, and the editor knows that she can plan on spending at least twelve or fifteen hours a week in routine work if nothing unexpected turns up. We have a very professional and opulent looking office in Goodhart which we share with the *Lantern*. Every Monday afternoon the Editorial and Business Boards hold a joint meeting at which all the assignments for the previous week are turned in—theoretically, at least, assignments are made for the next week, and all editorials and letters are read and discussed. No editorials are printed without the majority consent of the joint boards—it always surprised me how often the vote was unanimous and how carefully the objections of dissenting members were considered before the final decision was made. We also tried to foresee any complications which might arise in the presentation of news, and to get the reactions of the board to the possibly dangerous material. I am sorry to admit, however, that this method was not infallible. The Business Board then brought up any problems of advertisement or subscription canvassing for discussion.

Monday night is sacred to the copy editor, who is, according to the best professional etiquette, "responsible for errors in taste." That passes a great mental burden to the harassed copy editor, who is struggling to read all the copy for errors of any kind and to concoct intelligible headlines on a strictly numerical basis. I am sure, however, that the general public is unaware of this journalistic rule.

for most editors-in-chief find that the blame for mistakes rarely gets to the theoretically responsible person.

All the weekly material, except for the inserts of the events of Monday evening and Tuesday, is printed on long strips of paper, or galleys, and ready for the editor-in-chief on Tuesday night. While the proof is being corrected on one set of galleys, the editor is trying to remember everything she ever learned about jigsaw puzzles in order to fit the columns into a definitely limited *News* dummy on which the advertisements have already been pasted. If the puzzle doesn't fit, the reading matter suffers, because the advertiser is a peculiarly sensitive animal who takes away his patronage if he is slighted. The editor then has to decide which item interests the greatest number least—consequently she is often accused of carelessness and favoritism. The *News* is then printed in its final form, corrected by a *News* member, and delivered—ideally without mistakes—on Wednesday night. You can see what dangers beset the *News* Board at every step.

This routine goes very smoothly on the whole. The really difficult element is the choice of material, and it is here that the board must make the greatest effort to keep in touch with the undergraduate point of view. Certain things are automatically covered, such as the lectures which many students are required to attend for a course and do not want to hear.

Prominent visitors are usually interviewed; book and dramatic reviews are always included; and, of course, College activities of all sorts are reported. I believe that the readers are disappointed if they do not find those things. The editorials depend on what the board thinks the students want or should want. A regular and successful humour column arises from the presence on the board of some one with the time, the vitality and the wit to be funny every week for approximately six hundred words. Last year it was not a superhuman, but a super-editorial task, so the *Pillar of Salt*, which was such a sensation under Bipps Linn and Puppy McKelvey, died a much-mourned death. It is not these standbys, however, which make a newspaper, even a college weekly, interesting and necessary to its readers. Every *News* board is anxious to get one or two scoops by which it will be remembered, and a great deal of time is spent in planning ways and means to find a sensation or to create one. Fortunately, most of the ideas are still-born.

Last year we tried out a few new ways of stimulating our rather blasé and very critical public. We thought that the idea, borrowed from the files of 1920, of a *News* entirely written and edited by the faculty, might not be too great a burden on the editors, and would certainly entertain the students. The faculty co-operated beautifully under the editorship of Miss Caroline Robbins, and produced a very clever six-page issue which we were sure would provoke a great deal of comment, if only on the probable authorship of the various unsigned articles. Miss Robbins received one communication after this great scoop. It was a letter addressed to her in her capacity of editor-in-chief of the *College News*, and said: "Dear Miss Robbins, I cannot understand why I have not had my *News* regularly this year. If the delivery is not improved I shall have to ask for the return of my subscription."

A somewhat more violent reaction was aroused by the attempt the *News* made last February to find out what the students really felt about marriage. Discussion was started by a Round Table held by Mrs. Collins in order that a lady

writing a magazine article, on what the seven leading women's colleges thought about marriage, might hear Bryn Mawr's views. Smoking room conversation on the subject became so serious that a questionnaire was inevitable. The *News* tried to give a complete picture of what the undergraduate thought by including such major issues as had emerged in the group talks—questions about marriage vs. career, divorce; companionate and trial marriage; children and the qualifications of a husband. The results were as much of a surprise to those of us who made out the questionnaire as to those who answered it. I think a great many people secretly hoped that we would have new and startling ideas about marriage. They must have been disappointed when they saw the headlines in the *News* of February 24th, "Marriage Questionnaires Bring to Light Surprising Conservatism in Student Body."

I hope that most of you have read the analysis of the answers—it is not possible to read them all here, but some awfully interesting facts came out in the comparisons of the replies of the different halls and classes. The author of the article, a Senior, was delighted to be able to prove one amusing and stimulating point: "The statistics of the two upper classes seem to point to one generalization—namely, that the idealism and the self-confidence of the junior year matures to a broader and warier attitude." As the Associated Press ran our conclusions in newspapers all over the country, a great deal of outside interest was aroused. The item which caused the most comment was the fact that 55% of the College favored companionate marriage. The answer was based on our definition of companionate marriage as "legal marriage entered into with a view to permanence, but with knowledge of birth control and with acceptance of divorce by mutual consent where there are no children." It seemed harmless enough to the papers of the East, but apparently the mere phrase is a red flag to the bull in the West. A Bryn Mawr alumna in Denver gave a long newspaper interview deploring the decadence of the present college generation, and our radicalism was featured—in absolute contradiction to our own diagnosis of conservatism. Evidently the tempest blew over, however, because the enraged Denver alumna's daughter entered Bryn Mawr this fall.

One of the really surprising facts that emerged, it seemed to me, was that 83% of the students in the survey preferred marriage to a career, and that 94% would place marriage before their careers in case of conflict. The present *News* board is continuing this policy of getting statistics to determine the undergraduate point of view. The recent presidential ballot was overwhelmingly in favor of President Hoover, which is certainly a conservative result.

I hope I have been able to make you see some of the ambitions of the *News* and some of the reasons why it so often falls short of its goal. I personally feel that there is no undergraduate activity which is more deserving of the support and encouragement of the alumnae.

ERRATUM

Omitted in November BULLETIN from list of
Alumnae Daughters in the Class of 1936:

| <i>Daughter</i> | <i>Mother</i> | <i>Class</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Helen Kellogg | Anna Collins | 1906 |

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dean Manning and I were somewhat apprehensive last spring when we faced the question of the class which was to enter in the fall. We thought it could hardly be *both* large and good, and from preliminary skirmishing we were sure that it would be impossible for us to meet its demand on us for scholarship funds. July came and the Entrance Committee met, October came and the Class of 1936 was suddenly flesh and blood before our eyes. I should like to give the alumnae my impression of them.

In numbers it is an average class, smaller than the record class entering in 1929, smaller than the present Junior Class at the beginning, twelve larger than last year's. It comes from a typical geographical background, with, naturally enough, a slight increase in Pennsylvania students and a slight drop in students from far away, with no one from California or the northwest this year, and only 5% from west of the Mississippi. It is as usual firmly rooted in American soil; 60% of the class have not so much as a stray grandparent born abroad, and the surnames bear out the usual somewhat confused statements on the application cards that the racial stock is predominately from the British Isles. In a quarter of the families both father and mother are college graduates or have had college training, eighteen are daughters of Bryn Mawr alumnae or former students. A rather higher percentage of Freshmen (81%) come from families where neither father nor mother has had a college education, but as usual the largest group (39%) is the product of inequality—a college-trained father and a mother without college training.

Now as to the girls themselves. They are the youngest class by a month since 1922; they have in a slightly lowered number of cases (83%, average 87%) been prepared in private schools, and another year or two of financial strain may drop this figure still lower. The 111 of them got their college preparation in 79 different schools.

Now as for my fear that in a year of fewer applications, the class, as finally chosen, might not seem a good one—good in the narrow sense of brains and promise. All alumnae know through tiresome reiteration that the Entrance Committee has available various kinds of information about its applicants. It has an entrance examination average, along with the various marks in separate examinations (and in the case of Plan B candidates the four actual examination books); it has the school records of three or four years kept usually in great detail; it has the result of both verbal and mathematical Scholastic Aptitude Tests; it has a characterization usually from the head of the school following the line of the suggestive questions sent by the college, and finally in an increasing number of cases Miss Ward is contributing a personal impression of the girl. The two last valuable sources of information naturally cannot be arranged to form an order of preference, but the first three more or less contribute a comparative estimate.

The investigation of these facts reassures me completely as to the "goodness" of the present Freshmen—in fact, not only reassures, but satisfies me. Almost a quarter of the class (24%) had an average of 80 or over in the examinations they presented. This is far above the average percentage of the last ten years and has only twice been passed.

To use good Entrance Committee jargon, the Scholastic Aptitude Tests are believed to have high correlation value, and can be used in predicting the student's work in English and the other languages, or in Mathematics and Science, as the case may be. The records of this class in the Scholastic Aptitude Test are striking. Thirty of the class were graded A. in the verbal test, and 72 (68% of the class) were graded either A. or B. Twelve out of the class were graded A. in a mathematical test, and thirty-eight (28%) either A. or B. And the layman can see that the record of the class is high.

I said that the school reports in general cannot be classified or summarized; they are based on different plans and different standards, and kept with more or less, and certainly varying, accuracy. It is possible, however, in the case of the schools who are willing to report the girl's place in her school class to get another light on the student who presents herself to the College. The list of first scholars in their respective schools was long this year and included the leading ladies of a number of the most thorough and enlightened private schools in the east and middle west and of four large high schools, where to stand first means to do better than a large number of competitors. And in general the standing of the high school students in the present college class was high in the schools from which they came.

As we foresaw, many girls could enter Bryn Mawr this year only with help from the college or from outside. Thirteen of them are Regional Scholars; seventeen hold other scholarships; altogether the full total of fees is lightened somewhere for thirty-nine Freshmen. By the endless energy of Dean Manning and Miss Ward, by the generosity of many individuals, and in part by a sacrifice of the funds of the college itself, the class in its numbers and promise is starting on its four-year road. We like to think that when the four years are past they will have justified the hard work underlying their choice.

CAMPUS NOTES

By JANET MARSHALL, 1933

Since only sixteen Bryn Mawr students can and did vote in the presidential elections this year, it was amazing that they should take so active an interest in the campaigns of the three major candidates. Soon after College opened this fall, political meetings were held; each party elected a chairman and a committee; and soon afterwards buttons appeared on almost every sweater. Listening to smoking-room conversation we soon became convinced that if the nation went as Bryn Mawr did, there would be no doubt about the election of Norman Thomas. The Socialists have been more active than any other group. They have held innumerable rallies and discussions on the Library steps and in the Common Room. To be sure, speakers from all the parties were invited to address the students, but it was the Socialists who organized the program, and the consensus of campus opinion seemed to be that they showed off better than their opponents in this matter. It was also the Socialists who organized the great political rally on the night of November 8th, in which students paraded, garbed as every one from Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Walker to William Randolph Hearst and Dolly Gann, and made appropriate speeches.

It was, then, tremendously surprising to find, in the words of the *College News*, that "Bryn Mawr is standing solidly behind the re-election of President Hoover." Two-thirds of the College voted in the straw vote that the *News* conducted, and about three-fifths of those voting supported Hoover, and also indicated that they normally supported his party. It is less surprising, but none the less interesting, that in the Graduate School there was one more vote for Thomas than for the other two candidates together. In the undergraduates of the College the Democrats and Socialists split the remaining two-fifths, with the Socialists slightly in the lead. It would seem that our reformers and malcontents are to be heard and not seen. They are waging a sincere but almost hopeless battle against the inertia of the great and cautious, if not contented, majority.

There is, however, one marked change. Those of us who once maintained the inevitable sophomoric scorn of all things intellectual and all hours spent in the Library, have dropped that attitude abruptly. Whether or not the old was a pose, the new attitude of concentrated and almost anxious interest in college work is sincere. Some of the scoffers are heard to ask whether it might be possible, if their work showed a tremendous improvement this year, for them to apply for a little assistance next year.

What might be called the group activities of the College are undergoing a sort of renaissance this year. *The Lantern*, for instance, is blossoming out in a larger edition, on better paper, and in nicer print, with a greatly increased student circulation. The first issue is not off the press at the moment of writing, so any comment on the subject-matter would be mere guess-work. The policy of the new board sounds very promising, however, and the campus may really be said to be awaiting the first issue with impatience. The *News*, while it has changed little in appearance, is also enjoying an increased circulation. The new board came in last spring, and have had time to try their wings; they have found that straw votes, questionnaires, open forums, and editorials on pressing College questions, while they make the *News* the center of many a bitter controversy, serve to awaken much slumbering campus opinion, and tend to make the paper an organ of student opinion rather than of the board itself. Last spring the *News* took up the quota problem with some success, and it is at the moment entering on a campaign, which seems to have the approval of the majority of the student body, against the time-honored system of posting grades, and the recently installed system of numerical marking.

Varsity Dramatics this year is sponsoring an entirely new organization, which has taken over the name of the old Varsity Players, and greatly enlarged its functions. The old group used to produce one-act plays throughout the year, very simply and most successfully. The new Players have already made their initial effort in this direction, and are besides sponsoring a course in stage make-up, and lectures on subjects relating to the drama. There is nothing really startling about any one of these activities and their changes, but the new life, and the interrelations of the whole group is striking. It is very evidently a part of the tendency at which we have already hinted, to throw one's self, heart and soul, into all the possible lines and side-lines of College, so as to get the greatest possible return on the investment.

THE ALUMNAE BOOK SHELF

SWIFT RIVERS, by *Cornelia Meigs*. Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1932, with illustrations by Forrest W. Orr. \$2.00.

It is a happy day for children, publishers, and reviewers when Cornelia Meigs writes a new book. Her latest story, *Swift Rivers*, is even better, I think, than our old favorite, *The Trade Wind*. From a casual acquaintance, young Chris Dahlberg gets the idea of cutting logs and floating them down the Goose Wing River from his home in the woods of Minnesota to St. Louis on the Mississippi. This is the first time such a project has been undertaken. Chris is fired with ambition to provide for the old age of his grandfather and to obtain an education for himself, and he burns, too, with longing to see the outside world. The real adventure starts with the launching of the logs, and from that point on the story moves swiftly, the incidents strung, we might say, on the current of the river itself. Some of the best parts deal with the actual handling of the raft, especially when it is broken up on a bar and the enterprise is all but lost.

The characters are well drawn, from the hard-working, dependable Chris, imaginative and romantic for all his dogged ambition, and his friend, Stuart Hale, the restless wanderer, never satisfied to stay long at any one job, always hoping to find fortune in something new, and already a little disillusioned, to the half-breed river pilot, Pierre Dumenille. In fact, at times the boys seem almost too true to life, for instead of pursuing the two thieves and bringing them to justice, as boys in a story might do, they prudently turned aside like boys in every-day life. Of the two young fellows, I like Stuart the better, and wish that there had been room in the book for more of his adventures.

Of course, the best part of the story lies in its imaginative quality, and in the felicity with which is set forth the moving panorama of forest, stream, and river, the changing of the seasons, and what these all mean to Chris. I should like to quote many of these fine passages, but perhaps the description of the boys' home-coming will be sufficient.

"It seemed to Chris that he looked upon that green mountain slope with new eyes after his far journeying, that while he had thought of the river valley through every day of his absence, he had forgotten how fair it was. Had he ever noticed before the difference between the rustling sun-dappled shade of birch woods and the cool, silent blackness under the shadow of the towering pines? He saw everything and yet saw nothing, for his one thought now was to hasten on. He was breathless when he reached the top of the climb. . . .

"They sat on the doorstone while night descended softly upon them. Talk ceased for a little and Chris, in silence, watched the dusk walk all abroad through the forest. Whatever had been accomplished by that long journey, great things or small, this was what brought him the greatest happiness, to feel that he was at home again after long wayfaring, to see the darkness come down all about him and to know that it covered only safe, well-beloved and familiar things."

FREDERICA DELAGUNA, 1927

CLASS NOTES

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Marion Whitehead Grafton and her husband celebrated their silver wedding on October 9th. Her oldest son, Herbert, is a Senior at Lehigh, and Dick is a Junior at Washington and Lee. They had no jobs for the summer, so they painted the house, a white frame, "with very good results." Edwin, her husband, "retired or fired from industry, is fortunately very much interested in his flowers. He came up to Macedon in June to see thirty acres of iris. Just now we are gay with zinnias, nasturtiums, etc. In midsummer the Japanese beetle keeps us busy. I am keenly interested in the return of Hoover to the presidency, and I have been making a study of the *facts* of prohibition."

Helen Haines Greening is slowly recovering from a nervous breakdown she suffered last spring. She lives in Vincentown, N. J., near Mt. Holly, with her mother, 81 years old, who was an invalid for a number of years, but has now recovered and is able to run the house and place. Helen lost her husband in March, 1931.

Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson writes that she is much better than she was a year ago. She and her husband spent a few weeks this summer in Jasper Park in the Canadian Rockies.

May Jewett's vacation this summer consisted of a month's automobile trip with a friend through Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont to Lake George.

Hilda Justice spent the beginning and end of the summer at her cottage at Buck Hill Falls. She was in Maine for about three months, at the end of which she joined a friend for ten days canoeing on the Allagash River. On her way back to Pennsylvania she lunched with Dora Keen Handy at West Hartford. She expects to be at home all winter.

Charlotte McLean writes that "I have achieved nothing epoch making, or record breaking, nothing even that is 'news.' . . . Nevertheless I am enjoying myself, my native city, all its new beauties and advantages, and my home. . . . I am reading the New Testament in Greek, the Aeneid in French, and Shakespeare in Spanish. This to hold my vanishing languages."

Elizabeth Palmer McMynn says that she has not forgotten all of her classmates of forty years ago. Her husband died in 1925, and Elizabeth has continued to live in her pleasant home in Milwaukee, looking across a little park to Lake Michigan. "My chief interests," she says, "are my Girl Scout work in the winter, and my little cottage in the northern

woods in summer. I have been a Scout Deputy Commissioner for many years and am keenly interested in the work. In June I put my car on a steamer and crossed Lake Michigan, driving north to lovely Lake Laelanan, where I have a cozy little cottage set in a grove of cedar, pine and white birches. It is an adorable place, and I love the swimming, tramping and just being out of doors."

Ida Ogilvie is still teaching in Barnard, but plans to retire before long. She and her friend, Miss Marble, are carrying on two farms, one at Bedford, N. Y., and one near Hudson. "As the market for our products is better at Bedford, we are trying to make that the selling end and the other farm our producing end. We have a truck and expect to bring down something like seventy-five tons of hay this fall, as well as straw, corn, and potatoes. All the young calves go up to the Hermitage, where there is plenty of pasture, and the milking cows are at Bedford, where we still sell cream. We still have about forty collies. While the price we get for puppies is very low, there still seems to be quite a demand for them. We have sold thirty-five puppies since May and have now only two left to sell." Ida went to Vermont to see the eclipse and had a visit with Miss Bascom on Hoosac Mountain, otherwise spent the summer at home. She has a sabbatical half year, beginning in February, and is hoping for a trip through Arizona, California and Oregon."

Hannah Cadbury Pyle has two operations in the hospital in January, from which she has satisfactorily recovered. She is reading French "for mental gymnastics" and does the translation of it in her husband's business letters.

Stella Bass Tilt lives alone in her big house in Pasadena and says her only luxuries are "driving to see my children and eight grandchildren and having them dine with me occasionally." She retreats to a small cottage in Montecito, where "the mountains are just above me and I can see the sea and islands from my window."

From Grace Baldwin White: "The entire roof of our house was burned off last February and we lived in the house while alterations were going on for four months! Baldwin, our oldest, graduated from Princeton, had one year at Cornell, and is now taking a course in Museum work at the Newark Museum. Esther, our daughter, is a Senior at Connecticut College and expects to teach Physical Education when she graduates. She is already having experience in the schools in New Haven as part of her course. John, our youngest, is a Freshman at Princeton and most enthusiastic over everything."

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke)
328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Members of the Class of '98 extend deepest sympathy to Sophie Olsen Bertelsen, mother of our class baby, in the death of her distinguished father in Philadelphia on October 21st. Mr. Olsen was the oldest life member of the Franklin Institute. Another member of '98, Charly Mitchell Jeans, recently saw her husband honored by the Franklin Institute for his research in astronomy.

1900

Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
Haverford, Pa.

The Class of 1900 has suffered a great loss in the death of Margaret W. Browne. She was drowned in New York on Labor Day.

Janet Childs, one of Katharine Barton Childs' twin daughters, was married on November 23rd to George Jenkins Brown. The other twin, Barbara, is to be married a month later to Warren Stanford. Katharine's other two children, Barton and Deborah, are at boarding school.

Arthur Babson, Grace Campbell Babson's son, is in the apple business in New York (not selling apples on the street corner). Grace's other two children are at the University of Oregon. Gorham is studying medicine there and Mary is a Freshman.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The class will be grieved to hear of the death of Florence Robins at Bryn Mawr on November 13th, and will wish to extend its sympathy to her sisters.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Dorothy Engelhard Lane is for the present in Winnetka, Ill., with her sister and the twin nieces she is so interested in helping "raise" on her diet. She writes that they are remarkably strong and well, and in their fourth year are still having a quart a day of the vegetable milk which she has invented as a substitute for cow's milk. It is now on the market and endorsed by the American medical profession. The basis is almond meal. Dorothy is torn between her love for these babies and desire to be near them, and the lure that San Francisco and Berkeley have for her.

Helen Griffith has been raised to a full professorship in the English Department at Mount Holyoke.

Clara Herrick Havemeyer was seen recently in Boston. She said that she is now living in "a sweet little house" at 7 Bullard Avenue, Holyoke, Mass., looking over the Connecticut River and the Berkshires. She is retiring into domesticity except for special work in connection with design at the Package Paper Company. She had charge of the art department at the factory for two years and found it very absorbing and interesting work, but has now concluded that she cannot have an outside job and be the housekeeper too and do justice to both. Her youngest, Billy, is at school in Arizona, Margaret is a Senior at Shipley, and Martha has been studying photography in Munich and returns soon to begin work as a photographer.

Helen Jackson Paxon's new address is 660 Spruce Street, Berkeley, Calif. Her daughter, Patricia, is a Sophomore at the university, where her husband occupies a newly endowed chair in Recent American History. Helen and daughter, Emma, '32, were invited to a meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club in San Francisco and there found Leslie Farwell Hill. She also has seen Madge McEwen Schmitz, who claims to be "a changed woman," but whom Helen thinks "much the same vivacious, entertaining Madge."

Elizabeth Converse, daughter of Mabel Austin, had an article in the October number of the *American Journal of Psychology*.

1906

Class Editor: LOUISE CRUISE STURDEVANT
(Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant)
3006 P St., Washington, D. C.

Mary Richardson Walcott has sent into the Alumnae Office 1906 news items with the following note of explanation:

"Ruth Little has been ill and cannot continue as the 1906 Class Editor, so I am sending you the news items which she has collected for the December BULLETIN."

Helen Putnam has moved to 285 Reservoir Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Elizabeth Townsend Torbert "brought out" her elder daughter at a tea on Saturday, October 22nd.

Lucia Ford Rutter motored with her son Peter to Bar Harbor, Maine, this summer, visiting two daughters and one son in camp.

Mary Richardson Walcott and her husband celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on October 12th.

Irene Houghtaling Carse writes that she is "busy with home, garden and with my boy—9th grade in high school—connected with the Woman's Club, Garden Club, D. A. R., and League of Women Voters."

Marian Mudge Prichard has visited Ethel Pew several times lately in Manchester, Vt., and reports that Ethel has now sailed for Europe with two friends, and is planning to stay a month.

Helen Davenport Gibbons writes:

"Herbert and I are in Berne, Switzerland, for a while, having some medical treatment and working on a new book. We expect to go to the Disarmament Conference in January. My address is care of Morgan and Co., 14 Place Vendome, Paris, France."

Helen Lowengrund Jacobi spent the summer in New York with her husband, while her children went off to camp. Later on they had a brief vacation spent partly in and around Quebec and partly on Cape Cod. "The outstanding event of the summer was a flying visit made by all four of us to see the eclipse, and we selected the one spot in the White Mountains where the eclipse was totally eclipsed."

1906 has three alumnae daughters in this year's Freshman class: Rosanne Bennett, daughter of Jessie Thomas; Doreen Canaday, daughter of Marian Coffin; Helen Kellogg, daughter of Anna Collins.

1908

Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
(Mrs. Helen Cadbury Bush)
Haverford, Pa.

Josephine P. Montgomery, as President of the Class of 1908, has appointed Alice Sachs Plaut to act as temporary Secretary-Treasurer of the class until our next reunion, when a final appointment can be made by the class. Her address is Mrs. Jacob Plaut, 656 Forest Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Ina M. Richter is building a home for little children suffering from heart disease. The house is in Mission Canyon, not far from Santa Barbara. Ina for many years has made a study of chest conditions and has traveled much over the United States and Europe in her researches. She is giving up her practice in San Francisco to devote the rest of her life to rehabilitating these unfortunate children. "The four essentials emphasized by eminent authorities handling cardiac children are rest, high protein diet, freedom from infections and constant supervision over long periods of time. This can best be obtained in the small group such as I am planning. Food will be cooked in small quantities, retaining all its vitamin content. The proper amount of rest and exercise will be worked out for each child, and they will at the same time have regular school instruction."

Marjorie Young Gifford is in Duxbury for this winter. "My children go to the village

school, which happens to be a most modern brick building with charming young teachers and the latest text-books. I asked Lydia if she was ever late and she said, 'No, but I did get in after the hors d'oeuvres one day,' by which she meant, I am ashamed to say, the Bible reading.

"Our family trip through France and England seems ancient history now. In Paris I went to a Bryn Mawr Tea at the Woman's University Club, to which eight alumnae came, among them Nanna Welles' most attractive sister Carlotta. I ran into Augusta French and Louise Cruice also in Paris, and went to tea with them here and there. My first sight of them was in the audience at the Paris American Woman's Club, where I was holding forth on American novels (including Peggy Ayer's latest), and I had a terrible attack of under-classman inferiority complex which almost stopped the flow of words.

"In England I had the fun of seeing Miss Applebee and Miss Taylor in their adorable cottage near the New Forest. Miss Taylor seems very well and Miss Applebee is as good a general as ever. She handled my two children like a visiting hockey team and they never acted better in their lives. She gave them carpenter tools, several lengths of lumber, and the freedom of the garage. At tea she fed us toast, jam, Devonshire cream and a yummy round frosted cake, and took us for a drive all through the moors and forests. Her house is equipped with oriel windows, leaded panes, inglenooks and completely surrounded by kitchen gardens and herbaceous borders, most of it created by Miss Applebee herself. It would do your heart good to see the two in such a perfect setting. The children said they had the best time that day of any time abroad."

As the BULLETIN goes to press, word has been received of the death of Lydia Sharpless Perry at Westerley, R. I., on November 25th. We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to her husband and children, to the other members of her family, and to her many friends.

1909

Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE
170 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.

After several false starts, Mary Goodwin Storrs sailed for China in September. Because conditions in the interior are still unsettled, the family will be in Foochow, instead of Shao-wu. Peggie, the oldest daughter, is staying in this country with Mary's sister. "That is 'sacrifice!'" says Mary, though she does not think anything else about going to China comes in that category.

Gene Miltenberger Ustick has moved from Baltimore to Cambridge, Mass. We think her address is 113 Lakeview Avenue, but so far have no first-hand information.

Frances Browne also has a new address, 150 School Street, Milton, Mass.

And Dorothy Child is now addressed at Room 401, Board of Education Building, Parkway at 21st Street, Philadelphia.

1910

Editor: KATHERINE ROTAN DRINKER

(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)

71 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

Elsa Denison Voorhees was married on September 29th to Mr. John Denison Jameson. They are living at 1225 Park Avenue, New York City.

Hildegard Hardenbergh Eagle writes from Port Washington, Long Island: "Henry, Jr., is now fifteen and at the Loomis School, near Hartford; Jack, thirteen, is at Friends' Academy; and Eleanor, aged ten, still goes to day school. Aside from the children, my other interests are the Village Welfare Society, of which I am a trustee; the Women's Exchange, which I helped open; and the St. Cecelia Club in New York, with which I have sung for twenty years. I enjoy the movies and the radio and cross-word puzzles and bridge and our four dogs and vacations in the Adirondacks."

Elsie Deems Neilson lives in Winton, Calif., where her husband works for the California Packing Corporation, growing almonds and peaches—the ones that go into the Del Monte cans. She has two children—Nancy, thirteen, who started high school this year, and Caroline, three, whom Elsie describes as a "go-getter." Dogs, a cat, a white rabbit, a pony and a cow complete the roster of the Neilson family.

Madeleine Edison Sloane, West Orange, N. J., has four sons, the eldest at Exeter, the youngest still struggling heroically with the English language. Madeleine's husband has taken up politics and was up to his eyes in the presidential campaign. Madeleine herself was one of the Republican presidential electors for New Jersey. What with politics, the chairmanship of the Red Cross Roll Call for her town, work on the Bryn Mawr Regional Scholarships Committee for New Jersey, on the Flower Show Committee in New York, and in the Rehearsal Club, a club house for young girls on the stage, where they can live cheaply and have some sort of home atmosphere and protection—Madeleine finds herself kept busy enough.

Your editor apologizes for the recent shortage of Class Notes, but she has not long since emerged—late October—from the hospital.

1911

Class Editor: MRS. JOHN F. RUSSELL, JR.

333 E. 68th Street, New York.

We congratulate Catherine Delano Grant on the election of her cousin to the presidency. So far as we know, this is the nearest that 1911 has yet approached the White House.

Ruth Vickery expects to spend the winter in Stonington, with frequent visits to Boston, where her daughter Betsy is studying art at the Museum School, and her son Robert is in the transportation business.

Please note your editor's change of address, and write soon.

It is with deep sorrow that the Class of 1911 record the death of their classmate, Margaret Doolittle. She died suddenly on October 24th when her automobile rolled back, crushing her beneath it.

Margaret was always quiet and unassuming, but proved herself to be exceedingly capable, as well as a rare scholar. After taking her M.A. at Bryn Mawr in 1912 she taught in the West Virginia mountains and then determined to go to Syria under the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The war delayed that plan, so she went to Harvard Divinity School and studied Arabic, in preparation for her work in Syria. In 1919 she went to the school for girls in Tripoli, Syria, where as principal she was housekeeper, adviser and teacher for a period of ten years. Two years ago she gave up her work in Syria and returned home to be near her mother. Last year she accepted a position to teach at Hillside School, South Norwalk, Conn.

It was there, at the beginning of her second year, that she lost her life. Margaret was a person who spent most of her spare time in study and her death left unfinished several pieces of research in her chosen fields of Arabic and Latin. Her death means a loss, not only to her family and her class, but to the world of scholarship.

1912

Class Editor: GLADYS SPRY AUGUR

(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)

820 Camino Atalaya, Santa Fé, N. M.

A long letter from Cath Thompson Bell gives various items of news about herself. A clipping that she enclosed told of her addressing the Michigan Library Association on "The Making of Best-sellers." She has also been asked to give a series of talks on current books on Tuesday mornings at the Colony Club of Detroit. She says that her husband, who has been suffering from severe arthritis, "had a better spring and summer than last and was

able to work in the garden and even to drive fair distances . . . our garden won the second prize for small gardens in the Birmingham Garden Contest. It was sweet. The old-fashioned annuals were just like little clusters of nosegays."

Emerson Lamb toured the Eastern Provinces in her new Ford this summer, making the Gaspé Peninsular trip, and twice going back and forth between New England and Quebec. She and Marjorie Thompson, Sarah Atherton Bridgeman, 1913, and Norvelle Brown, 1911, found themselves together at Hurricane in the Adirondacks and picnicked one night with great satisfaction in one of the most lovely views imaginable.

Dorothy Wolff Douglas and her family spent the summer again on Squam Lake in New Hampshire, where Emerson and Elizabeth Faries Howe were with them for a few days.

Mary Gertrude Fendall has again gone to France, but refuses to give any one the least hint of her plans.

Mary Peirce is doing extremely well in the insurance business; in fact, one month she led the sixty-some agents in the office in the amount of insurance that she had written.

Isabel Vincent Harper and her husband, and Maisie Morgan Lee and her son, went walking in the Green Mountains last summer, and climbed Mansfield and Camel's Hump.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt, rumor has it, is back once more in Haverford, and both of her sons are at school at New Hope.

Glady's Edgerton has a son, born some time last year.

1916

Class Editor: LARIE KLEIN BOAS

(Mrs. Benjamin Boas)

2100 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Edith Wilson Saville and her husband have moved to New York. Professor Saville is to start a new department in the College of Engineering at New York University. The Savilles have taken an apartment at Spuyten Duyvil, which commands a magnificent view of the Hudson. They hope 1916 will drop in and see for themselves.

Margaret Mabon Henderson's husband has attained the position most dear to his heart, that of Professor of Psychiatry at Edinburgh University and Superintendent of the hospital. They moved from Glasgow to Edinburgh, where they are established in a lovely big house and garden. They can be reached care of Tipperlerin House, Morning Side Place, Edinburgh.

Margaret Russell Kellen is very busy raising her three talented children, who seem to do everything from violin and piano playing to

skiing. Russ' hobby is gardening and every June she gets the iris fever; her offspring complain vigorously, "Now we won't have anything to eat until the iris season is over." Fortunately it doesn't last long. The Kellens spend their vacation at their New Hampshire farm.

Freda Kellogg Jouett and family sailed last July for Shanghai, where they will be located for three years. Freda's husband is busy with some American project connected with the Chinese government. Their son John, age eleven, has been put in boarding school at Tientsin. The Jouetts are thrilled with China. Their address is care of the National City Bank, Shanghai.

Con Kellen Branham's two daughters, Peggy and Virginia, aged eleven and nine respectively, talk of going to Bryn Mawr some day. Most of Con's spare moments are devoted to the Girl Scouts.

Louise Bulkley Dillingham has been appointed head mistress of Westover School in Middlebury, to succeed Miss Mary R. Hillard, who died recently.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH

203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Elizabeth Emerson Gardner sailed on the 18th of October with her husband for Genoa. He has gone with Professor Williams, who is taking a party to Geneva to prepare a program for the International Monetary and Economic Conference in Geneva. "Skipper" plans to come back for Christmas, even if her husband's work is not over and he is not able to return so soon.

Marian Rhoads spent part of her vacation at Henderson Harbor, N. Y., with Eleanor Dulles. She enjoyed herself immensely and said they had much "talk, economic and otherwise."

Isabella Diamond's address is now 557 West 1st Street, Fulton, N. Y.

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL

(Mrs. Pierpont Twitchell)

Setauket, N. Y.

We have a number of changed addresses: Anna Rubenia Dubach, 1080 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; Anna Ely Morehouse, 210 Princeton Avenue, Madison, Wis.; Helene Johnson (Mrs. Karel von Zonneveld), The Cottage, St. Paul's Cray Hill, St. Paul's Cray, Kent, England; Mary Scott Spiller, 6 Whittier Place, Swarthmore, Pa.

B. Hurlock Beckman is writing a new book on Child Psychology. She and her husband were at May Day. Their summer consisted of business trips to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh,

and a vacation motor trip through New England in August. She returned to Columbia University in September and hopes her husband will be stationed in New York this winter. He is a deputy secretary of banking, which is an assistant to the Secretary of Banking in the Governor's cabinet.

Anita Ehlers Mortenson sent the editor a snapshot of her perfectly adorable children, Carl, who is six, and Barbara Lee (whose existence is now for the first time being broadcast in the BULLETIN), who was three on October 10th. The editor wishes more class children's pictures were on file; it's such fun to see them.

Helen Tappan motored up to East Sebago, Maine, with a friend in August. Her family has a camp there. She says she'd like to find some thrilling adventure to enroll in, since office work is none too exciting. She has moved to 108 Washington Place, New York.

Mary Ewen Simpson tucked her family in a cottage at Fire Island this summer as last year. She proceeded to have a houseful of company most of the time, too, since three children don't keep her enough occupied!

Enid Macdonald Winters has been living in Scranton, Pa., for two and a half years. They now have moved to the suburb of Chinchilla, "where the four growing wild Indians for whom I am responsible," she says, "could have plenty of space for their activities." The youngest was three in October, the oldest is almost nine. "They are healthy, moderately bright and attractive, and reasonably well behaved (when their memories do not fail them), so we get along together fairly well." The class wishes to extend sympathy to Enid; her father and her father-in-law both died very suddenly last winter.

Catherine Taussig Opie (Mrs. Redvers Opie) is living now in Oxford, England, where her husband is a tutor at Magdalen: "Otherwise my life is not very different from anyone else's, hardly a subject for an essay."

1923

Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD
325 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

Mary Adams was married early in October to Dr. Donovan J. McCune, who also received his degree from Johns Hopkins University. They are now in Europe, to be gone until the first of January, and on their return will live in New York.

Virginia Brokaw Collins has a second son, born last spring.

Agnes Clement Robinson will be living in Oxford for the next two years, where her husband is studying English Literature. Her ad-

dress is Eastman House, 18 Norham Gardens, Oxford, England.

I am very grateful to Mabel Macferran for a detailed account of the remarkable work she is doing. "After leaving Bryn Mawr I went to M. I. T. and graduated in '25, having taken two years out for a sojourn in California on account of illness. Then I took a year of graduate work at Stanford in their million-volt laboratory, and received the degree of Electrical Engineer. After that I started in gloriously as a meter-tester with the Southern California Edison Company in Los Angeles! Later I worked into various research and design jobs with that organization. A year ago I left the Edison Company to join the staff of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the organization which is about to build the aqueduct to bring water from the Colorado River to Los Angeles. Perhaps you have noted in the papers that the first loan of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to a 'self-liquidating project' is to be to the M. W. D. It is a tremendous project involving the building of canals and tunnels across 250 miles of mountain and desert region. It will cost over \$200,000,000. My job is that of assistant electrical engineer, and my function is to design the power transmission lines to carry power from Hoover Dam to the aqueduct route for pumping the water over the mountains. Also, we must build lines to transmit power for construction purposes."

Helen Rice won the Berkshire Hills Tennis Tournament this summer and also successfully defended her title in the Pittsfield Tournament.

Alice Smith Hackney has gone happily haywire on a 330-acre stock farm. She and her husband have acquired Clover Hill Farm, at Finksburg, in Maryland, and they and their three children expect to spend the rest of their lives reconstructing a couple of 200-year-old stone houses, and raising cattle and sheep.

Laura Crease Bunch is in New York teaching contract bridge, assisting once a week at Lelia Hattersley's classes, and lecturing to classes of her own at the York Club and elsewhere.

1924

Editor: DOROTHY GARDNER BUTTERWORTH
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8024 Roanoke Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

The Class Editor is very apologetic that there has been no 1924 news in the November issue. After an attack of typhoid fever she is now recuperating and expects to send out questionnaires to each member of the class. Please answer yours at once.

From Louise Sanford comes a report of her wedding on August 27th. She was married to

Theodore Pearson, lawyer, during a thunderstorm in the Catskill Mountains, with Rebecca Tatham, Katherine Connor Brackett and Clara Gehring, '25, among the bridesmaids in attendance. Her address is 333 E. 53rd Street, New York City.

Following are the latest changes of address: Dr. Felice Begg, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn.; Elizabeth Ives (now Mrs. Paul Bartholet), 170 E. 78th Street, New York City; Dr. Martha Elizabeth Howe, 810 N. 64th Street, Overbrook, Pa.; Marian Russell (Mrs. Frank Rockwell Morris), 701 Perry Street, Albion, Mich.; Doris Hawkins (Mrs. Schuyler F. Baldwin), Hotel Wellington, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City; Elizabeth Hale (Mrs. Robert W. Laidlaw), care of The Roderick Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City; Mary Gwyn Anderson (Mrs. James A. Crocker), 3 Commodore Apts., 1718 E. Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, Calif.

1926

Class Editor: HARRIOT HOPKINSON
Manchester, Mass.

Molly Parker is back on her job again at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after a September spent in England. The highlights seem to have been picnicking in the New Forest in the rain with a friendly pig, and visiting Margin Wylie Sawbridge in Sneyd Park, near Bristol. Margin is all settled in the most English fashion possible, we hear, with her baby, its Nanny, and two dogs.

Annette Rogers was also abroad this summer, traveling in Germany, France and Italy, and has now returned to continue running her book shop in Utica, N. Y.

Peg Harris West is a full-fledged lawyer, as you knew before, having passed her bar exams a year ago last June. She says: "Last winter I had a job in the Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania, which was primarily cataloguing new books, but on the side a little bit of almost everything, and I learned a lot. This year I decided I'd rather use my law training more practically, so to speak, so I only work half time at the University, supposedly specializing on a large foreign collection on criminal law (for which I have had to brush up the meager remnant of German that survived in me so many years after the orals). . . . The other half of my time I 'practice' law in my husband's office, and enjoy it very much indeed. I can heartily recommend law as a fascinating study and profession."

Happy Hopkinson spent last August at the Williamstown Institute of Politics with Ellie ReQua, '24, and as a result has moved temporarily out to Chicago. Here, as research secretary, she assists at the Library of Inter-

national Relations, of which Ellie is Librarian. This library, organized last spring by Ellie, and maintained by the League of Nations Association, is a brand-new venture, and is apparently the only one of its sort in Chicago. Our ambitions are infinite—simply to be the educational and intellectual center of the Middle West! We have already had students, lecturers, etc., come to us for references, as well as many kind friends with help and advice.

Helen Coolidge ran a livestock farm last summer in Concord, Mass. You can't name a bird, beast or fish she didn't raise. This winter, however, she has taken an apartment on Myrtle Street, in Boston, and while hunting a new job, is studying French at Harvard.

1927

Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

There is only one nomination for our baby department, another girl, Deborah Lucy Bosanquet, the daughter of Barbara Schieffelin, who is now Mrs. Charles Bosanquet. Barbara is living at Grove House, Seymour Place, London, England. Rather an impressive address, we think. She writes that her husband is a banker but that he amuses himself with preparing programs of American cowboy songs for the British Broadcasting Company.

A few more gleanings of news. Jessie Hendrick Hardie writes that she saw Kay Adams Lusk and her husband on a boat coming home from Bermuda, and that Dot Meeker spent her vacation motoring in England. We hope they all got back safely.

The "editorial we" is going to be very busy this winter. She is teaching a cousin who has stopped school and not yet come out, and the subjects are left to her own discretion.

1929

Class Editor: MARY L. WILLIAMS
210 E. 68th St., New York City.

Katherine Fleischmann Gaty writes: "There isn't much of anything to tell about myself just at present. I keep house, fly around doing a few things here and there, and work in the church in the winter."

Pat Humphrey has returned to New York from Europe.

Louise Morganstern was married to Robert L. Feldman on September 24th. They are now living in the Schenley Apartments, Pittsburgh.

Patty Speer Barbour seems vague about her future plans except that she will remain in Baltimore this winter, her husband being a doctor at the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Her daughter Joan, aged thirteen months, is beginning to walk and

eats her supper best to the tune of *Pallas Athene*.

Nancy Woodward's mink farm at South Lyme, Conn., is thriving. Nan will spend the winter nearby at Eastern Point, Conn.

Joyce Porter Arneil has a husband who is interning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and a son.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT

2117 Le Roy Place, Washington, D. C.

Lois Davis Stevenson writes that Vaung Tsien Bang Chou has a lovely little daughter, whose name when translated into English means "same-as-the-mother" because she was born on Whizz's birthday.

Several marriages seem to have occurred without being duly recognized by us. Margaret Hines is now Mrs. Charles Wallace McKenzie and lives in St. Louis. Kate Hirschberg has become Mrs. Henry L. Kobe, and Marie Salant has married Mr. Roy R. Neuberger. Marie lives in New York and Kate in Chicago.

Gertrude Bancroft is now at Bryn Mawr as warden in Pem West.

Dot Cross has begun the long process of studying medicine, and is working at Johns Hopkins.

Kitty Dean is working in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Elizabeth Fehrer has a fellowship at Bryn Mawr and is there studying for her doctor's degree in psychology.

Harriet Ropes has a job at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge.

The class extends its sincere sympathy to Peggy Martin on the death of her father.

1932

Editor: JOSEPHINE GRATON

182 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Several members of the Class of 1932 are back at Bryn Mawr this year. Betty Hannah, "Butter" Butterworth, and Wiggie Weygandt are doing graduate work. Nancy Balis, Grace Dewes, Elizabeth Gill and Migs Waring Evans are finishing their undergraduate work. Molly Atmore is a reader in music, while at the same time she is working for her father, and singing in the Brahms Chorus.

Connie Ralston, according to report, is leading a social life in Honolulu, where her father is stationed. Yvonne Cameron is studying at the Sorbonne.

"Jenks" Smith has procured a job at the Folger Memorial Library in Washington and is now a member of its staff. Migs Bradley is working for the Oxford Group.

Marge Reinhart was married on September 2nd, to Mr. Howard Robin Pyle. She is living in Wilmington.

The class wishes to extend its sympathy to Maysie Hansen, whose mother died in the summer.

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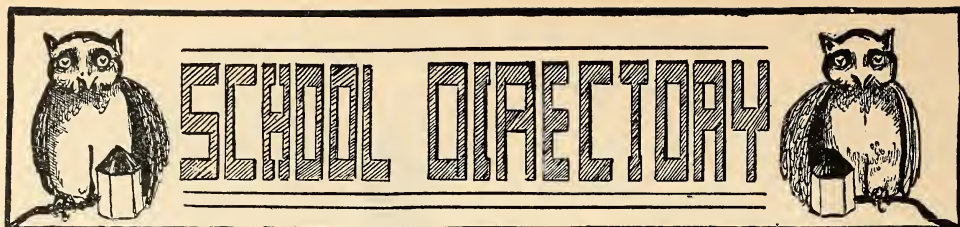
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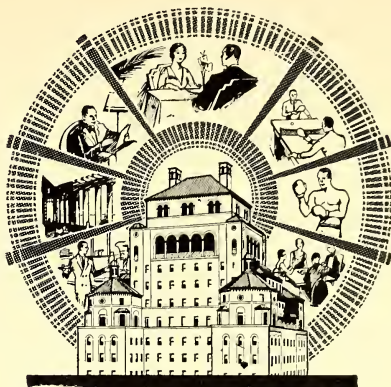
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